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President Studies Changes In Set-Up on Production

Knudsen suggested for important post in shifts which may involve some Cabinet members; Tobin and Ickes mentioned for Labor Secretaryship; anti-gas ration bloc postpones its fight.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—The national Administration had apparently won its fight against the opponents of nation-wide gasoline rationing today and was giving its full attention to settling the still acute problems of manpower and production.

Following the blunt statements from Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers and Price Administrator Leon Henderson that gasoline rationing would go into effect in every state and hamlet on Dec. 1 as scheduled, the anti-rationing bloc conceded that it could not muster enough votes in Congress to stop the move.

It did, however, warn that later it would attempt to strike back at Mr. Henderson when the time comes for further appropriations for the Office of Price Administration.

Meanwhile, it has been suggested in authoritative quarters that the reported reorganization of some branches of the Administration's manpower and production set-up will see Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, organizer of the Office of Production Management, return to Washington in an important capacity.

Knudsen a 'Trouble-Shooter'

General Knudsen, who has been performing invaluable service to the War Department as a traveling "trouble-shooter" in war plants, is remembered as the organizer and Director General of the Office of Production Management and as the former head of the General Motors Corporation.

The general is said to be destined for an important position with the War Production Board, which superseded the OPM. It is thought that his new job would be concerned mainly with aircraft production.

Little more is known today on a proposed reorganization of the Cabinet, despite the White House admission yesterday that President Roosevelt has the matter under study.

It is known that William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, have been urging the President to replace Secretary of Labor Frances L. Perkins with a union man. The name of Daniel J. Tobin, head of the A. F. of L. teamsters' union, who has had friendly relations with the C. I. O., has been mentioned for the position.

New Post for McNutt?

The latest report, and it is admitted to be largely speculation, has Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes slated for the Labor Secretaryship, with Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt going into the cabinet as Secretary of the Interior and with Miss Perkins taking over Mr. McNutt's post.

Just what these changes would do to the manpower situation is not known. Mr. McNutt is now head of the War Manpower Commission and would, it is assumed, be reluctant to abandon a position which makes him one of the most influential wartime figures in the country. It is no secret that Mr McNutt, very ambitious politically, has had strong hopes of being given really effective control over all aspects of the nation's manpower problem.

Representative Lyle H. Boren (D) of Oklahoma, leader of the anti-rationing bloc, admitted that there had been a counting of noses and that there weren't enough votes to block the rationing. He insisted, however, that the fight was not over and that, if necessary to achieve its ends, the bloc would strike at Mr. Henderson through OPA appropriations next year.

The last word from the fuel oil front is a reminder by ration officials that present rules permit only two-thirds of normal use and that another 10 per cent cut is under consideration. This would lower consumption to but 56 per cent of normal, although officials said that they hoped to be able to avoid the drastic step.

Dimout Order In Coast Area 'For Duration'

Motorists, stores, and householders expected to co-operate fully with Army authorities.

Tomorrow night will be the last night that motorists in New England will be able to use their full headlights within a designated coastal area ranging in depth from three to 30 miles from the seashore, presumably "for the duration."

These are the provisions of the United States Army dimout regulations which were made official in Massachusetts by executive order of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall last night. The effect of the order is to give State agencies the authority to enforce the regulations.

The dimout area covers all that part of Massachusetts east of a line 20 miles inland extending from the New Hampshire boundary just above Lowell through Framingham and Sudbury to a point near Plainville at the Rhode Island boundary. Worcester is included in the regulations.

Traffic Lights Dimmed

In this area, not only automobile headlights must be tared or painted black on the upper half of the glass, but curtains must be drawn three-quarters or completely down on the seacoast sides of all houses. Traffic lights are also to be dimmed by using pinpoints of light and locomotive, bus, trolley and maritime lighting is all controlled accordingly.

The dimout becomes effective one-half hour after sunset on Monday night. Some motorists are using ordinary bicycle tape for their headlights, although painting is considered a more efficient job. And certain stores are selling special tapes and shields that fit over the headlights, many of which have sealed beams and cannot be taped on the inside.

The Governor's order pointed out that "undoubtedly some hardships and inconveniences will result from the dimout" but expressed confidence that Massachusetts would co-operate 100 per cent.

Drive on Sky Glow

Object of the dimout is to prevent sky glow, which is said to silhouette coastal shipping, and to make it difficult for hostile aircraft to check their routings.

This means that all commercial lighting such as theater signs must not be illuminated. Automobile speeds are restricted to 30 miles an hour at night and in settled districts the headlights must operate on the lower beam.

"We are at war," Governor Saltonstall stated, "and we must do all that we can to win that war as quickly as possible and with as few casualties as possible." The regulations, he said, are drastic, but necessary to the successful conduct of the war.

Coincident with the Governor's order, the Army's First Corps Area command explained that the primary source of enforcement is the local air-raid warden and state enforcement agencies. Interpretation of the regulations, however, will remain exclusively with the Army.

Regulations for Houses

Commenting further on the window-shade problem, Army officials stated that in addition to pulling the shades down three quarters of the way on the sides away from the sea, interior light must be shaded so as not to be seen above the horizontal beam. Venetian blinds are permissible provided they are closed and not fronting toward the sea. The contention is that these blinds do not cut off enough light when facing out to sea.

Porch lights may be left on only if the bulb is not in excess of 15 watts and is covered by an opaque shield or cone which throws light directly downward and allows it to spread only 90 degrees.

Part of French Fleet Escapes Toulon; Reds Close Pincer Behind Stalingrad; How Allies Foiled Axis Aid to Bizerte

Germans thought Allied convoy was headed for Malta and sent planes there instead of Tunisia

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA. Passed by censor. Nov. 20. Delayed—It can now be disclosed that the Allies devised a strategem to lead the Nazis to believe that their air reinforcements were going to Malta—instead of to Algiers.

It was a simple trick.

It has been done since night first fell upon the field of ancient battle.

But it worked.

The result was that the air arms of the British and American Forces gained important time—free from concentrated Axis air attacks—in which to consolidate their North African positions.

The Allies arranged the movement of their Algiers-bound convoy so they would steam past Algiers in the full light of day and under the eyes of German reconnaissance planes.

That was on the eve of Nov. 8.

Steamed Past Algiers

The Allied ships steamed past Algiers—and doubled back on their tracks at night.

In view of the way the Luftwaffe mauled the previous big Malta convoy, the Germans moved fighter and bomber squadrons into Sicily and Sardinia, whence they proposed to obliterate this latest assumed Malta reinforcement.

The Allies' ruse meant that the Axis lost a valuable fortnight before they could establish air units of adequate strength with ground equipment in Bizerte and Tunis.

Now, however, they are firmly planted, and opposition to the United States and Royal Air Force is growing stronger every day.

Fighter plane reinforcements therefore are the key to both air and land problems on both sides.

The Allies are using Spitfires, Hurricanes, and twin-engined P-38 "Lightning" planes.

Visit to the Front

Meanwhile a great deal about the present campaign is disclosed by a visit to the forward elements of the Allied armies approaching Tunisia.

It was like a trip from London to Inverness on a freight train—with no railroads running north of the Scottish border—no automobiles obtainable—and an extremely limited opportunity of thumbing a ride.

This may seem a trivial fact.

But it is of genuine military significance, for it discloses that the tempo of this battle is far slower than that suggested by either stories of local engagements or recent statements based on sketchy communiqués.

Big things are obviously going to happen as soon as possible.

But big things in a military sense mean also bigger delays than folks at home expect.

For getting a fully mechanized army of requisite size across oceans out of the ships at North African ports along mountain and desert roads into Tunisia is one of the biggest military logistic achievements attempted in this war.

To Limit Perimeter

The Allied strategy in the opening phases of the Tunisian operation has been to thrust out advance elements to "limit the perimeter" of the Axis forces. Thus they have thrust eastward to impose as much restriction as possible on the defense movement of

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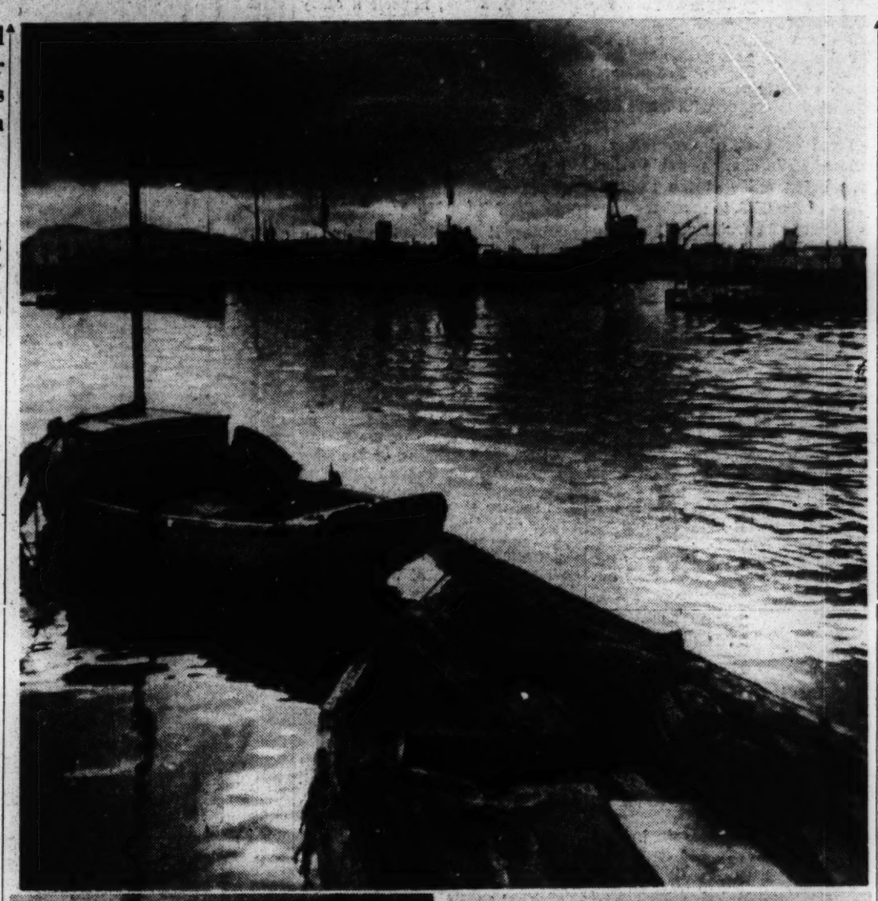

Associated Press

Ship Scuttling Foils Hitler at Toulon

Upper: Toulon, French naval base on the Mediterranean, which has been occupied by Axis forces. Picture shows some of the French warships reported to have been scuttled by their crews to prevent seizure by Hitler. In foreground are lighters and a French destroyer. In background a heavy French capital ship (tripod mast) is berthed. Lower left: French Admiral Jean de Laborde who is said to have given the order to scuttle the French warships at Toulon. Lower right: Admiral Jean Darlan whose appeal to the French Fleet to sail from Toulon and join the Allies is believed to have influenced the officers and men to keep the vessels out of German hands.

British unleash attack on Tunis and Bizerte; Stalingrad defenders score gains.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Fragments of the French flotilla which escaped Toulon were believed steaming for Allied ports today as the British First Army unleashed its awaited attack upon Axis-held Tunis and Bizerte.

While details of these two developments were awaited, significant progress was reported on the Russian front. The Red Army appeared to have closed one of its pincers surrounding a large Axis force in the Stalingrad pocket.

This action south of the city of Kalach may have affected a sizeable portion of the 300,000 Axis troops which have been besieging Stalingrad. And the Russians claim they have cleared the west bank of the Don River bend of the invaders.

This important tactical advance on the Don River has been accompanied by Soviet attacks both north and southwest of Stalingrad.

The Germans, however, claim that they, too, are attacking in the southwest Stalingrad sector.

Spurred by Russian successes, the defenders of Stalingrad have continued to increase their pressures in the city itself, regaining 20 blockhouses in the factory section of the industrial stronghold.

In North Africa, headquarters of the British First Army indicated that patrol action and preliminaries were completed and that Allied forces had left their defense positions to advance within 12 miles of Tunis. This puts them within artillery range of the city. Allied air action destroyed 51 Axis planes.

In the western desert, the British Eighth Army apparently was consolidating its swift gains, the British Cairo communiqué explaining that for the second day in succession there was "nothing to report."

In France, the task of disbanding the French "armistice army" proceeded, with one sixth of its 60,000 men expected to be immobilized by nightfall.

Germans now admit that the bulk of the Toulon flotilla has been scuttled, though some destroyers are believed to have escaped.

The mystery over the exact role which Admiral Darlan played in the scuttling of the French Fleet meanwhile was lifted to some extent with reports that he had requested the French Commanders to flee Toulon.

American naval spokesmen, however, indicated that this would have been most difficult in the last hours because of the narrowness of Toulon harbor and by the fact that the Axis was patrolling waters of exit.

In the Far East, American and Australian forces replused new attacks on New Guinea—launched by Japanese reinforcements which were landed at the cost of five warcraft. But the Allies are having to fight every inch of the way in their drive toward strategic airports of Buna.

On Guadalcanal, after spending Thanksgiving Day in "mopping up" operations, the Americans took a heavy toll of Japanese air attackers. Sixteen Japanese torpedo planes and five Zeros were shot down by American fighters with the loss of four of their own ships.

Eleven additional Japanese planes were downed by anti-aircraft fire.

Toulon Scuttling:

Berlin Admits Most Of French Fleet Sunk

As the small French armistice army was making ready for disbandment ending the last pretense of an independent Vichy Government, the smoke still rose at

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Bulletins

Churchill in Radiocast Sunday at 4 P. M.

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill will make a radio broadcast at 9 p. m. (4 p. m. eastern war time) Sunday, the Ministry of Information announced today.

Neutrality in War Reaffirmed by Portugal

Lisbon, Portugal, Nov. 28 (AP)—Gen. Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona, President of Portugal, yesterday expressed his country's firm determination to "maintain unaltered friendly relations" with both neutral and belligerent countries in his address at the opening session of the National Legislative assembly.

American Utility Locomotives Reach Britain

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—The first shipment of American-built utility locomotives designed for wartime service on British and continental railroads arrived in Britain recently, it was disclosed today.

Holiday in New Mexico Recalls Pearl Harbor

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 28 (AP)—Gov. John E. Miles yesterday proclaimed Dec. 7 a general Holiday in New Mexico, marking the first anniversary of "the atrocious and shameful attacks by the Japanese Empire upon Pearl Harbor and other soil and possessions of the United States." The proclamation asked that all places of business and industry, other than those essential in war work, as well as schools and public agencies close on Dec. 7.

Nazis Execute 19 Czechs on Treason Charge

London, Nov. 28 (AP)—Czech circles said today they had learned through Stockholm that 19 Czechs were executed on German charges of high treason and possession of arms at Prague. The executions were officially announced, Czechs said.

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Venezuelan Irked By Beer Cargoes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Notwithstanding the need for shipment of vital materials to Venezuela in the few vessels that can now be spared to make the trip from the United States, large quantities of "nonessential" materials, including alcoholic beverages, are being received there, according to A. Davila-Delgado, Venezuelan shipping co-ordinator at Washington.

Venezuela ordinarily requires about 30,000 tons of shipping monthly, but recently has been obtaining only about 6,000, Señor Davila told a meeting of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York here on Nov. 25.

"A list of the cargo which I finished only about four hours ago of a boat that sailed only four or five days ago included toothpaste, soap, beer—400 cases—soda, biscuits, wine, toys, furniture, floor wax, rope, gelatin, furs and shoes," he reported. "Also fish, sugar, of which we produce a little, salt, on which we have the monopoly, and golf balls.

"All in al, 3,631 packages of what I believe are nonessential products. Twenty-seven per cent of the total was nonessential and if we include 6,000 cases of canned goods, the figure is 72 per cent nonessential and that on a steamer that sailed last week."

Bay State's Oil Conservator Facing a Task Few Will Envy

Up and Down Beacon Hill

When Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, moves into the Ford Building on Monday to take over his new duties as State Oil Conservator he will be tackling a job which few will envy.

His will be the task of taking the oil which Washington rationing officials are willing or able to send into Massachusetts and make it go as fairly and far as possible. It will be a discouraging job but a rewarding one if he is able to budget the meager oil supply in a manner to keep Bay Staters from shivering. No honors which have previously been bestowed on the Colonel will surpass those he will receive if he can cope with this problem.

On Beacon Hill the appointment of Colonel Sullivan, who last year won the Boston City Club Civic Award for distinguished service to Greater Boston, has been greeted with considerable enthusiasm.

As one observer put it, the job requires a man who can be a diplomat and at the same time wield a big stick. Colonel Sullivan, many believe, is the man.

Colonel Sullivan's position in the Bay State fuel picture will be somewhat similar to that of a star half back who can only shine when he's given the ball. The OPA is the quarterback who calls the signals and will decide just how often the State Conservator can have the ball which, of course, in this analogy, is the fuel oil rationed to Massachusetts.

One weapon the new Conservator will have on his side, however, will be the emergency wartime power of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Drastic methods may be required to institute the oil savings which

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African Drive Magnifies India Front

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The course of recent events on the world's three great active fronts—Africa, Russia and the Pacific islands—has suddenly elevated the India-Burma Front into the position of the world's most important passive front.

What has happened in the Solomons, around Stalingrad and in Tunisia has altered both the potential balance of power between the armies which face each other across the Bay of Bengal and the mountain barrier extending northward between Burma and India, and also the importance of future events in that area.

This war has not previously offered a simpler or clearer example of how assumption of the initiative on any one front can improve the position of allies on the other side of the world. To say that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's landings in Africa have improved India's security is an understatement. It has transformed India from a plum ripe for easy plucking into a promising offensive base.

Forced Change in Plans

India was probably saved temporarily by the United States Navy's desperate undertaking in the Solomons Islands. That move absorbed large portions of the Japanese air and naval forces; large enough to spoil any immediate plan the Japanese had for the kind of quick campaign against India which air and sea supremacy would have made possible.

If they intended to try for India, which is extremely probable, they were forced to change their plans from one based on quick movement by sea and air to one based on the slower movement of land forces. That provided Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell with valuable time to build a real army in India, and also tided him over the harrowing period when he had to guard against the danger of a German attack sweeping down on his western front through Persia from the Caucasus while he faced the Japanese on his eastern front.

Now, for the first time since the Japanese conquered Burma, General Wavell is free to concentrate his attention on his Japanese front. He owes this new free-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Residents of Bangkok Warned to Evacuate

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Nov. 28

The population of Bangkok, Thailand Capital, was requested by radio to evacuate the town voluntarily because the city is overpopulated and because further air attacks by the British and United States air forces must be reckoned with, a dispatch from Thailand said today.

[American air forces in India reported this week a heavy raid on the refinery at Bangkok.]

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 28—Successes of the United Nations in the Middle East, North Africa, and the Pacific, together with the Russian counteroffensive, have been warmly received by Indian newspapers—Indian language as well as English.

The increased hope, which India shares with other Allied countries, has helped to improve the internal situation and the general atmosphere.

While a few cases of sabotage still occur these are considered by the authorities to result in terrorist action rather than an organized movement.

Speaking generally industrial labor has kept remarkably steady throughout the disturbances. With restarting of the Ahmedabad mills this week, labor trouble inspired by political motives has ended.

Defense

The Ahmedabad reopening was due partly to economic factors—the employers losing profits, the workers starving—partly to Government pressure of an indirect nature.

An interesting labor development is the organization of railway military units, consisting of railway employees, who are enrolled on a voluntary basis and are required to undergo elementary training. They will receive certain advantages in consideration of their undertaking this additional service.

The scheme, which has so far

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Bargain-Counter Rush to Fill Oil-Fuel Tanks at This Time Declared Needless

Second-Period Coupon Value Faces Very Likely Reduction

The rush of fuel oil users to get their tanks filled with first period coupons under a United States Government threat to reduce the unit value of coupons for the second period was declared both "futile and absolutely needless" by Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Office of Price Administration Administrator, today.

He asserted that the cut in unit values will apply only to second period coupons and promised that no change would be made in the value of the first period coupons. Fuel oil users have begun a bargain-counter rush on oil distributors, presumably under the impression that first period unit cuts would be made.

"Regardless of the gallonage value set by Washington on second period coupons," Mr. Backman said, "it does consumers no good whatever, and simply works hardships on dealers, to attempt to fill domestic tanks now when their remains at least two weeks in which the first period coupons are good for their full value of 10 gallons each."

Familiar "Warning" Comes

Reports from Washington warn of a pending cut in second period coupons from 10 to possibly eight gallons. A cut is almost certain, although the exact reduction is not so certain.

Meanwhile, other conflicting rumors were issued and criticized by public officials and oil distributors. Oil dealers condemned a statement by William Homans of the local War Production Board which charged dealers with forestalling domestic conversions of oil-burning equipment to coal by telling consumers that there would be plenty of oil.

Clyde G. Merrill, Secretary of the Independent Oil Mens' Association defended the oil dealers with the statement: "It seems to us that it would be wiser for WPB officials to do something about the shortage rather than attack oil men for telling customers something they frankly believed to be the truth."

A demand by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., to Donald Nelson, production head, would give bunker oil only to industries licensed with the proper authorities. This, he said, is to prevent the shutdown of vital industries for lack of fuel.

Plans were proceeding rapidly for the opening of the new oil office of Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Oil Conservator, and he is expected to confer with State officials today.

Issue of Cost of Converting

Meanwhile every possible effort was being made at the regional office of the OPA to speed the conversion of oil burning equipment to coal. Th estatement has been issued that domestic plants which can be converted to coal will be made to do so. This brings up the issue as to how far the Government can go toward enforcing such a ruling without providing some form of subsidy to homeowners who cannot afford to convert.

As one householder said: "If I spend the $50 to $75 to convert to coal, I am doing so merely to help my neighbor to get more oil. It is not his fault that he cannot convert. It is not my fault that I can convert. But should I be forced to spend all that money when all the benefit goes to my neighbor and all I get for my money is the right to shovel coal and take out the ashes."

Milk Supply In N. H. Hinges On Price Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

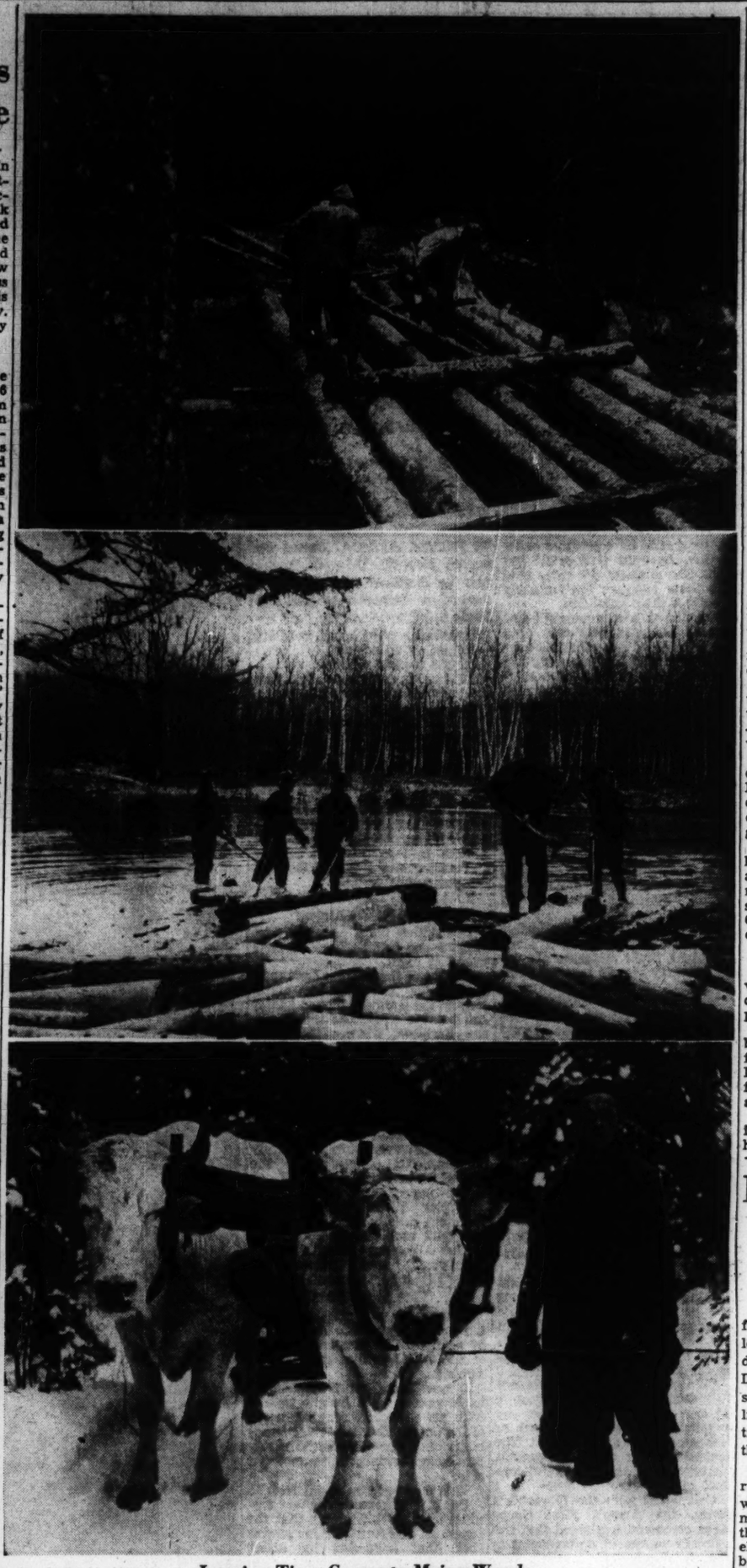
CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 28—In order to avert a serious milk shortage in Manchester and other sections of New Hampshire, milk prices in the State are expected to be boosted soon. Because of the higher price being paid for fluid milk in the Boston area, New Hampshire is faced with the loss of its supply "unless something is done at once," according to Gov. Robert O. Blood, himself a dairy farmer.

Office of Price Administration

Under present regulations, the Boston area is allowed to pay $3.86 for 100 pounds for fluid milk from the farmers whereas the price in the Manchester, Nashua and Portsmouth areas of New Hampshire is 40 cents less. With the United States Government subsidizing the New York milk area, that area is detracting from normal Boston supplies, it is pointed out. As a result, the Boston area is doing everything within its power to obtain milk and is aided in obtaining New Hampshire supplies by the price differential.

"The milk problem now represents an impossible situation," according to Governor Blood. "If the OPA does not act by Dec. 1, Manchester will lose its main supply of milk, which comes from the Littleton section of the State."

At a recent meeting of the New Hampshire Milk Control Board at Claremont dealers testified that in that section they are having difficulties obtaining milk to meet their requirements. Penny milk sales in the Claremont schools have been called off because of the situation there.



Logging Time Comes to Maine Woods

When the winter winds whistle through the pine boughs, and the streams flow more slowly under the first thin coating of ice, the heavy blows of the ax and the sound of falling timber echo through the virgin backwoods. At top: Loggers are building a bridge preparatory for the winter log hauling. Middle: Lumberjacks driving pulpwood. Below: Oxteam takes on load in middle of hemlock forest for transportation of logs to river banks.

How St. Paul's Survived Blitz Told by London Fire Officer

This column is prepared by the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

At one point in the "great fire" of London, on Dec. 30, 1940—often likened to the Great Fire of 1666—an order came through to auxiliary firemen to save St. Paul's Cathedral no matter what else was destroyed.

Edward A. Baker, Divisional Officer of the London Fire Department, who is now lecturing to A. R. P. audiences in New England, was one of those who lived through the blitz and led firefighting forces in their heroic work.

With typical British directness and understatement, he describes the fire in these terms:

"It was unforgettable. St. Paul's Cathedral seemed absolutely ringed with fire, and at one period its destruction seemed inevitable.

"Then during the night an urgent message came to concentrate all efforts on saving St. Paul's. This symbol, this famous landmark, was not going to burn. Inspired to renewed vigor, we fought on—and in the morning, St. Paul's was safe."

Mr. Baker was frequently ordered to take charge of important London districts during the worst of the 1940 blitz. He speaks from experience with "the world's greatest fire risk."

Next week, his itinerary takes him into Rhode Island, Connecticut, and probably Maine. He has already spoken in several Massachusetts communities. The British Consulate is arranging tours into other sections of the country.

Block Plan

Every family in the United States will have an active part in civilian defense when the "block plan" is put into general effect.

This scheme of organization has been recommended to civilian defense councils by Dean James M. Landis, National Director of OCD, for America's growing civilian army of home front volunteers.

Under the scheme, "leaders" for individual city blocks or neighborhoods would be apopinted to organize such war-on-the-home-front activities as scrap collection, car sharing, food saving, and caring for children of war-working mothers.

"Just as an army is organized from its generals down to its corporals, so that an order quickly reaches the last private in the rear rank," Dean Landis recently said, "communities must be organized in successive echelons of command down to blocks or manageable neighborhoods.

"In that way a war program that demands that millions of people shall do simple things—such as save and flatten tin cans, conserve meat, or share cars—can be carried right down to the grass roots in the form of action and not talk."

[Further excerpts from Dean Landis' address: Editorial Page.]

Army of 6,000,000

The average person thinks of civilian defense only in terms of air raid protection — wardens, auxiliary police, auxiliary firemen, mobile medical units, wrecking squads, rescue and repair crews. But America has 6,000,000 other volunteers, comprising an army as large in numbers as the one under arms. It is the United States Citizens Service Corps.

To be eligible for the certificate of membership in the Corps, one need give only 50 hours of work on some home front activity, such as salvage. Members wear no glamorous uniforms or badges of office, but they are making valuable contributions to the war effort. In Hartford, Conn., for example, Service Corps members are sorting, classifying, and tabulating 100,000 questionnaires received from men and women wishing useful wartime jobs.

The Service Corps is distinct from the United States Citizens Defense Corps, which embraces civilian defense workers. Under the block plan, however, this huge combined army—both branches—would work under the same leadership toward parallel goals.

Fires Out

Rubbish fires on the town dump of Bristol, R. I., are out for the duration, as a result of a motion passed by the Town Council. The action was a precaution against danger to the town during blackouts, and an effort to comply with dimout regulations. Industrialists and others who have rubbish to dispose of have been asked to do so only in the morning hours.

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Big Task for Sullivan

Continued from Page 1

well-informed circles now know are imperative if adequate heat is to be supplied the people of Massachusetts in the cold months ahead. That's where the Governor will come in.

Competent observers believe that the Governor, who up to now has been reluctant to use his emergency powers to their fullest, will have to issue executive orders which may hurt. Orders closing down schools and places of business not directly engaged in the war effort have been cited as possible steps to save fuel.

These are some of the decisions which the new State Conservator will have to make and which, it is expected the Governor, who appointed him, will abide by.

Those who know Colonel Sullivan best insist that any information which comes out of his office will be straight from the shoulder and accurate. Bay Staters, they say, will not be babied along with false hopes of getting oil if none is to be had.

In view of the contradictory statements on the oil fuel situation issued from time to time from Washington and the State and Regional OPA offices, Colonel Sullivan may find himself upon occasions standing alone in the matter of informing the public. Those who have followed his career are confident, however, that he won't issue statements until he knows what he's talking about. From a political point of view, which apparently had little to do with the selection, the appointment by Governor Saltonstall of a man bearing the name of Sullivan was a good one.

Colonel Sullivan, who is a native of South Boston, has been in public service for nearly a quarter of a century. He first entered the employ of the city 24 years ago when Mayor Andrew A. Peters made him Commissioner of Public Works. In 1922 he was appointed Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission by Mayor James M. Curley.

As head of the Commission he directed the construction of several large projects including the $19,000,000 East Boston traffic tunnel, the $7,000,000 Huntington Avenue subway, and the $12,000,000 extention of the Dorchester Rapid Transit system from Andrew Square to Fields Corner. He has held the Transit Commission post under five Mayors.

More recently he has served as director of the Boston procurement office for the Army Specialists Corps, now discontinued.

Gov. Saltonstall's Desk

The large flat-top desk in the Executive Office of the State House, believed to be over 100 years old, has recently been scraped down, disclosing an unusually fine mahogany grain and inlay which, according to Gustave W. Everberg, Superintendent of Buildings, makes it one of the most beautiful desks in New England.

In the course of the annual fall cleaning, workmen of the Superintendent's department scraped off several layers of varnish revealing the real beauty of the desk which had been buried for years.

John Bond

Stabilization Unit In Salaries Opens At 1 State Street

Opening of a Boston office of the new Salary Stabilization Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue at 1 State Street is announced by Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington, through the office of Thomas B. Hassett, Director of Internal Revenue at Boston.

Frank L. Daylor will have charge of the new office it was disclosed. He has a record of more than 20 years of service in the Internal Revenue branch of the government.

Territorial jurisdiction of the Boston office will cover all of the New England States. The office will rule on all requests and applications for salary increases and decreases coming under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as defined in the regulations of the economic stabilization director, approved by the President on Oct. 27, 1942.

Woman Power Aids on Farm

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 28 (AP)—John R. McKerley, local farmer, thinks he has finally solved the labor problem.

Two Canterbury women, Mrs. Gertrude Roberts and Mrs. Flora Young, now are working on his 50-acre field, and he claims they can handle a 30-horsepower tractor as easily as any man.

Summer People Fighting Newport Property Levies

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 28 (AP)—Seeking to have their 1942 property-tax valuation cut to less than half of what tax assessors levied, petitions were filed in Newport County Superior Court yesterday on behalf of 10 summer property owners. The court was asked to fix the true valuation.

All the petitioners own "summer property," eight of them residents of New York and one each from London, Philadelphia, and Newport.

The Tax Board contends the assessed valuation is $1,189,000 while owners place it at $453,000 and filed this latter figure with the Board last June. They paid $29,-228.50 in taxes under protest.

Two petitions were filed in behalf of Arthur Curtiss James Property; one by the James Foundation and another by the Curtiss Southwestern Corporation, both of New York.

Lady Helen Louise Herbert of England, Ellen F. FitzSimmons of Newport, and Minnie F. Cassatt of Philadelphia are among the petitioners. Others from New York include Emily M. Gallatin, Cynthis Cary, John Drayton, Ethel King Russell, I. Townsend Burden, and Evelyn Burden.

Corsi to Get Honors

Edward Corsi of New York City will be a special guest at a reception given in his honor by the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, on Thursday evening. Mr. Corsi, who is President of the National Office of the Institute—the National Institute of Immigrant Welfare—has held high official positions under the Department of Justice and the New York City Administration.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in half an hour.

If year's ration is about	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
2,000 gals	283⅓
1,500 gals	212½
1,000 gals	141 5/6
500 gals	71⅓

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Colder today with moderate to fresh winds.

Vermont, New Hampshire: Colder today with snow flurries in the mountains; moderate to fresh winds.

Massachusetts: Colder today with snow in the Berkshires; moderate to fresh winds.

Connecticut, Rhode Island: Colder today, moderate to fresh winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:44 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 4:31 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 4:31 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Monday, 5:10 a. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Lights all vehicles Saturday by 5:44 p. m.
Lights all vehicles Sunday by 4:43 p. m.

Pooled Listing Of State Supplies Will Be Compiled

A consolidated inventory of essential tools, materials and food supplies in all Massachusetts State Departments, institutions and spending agencies will be compiled by the Commission on Administration and Finance to help meet the needs which are expected to arise because of the growing scarcity of many items, Paul W. Foster, chairman of the Commission, said yesterday.

In a memorandum to all State departments Mr. Foster urged that a complete listing of all materials and supplies issued but unused be made as soon as possible after Nov. 30 and not later than Jan. 4, 1943.

The inventory, the Commissioner said, will include three separate lists: (1) materials and supplies controlled by stock ledger balances; (2) materials and supplies previously issued on requisition but not used; (3) materials, supplies, or equipment previously charged to expense but which still have a usable value.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Music of the "Golden Age" of polyphony may be heard in the Catalonian Chapel in the Museum of Fine Arts at 2:30 to 3:00 p. m. Open free to the public.

Sunday

A film showing the return of the horse and the accompanying film, "Aluminum" will be shown at the Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Open free to the public.

A musical program will be given by Frances Brockman, violinist, Leo Litwin, pianist, and Reginald Boardman, accompanist, in the Isabella Stewart Garner Museum at 2 p. m. Open free to the public.

A talk on "Ireland and the War" will be given by Helen Kirkpatrick at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Enough Bay State Single Men For Draft Until After Jan. 1

War Activities in New England

Enough single men are available for Massachusetts' draft quota, at least until after the first of the year, disclosed Col. R. M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, today, saying that the only married men likely to be inducted in the meantime are those who married since their induction became imminent.

Whenever a local draft board runs out of eligible single men without dependents, no "prewar" married man will be drafted from that jurisdiction until every other eligible single man in the State has been called, the Director explained.

No estimate was included as to the number of 'teen-age boys who will be called, inasmuch as classification is expected to require "some little time." Without considering the effect of the 'teen-age pool, however, the supply of single men will extend at least into the new year, Colonel Smith pointed out.

Those who married when their induction became imminent include those who married after the draft law was passed, even though they may now have children.

"Prewar" married men are deferred even though their wives are independent, through occupation or wealth, for the test remains whether man and wife are living together, rather than financial dependence; earlier, men with independent wives had been drafted, it was pointed out.

First R. I. "Liberty"

A 10,500-ton Liberty ship, the first ocean-going cargo vessel built in Rhode Island since the days of sail, is to be launched today at the Rheem Manufacturing Company shipyard in the Providence area. Marking the State's entry into heavy ship construction, the vessel is being named after William Coddington, founder of Newport, who was one of the seventeenth century governors of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation.

The Rheem company was awarded a contract by the Maritime Commission on March 14 to build a yard and construct 32 Liberty ships by the end of 1943. Ground was broken on March 17, and the keel of the first hull was laid on June 27, with other keel layings following shortly thereafter.

Patrol Craft Added

The George Lawley Corporation yard in Boston's Neponset section launches a patrol craft today, sponsored by Mrs. Gordon Munro, wife of the yard official in charge of conversion and repair.

Navy Needs Teachers

Applicants for commissions in the Navy's educational and physical training program will be interviewed Monday through Wednesday at the Officer Procurement Office, 150 Causeway Street, Boston.

New Navy installations and enlargements have increased the need for teachers of mathematics, physics, history, political science, and economics; a college degree and teaching experience are required; applicants must be between 21 and 50 years of age. Physical-education applicants must have degrees or equivalent experience.

New Service Club

Negro troops at Camp Edwards this week moved into a new Service Club. A cafeteria will be open there in about two weeks. Books for its library are arriving, with more expected from the Brockton Victory Book Campaign.

Signal School

Seven hundred young men are being sought by the Army Signal Corps to send to school starting Jan. 1, to be paid $85 a month. After six months of radio instruction the men will be inducted as Army privates, but by that time they ought to be advanced enough to be sent to a specialist school for higher rating and pay; some will be eligible after the six months for Officer Candidate School. The Corps address here is 730 Commonwealth Avenue.

Waacs on Duty

Of 27 WAAC companies now on duty in the nation, assigned principally to aircraft warning service in the East, two units are in New England, one in Boston and the other in Portland, Maine.

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Long white sacque and bonnet. Wool. $4.50
Hand made frock of pink batiste. $6.00
Knit creeper suit—blue, yellow, pink. $4.00
Crib puff of white rayon satin. $18.50
Hand embroidered crib sheet and case. $6.00
Long silk sacque, hand made. $7.50
Hand made bib. $1.25
Musical cat. $6.00
Washable, chewable picture book. $1.50
Short wool sacque, hand made. $3.75
Hand made batiste dress. $11.50

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Mother Church Service On New Year's at 10:45

The Christian Science Board of Directors announced today that The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will hold a brief service on New Year's Day, Friday, Jan. 1, in compliance with the request in the proclamation of the President of the United States that the day "be observed in prayer, publicly and privately." Branch churches and societies may, at their own choosing, hold services.

The Directors' notice follows:

A Day of Prayer

The President of the United States has requested that New Year's Day, Jan. 1, 1943, "be observed in prayer, publicly and privately."

Our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, has said ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 16) that "the highest prayer is not one of faith merely; it is demonstration." In her book "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 222) she tells us, "Mankind will be God-governed in proportion as God's government becomes apparent, the Golden Rule utilized, and the rights of man and the liberty of conscience held sacred."

The Mother Church will hold a brief service at 10:45 a. m. on Friday, Jan. 1. The order of service for this special occasion will be as follows in The Mother Church:

Program

1. Hymn.
2. A brief statement by the First Reader, including reading the President's proclamation.
3. Hymn.
4. References suitable to the occasion from the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, to be selected and read by the First Reader.
5. Silent prayer, followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer.
6. Hymn.
7. Benediction.

Branch churches and societies may, if they choose to do so, hold similar services.

The Christian Science Board of Directors

The Proclamation of the President of the United States was published in The Christian Science Monitor of Nov. 12, 1942.

British Air Force Chieftains Facing Shift in Command

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Edward William Tedder, commanding the British air forces in the Middle East since May, 1941, will become Vice-Chief of Staff of the air forces, as part of a series of changes among high Royal Air Force officers to become effective in the "near future," the Air Ministry announced today.

He will be succeeded in the Middle East by Air Chief Marshal William Sholto Douglas, chief of the Fighter Command.

Air Marshal T. W. Leigh-Mallory, who commanded the August air raid on Nazi-held Dieppe, will take over Marshal Douglas' post as head of the Fighter Command.

Air Marshal Joubert de la Ferte, at present heading the Coastal Command, will become Inspector General of the RAF. His successor will be Air Vice-Marshal J. C. Slesser, who will be promoted to Acting Air Marshal.

Ground Traffic at Plane Plant

Wide World

Materials Are Kept Moving at Boeing

Traffic is so heavy at one of the in-plant intersections at the Boeing Airplane Company's factory at Wichita, Kan., that a guard is needed to prevent tie-ups. Messengers with light parcels move along with vehicles as large as the black semi-trailer truck at right. Smaller flat-bed trucks like the one labeled with shop number 52-706 are commonly known as "chore boys." Appearing through doorway at back is a "blue goose" with a load on its two front "horns." The guard at left is on his way to different sentry posts; he does liaison work between the plants.

Liberty Ship Names Given By Children

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Approval of names submitted by the nation's school children for 24 Liberty ships was announced by the Maritime Commission.

The Commission said names submitted by pupils in other states which took part in the recent school salvage campaign, will be announced later.

State winners will participate in launchings of the ships which they helped to name.

Among the names suggested were those of Presidents, a Vice-President, political figures, famous Indians, an Army flying hero of this war, an aviatrix and an archbishop.

Among the names selected were: Alabama, William C. Gorgas; Arkansas, Joseph T. Robinson; Florida, Colin P. Kelly, Jr.; Maine, Edward Preble; Mississippi, Pat Harrison; Vermont, Calvin Coolidge, and Virginia, Pocahontas.

Arizona, King S. Woosley; Colorado, Chief Ouray; Indiana, Thomas R. Marshall; Iowa, Samuel Jordan Kirkwood; Kansas, Amelia Earhart; Kentucky, Abraham Lincoln; Minnesota, Mayo Brothers; Missouri, Champ Clark; Montana, Jim Bridger; Nebraska, J. Sterling Morton; Nevada, Key Pittman; New Mexico, Archbishop Lamy; Ohio, William McKinley; Oregon, Sacajawea; Texas, Big Foot Wallace; Utah, George N. Dern; Washington, Ezra Meeker.

Just Paste a War Stamp On Your Holiday Cards

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Getting Christmas cards will really be fun this year if the public responds to a Treasury Department request that senders put a 10-cent war saving stamp on each greeting.

The Department announced its new campaign today and said that it had enlisted newspapers, radio stations, stores, factories, theaters and banks in the drive, aimed at pasting 1,000,000,000 stamps on Christmas cards.

Prices and Your Purse: Busy Week for Consumers

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 28

The coming week will be a busy one for consumers. Here is the calendar:

Nov. 29—Sugar stamp No. 27 becomes good for one pound of coffee at any time during the five-week period ending Jan. 3.

Nov. 30—Purchase of fuel oil by consumers without delivering equivalent amount of ration coupons extended to this date. Coupons must be turned over to the dealer as soon as received.

Dec. 1—Nation-wide mileage rationing becomes effective.

Dec. 1—Deadline for turn-in of idle tires by passenger car owners. Passenger car tire inspections begin: first inspection to be made before Jan. 31, 1943.

Dec. 1—Local boards begin accepting and acting on applications for needed recaps or replacement of tires under new mileage rationing plan.

Dec. 1—Rents in 68 more areas brought under Office of Price Administration control, extending Federal rent control to areas in which 76,000,000 persons reside.

Tire Tips

In addition to having your tires inspected sometime between Dec. 1 and Jan. 31, the OPA suggests these ways of making your tires last longer:

Drive, start and stop slowly.
Take curves slowly.
Look out for bumps, including curbs.
Inflate tires properly at least once a week.
Keep wheels aligned.
Keep brakes adjusted.
Shift all tires every 5,000 miles.
Repair breaks, cuts and leaks promptly.
Straighten or replace bent rims.
Share rides.

Toy Problem

Youngsters received their first conservation order from the War Production Board this week in a warning to take better care of their games and toys.

Toys and games using certain critical materials were originally banned last March 30 and further restrictions upon the use of certain other critical materials went into effect June 30 and Nov. 25.

Two Miles Too Much

Are motorists observing the 35-mile speed limit? Well, almost.

A Federal Works Agency study in 15 States shows the average motorist is doing 37 miles an hour on rural highways. Truck drivers are a bit more law-abiding. They do an average of 36 M. P. M.

Number, Please

The OPA recommends that you indorse your gas ration coupons before getting to the filling station. It will help to protect your ration book from possible misuse in case of loss or theft.

A, B, C, and D coupons must be indorsed on the back with the car license number and state of registration. All indorsements must be in ink to prevent alterations.

Wrapping Note

Enjoy your bright-colored Christmas boxes this year. They may be the last for some time. Among storekeeping luxuries banned this week by the OPA are "gift and fancy wrappings or boxes." Wrappings already on hand for the 1942 Christmas season may be used up, under the ruling.

Ban on Whipping

The demise of whipping cream, ordered this week by the WPB, is looked upon here as only a stepping stone to some sort of milk rationing.

Whipping cream is out entirely for the duration because one pound of it will make approximately 10 pounds of fluid milk.

Cold Facts

Here are tips from the Bureau of Home Economics for making your refrigerator outlast the war:

1. Place it where it is level and firm, in a cool spot away from radiator or stove. Leave a space of 2½ inches in back and 8 to 12 inches at the top for air to circulate and carry away heat from the mechanical unit.
2. Keep the temperature right, no colder than 40 degrees to save fuel and wear and tear on the machinery, no warmer than 50 degrees to save food. Don't open the door more often than you can help.
3. Follow manufacturer's directions about defrosting. Don't put it off until frost gathers on the freezing unit a quarter of an inch thick. Remove freezer trays to hasten defrosting. Never use sharp tools to loosen frost or ice trays.
4. Keep the refrigerator spotlessly clean. Wipe up spilled foods immediately. Guard the precious rubber gasket on the door against dirt and oil—don't even touch it with your hands. Do an all-out job of cleaning after defrosting. Dissolve one level tablespoon of soda in warm water and wash every inside part. Rinse or go over with cloth wrung from clean water. Wipe dry. Do the same outside, using mild soapsuds, rinse, and then wipe dry.
5. Have the refrigerator checked regularly by an authorized service company. This will save you from inconvenience and your refrigerator from serious trouble.

Write to either the Bureau of Home Economics of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C., for your free copy of the folder.

College 'Frats' Strongly Defended

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Enemies of the American College fraternity system are attempting to eliminate it from colleges and universities throughout the country as a wartime measure, G. Herbert Smith, President of Willamette College, Salem, Ore., asserts.

Addressing the College Fraternity Secretaries' Association of which he is President, Mr. Smith said the fraternity was the best possible laboratory for democratic living.

"It is significant," he said, "that the American college fraternity system had its origin coincident with the Declaration of Independence and the founding of our government."

He added that "it is also significant that fraternities have never expanded to those countries which have had little appreciation of free men. Our fraternities have grown and developed within the boundaries of two great democratic nations. Can you imagine that Hitler would long tolerate an organization with the principles of a college fraternity?"

C. F. Williams, Phi Kappa Psi, Cleveland, was elected the new Association President.

Senate Backs Trade Inquiry In Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Senate approved yesterday a $5,000 investigation of economic and social conditions in Puerto Rico after rejecting a Republican attempt to include in the inquiry "the amazing administration" of Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell.

Debate on the resolution developed into a heated discussion of Mr. Tugwell, whom Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan called "a frank revolutionary" and "the Don Quixote of the New Deal."

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley rose to exclaim: "Maybe he is a revolutionary. So was Jefferson. So was Lincoln. So was Theodore Roosevelt."

Senator Barkley gave his support to the measure "on the theory that the investigation will be confined to the food crisis and the shipping shortage."

But Senator Vandenberg demanded that it include "the amazing administration of Governor Tugwell," and said that ever since Mr. Tugwell was confirmed as Governor by one vote in the Senate "the musical comedy 'Hellzapoppin' has had its Puerto Rican counterpart in real life."

Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin supported Senator Vandenberg and introduced an amendment which was defeated to include "political" as well as "economic and social" conditions in the purview of the inquiry, and also to strike out a clause limiting the investigators to consideration of conditions caused by lack of shipping space.

Cost of Vessels Scuttled Placed At $286,000,000

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—When the French reportedly sank their fleet at Toulon yesterday to keep it from German clutches, it was a sacrifice to pride and patriotism which cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

The exact price is incalculable because of the vagaries of international exchange but, reckoned on the costs for building comparable British and United States warships, this—on the basis of the Vichy report that all ships were scuttled—is what France willingly consigned to the bottom of Toulon harbor:

Three battleships at $35,000,000	$105,000,000
Four cruisers at $15,000,000	60,000,000
Three cruisers at $10,000,000	30,000,000
A seaplane tender	2,000,000
25 destroyers at $2,000,000	50,000,000
26 submarines at $1,500,000	39,000,000
Total	$286,000,000

These estimates are conservative. They do not include lesser sloops and auxiliaries which were in Toulon harbor.

If all were sunk, the French Navy's tribute to its honor probably cost in excess of $300,000,000.

Certain Mexican Publications Accused of Supporting Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—Charging certain organs of the Roman Catholic press in Mexico with open support of the Axis cause Verna Carleton Millan, in an article in the December issue of the Inter-American Monthly, quotes from papers which greeted the United Nations' invasion of North Africa with a storm of protest. Thus, the Mexican newspaper Omega headlined its issue of Nov. 12 with the words, "Washington's Argument Does Not Justify the Treacherous Attack." "The article which follows," says Mrs. Millan, "calls the invasion a greater act of treachery than the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor, and heaps insults upon the United States Government.

"On Nov. 14," she continues, "Omega launched a plea to all Catholics . . . to break with the democracies.

"El Hombre Libre—one of Mexico's leading Roman Catholic papers—followed this on Nov. 15 with an article stating that the new front in Africa represents a danger to all Mexicans, who will be sent to fight the battle of the United Nations."

In her article, Mrs. Millan illustrates ways in which the Spanish Falange is now carrying on the propaganda war for the Axis.

Giving examples in each case, Mrs. Millan cites three focal points of attack on which Fascist propaganda is concentrated in Mexico.

First, she says, "it attempts to undermine the faith of the Mexican people in the military competence of the United Nations armies, while awakening racial prejudices by stating that the allied governments have always looked upon the Latin-Americans as inferiors and now merely want to use them as 'cannon fodder'."

Second, she says, "it supports the anti-Semitic campaign by inciting rage against the small Jewish shopkeepers and businessmen."

And third, according to Mrs. Millan, "it whips religious fanaticism into action against the 'Protestantism, democracy, and Bolshevism' of the United States, using the three terms as synonymous."

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Famous Eversharp fountain pens and repeater pencils in attractive sets for Christmas gifts. Set sketched is $8.75, plus tax. All have military clips. Pens separately are $3.95 to $15. (10% tax on pens over $9.75.) Separate Eversharp pencils $1 and $1.50, plus tax. Perfect gifts for many, many names on your Christmas gift list.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Yule Gifts for Servicemen Packed by College Girls at 'Y'

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Combs, cards, toothbrushes, soap, memo pads, shoestrings, and lots of other little things fill the tables in the "Y" Victory Workshop these Friday afternoons before Christmas. Gay snatches of song and plenty of laughter mingle with the rustle of paper as college girls pack gifts for servicemen.

The packers are members of the Y. W. C. A. groups at Simmons College and Boston University College of Liberal Arts, and their goal is 2,000 boxes by Dec. 11. Betty Ackroyd of Simmons is Chairman of the Gift Committee. Into each box goes a letter from a student and into some of them a mimeographed sheet telling what the students are thinking about the issues of the war and the part the people are playing in it.

Preparing gifts for servicemen is only one activity of the student Y. W. C. A. groups of Greater Boston. It is typical of their wartime community service, however, and such service is now their major interest, according to their own revaluation of their program just before they went home for the Thanksgiving week end. They are working in settlement houses, hospitals, and youth agencies, helping farmers harvest crops, and raising funds to help students in Europe.

Aware of Responsibility

In spite of the more intensive college curricula, the 1,900 women students who are members of Y. W. C. A. groups, are taking time for such community service, according to Miss Elizabeth Jones, who is adviser for College Y. W. C. A. groups and for the Intercollegiate Council which coordinates their activities. "They are doing it," she said, "because they are aware of their responsibility for sharing in community work at a time when there is such a drain on trained leadership. At the same time that they are speeding their training for war industries and other essential positions, they also recognize the urgency for training in community organization."

One student Y. W. C. A. group has organized a play school for children of defense workers. Held in Watertown last year, it is now being conducted in the Cambridge Community House on Saturday mornings. The communities would like the girls to have it every day, which is, of course, impossible, but they are trying to do well what they are doing, according to Miss Jones.

Another group has undertaken a survey, in a local interracial area, of the attitudes of workers regarding Negroes in industry. It is compiling an opinion poll on such questions as: "Do you think more Negroes should be used in production? Are you willing to work side by side with a Negro? Do you believe that the Negro should have his job after the war is over?"

Helping to Win War

All these services are helping students to feel that they are doing something to help win the war. "It is important that they have that feeling," Miss Jones said. "Many students are staying in college when they could have jobs, because they feel the country is going to need college-trained leadership in the future. Yet many have almost a sense of guilt at not being in uniform or in a wartime job. They are eager to do something tangible for the war effort, and they derive genuine satisfaction from this Y. W. C. A. work. They realize that the training in community organization and leadership which they get through the Y. W. C. A. work will enable them to play a real part in winning the peace.

Miss Jones says she finds a new awakening on the part of students to the value of democracy. "They are really ready to fight for it both at home and abroad," she said. "Therefore, they are more than ever concerned about insuring its preservation at home."

She also finds a more widespread feeling among students that in order to get through these days they must deepen their faith in Christianity.

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ANNUAL FAIR

Copley-Plaza Ballroom

Nov. 30—10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Dec. 1—10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Articles or money gratefully received.

WILL YOU HELP?

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Nov. 29

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc) Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Nov. 29

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

By a Staff Photographer

Saying Many a 'Merry Christmas'

Merry Christmas to our servicemen! College girls at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association are saying it with gaily wrapped packages. Left to right: Miss Elizabeth Jones of the Y. W. C. A. staff, who is adviser for college Y. W. C. A. groups in Greater Boston; Miss Diana Der Hovanesian of Marlboro and Miss Dorothy Macmann of Reading. The latter are both students at Boston University, College of Liberal Arts, and members of the group that is preparing 2,000 gifts for servicemen.

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Monday

Boston City Federation of Organizations—"Come, See, and Hear Tour," under auspices of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, Boys' Latin School, Roxbury, 2 p. m.

Waban Woman's Club—Elizabeth MacDonald Osborne, "The Impressions We Leave." Display of glass arranged by art committee. Neighborhood Club House. Tea, 1:30; meeting, 2 p. m.

Animal Rescue League of Boston—Fortieth Annual Fair, Copley-Plaza.

Boston Section, National Council of Jewish Women—Luncheon in interests of work with foreign-born and refugee children. Mrs. Philip A. Segal, speaker. Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts—Miss Marjorie Stearns, "Evergreens in Christmas Decorations"; Sherman K. Hardy, "Fertilizers and Spray Materials in 1943." Horticultural Hall, 10 a. m.

Newton League of Women Voters—James J. Healy, teaching Fellow in economics at Harvard, "Economic Approach to World Order." At home of Mrs. Leroy M. S. Miner, Newtonville, 2 p. m.

Tuesday

Roslindale Women's Club—International Relations program. Gladys M. Petch, illustrated lecture "Stronger Than Armies." Unitarian Parish House. Social hour, 1 p. m.; business, 2 p. m.

Animal Rescue League of Boston—40th Annual Fair, Copley Plaza.

Newtonville Woman's Club—"The Christmas Story in Song, Verse, and Tableau" by an all-Club cast. Christmas gift sale. Social hour, 1:30; program, 2:30.

Braintree Philergians—Ruth Moss, radio interviewer, "Seeing Stars." Helen Hare Brooks, pianist. Frothingham Hall, South Braintree, 2 p. m.

Community Club of Canton—Marion Rudkin, "Books for Balance." Evangelical Congregational Church, 2 p. m.

Quest and Question Club of Winthrop—Mrs. Alice B. Packard, "South American Parade." Cliff House.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—Victory concert by Boston University Choral Art Society. Parish House of the Congregational Church, 2 p. m.

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston—Mrs. Fred C. Brigham, "Federal Legislation Recently Past and Pending." American and Canadian song program by Blanche Greenaway Allen, accompanied by Ruth H. Dimick, Y. W. C. A., 2 p. m., preceded by social hour.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Norman D. Valentine, special agent of the F. B. I., "The Federal Bureau of Investigation in Wartime." Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 p. m.

The Friday Club of Everett—Dramatic Class will hear readings by Miss Marjorie Shepherd at the home of Mrs. Frank E. Lewis, 2 Hampshire Street, 2 p. m.

Wednesday

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—The Rev. Harold Bend Sedgwick, "Reviews of Current Books." Book-binding exhibit arranged by Mrs. Julius Hovestadt, through the courtesy of Mrs. Robert Chellis. Maugus Club, 2:30 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Cambridge—Bridge party. Republican Headquarters, 1234 Massachusetts Avenue, 8 p. m.

New Century Club, Needham—Christmas prologue. Edna Merritt, contralto, "Christmas Song and Verse." Representative Leslie B. Cutler will present proposed legislative bills. Unitarian Church, 1 p. m.

D. A. R.—Deane Winthrop Chapter. Book reviews by Miss Dorothy Kinney. Winthrop Librarian. At home of Mrs. William Clark, 21 Grovers Avenue, 2 p. m.

Old City Club of Boston—Luncheon and meeting to fill Christmas bags for disabled war veterans. Music by Phillis Carroll Wyman, violinist. Hotel Gardener, 12:30 p. m.

Dedham Women's Club—Garden Club program including Christmas decorations exhibit. Ralph M. Kenison of Norfolk County Agricultural School, speaker. Allin Congregational Church, 2:30 p. m.

Thursday

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Club Institute on the theme "Our American Way in Art and at Christmas." Y. W. C. A., 10 a. m.

D. A. R.—Paul Revere Chapter. Miss Georgianna C. Lane, speaker. College Club.

Newton Center Women's Club—Opening of exhibition of arts and crafts. Tea from 3 to 5 p. m.

Melrose Woman's Club—Christmas Musicale and Tea. G. A. R. Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Harvard Woman's Club of Boston—Yuletide meeting. Edna Merritt, contralto, "The Beautiful Christmas Story in Song and Verse." Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Friday

Cantabrigia Club—Jean C. Mendenhall, "Youth Standards in Wartime." 2 p. m.

Kosmos Club, Wakefield—Ames L. Harper's comedy, "Bundles for Christmas" will be presented by dramatic committee. Susan B. Ripley, violinist. Carol singing, 2:30 p. m.

The Friday Club of Everett—Roland E. Chesley, President of the Utica Civics Musical Society, "Behind the Scenes With Great Artists." 2 p. m.

Woburn Woman's Club—Axel Gerhard Dehly, "Norway the Beautiful," illustrated. First Congregational Church vestry, 2 p. m.

Lothrop Club—Rush Moss, radio interviewer, "Seeing Stars." Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 p. m.

D. A. R.—Old State House Chapter, Melrose. Christmas music and sale. American Legion Bungalow, 2 p. m.

Winthrop Woman's Club—"Through the Eyes of Literature Group 3," Odd Fellows Hall, 2 p. m.

Brookline W. C. T. U.—Musicale and tea. Mrs. Lyla B. Warren, speaker. St. Mark's Methodist Church, Brookline.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Musical Program.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee; War Bonds.
4:00 p. m.—News; The Trio Entertains.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Along the March.
6:45 p. m.—Deep Melody.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—South American Soiree.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Navy Program.
8:30 p. m.—"Swing Shift."
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W43B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

1:15 p. m.—Army-Navy football game.
4:00 p. m.—Georgia-Georgia Tech football game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Football News.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Navy Bulletin Board.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Orch.; songs.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater; "The Bohemian Girl."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Bondwagon.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Music.

For Sunday, Nov. 29

W67B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; The Sunday Show.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—We Believe.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music from Other Lands.
7:00 p. m.—News; Fashions in Novelty.
7:15 p. m.—Deeds Without Words.
7:30 p. m.—The Organ Loft.
8:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hour.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (49.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Reviewing Stand"; recorded.
3:30 p. m.—Hancock Ensemble; Chamber Music.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church.
5:00 p. m.—Song Spinners.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; drama.

"Hour of Organ Music"

By WILLIAM ZEUCH

Tomorrow at 4:30 P. M.

FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON

(Berkeley and Marlborough Streets)

PROGRAM:

Marche Triomphale on "Now Thank We All Our God" ..... Karg-Elert
Aria da Chiesa (Old Italian) ..... Composer Unknown
Sleep May Safely Graze ..... Bach-Biggs
Votra Bontmen's Song..Arranged by Schminke
Canon B Minor ..... Schumann
Ave Maria ..... Schubert
Toccata ..... Gigout
Kammenoi Ostrow ..... Rubinstein
Minuet a l'antica ..... Scotcock
Finale—First Symphonie ..... Vierne

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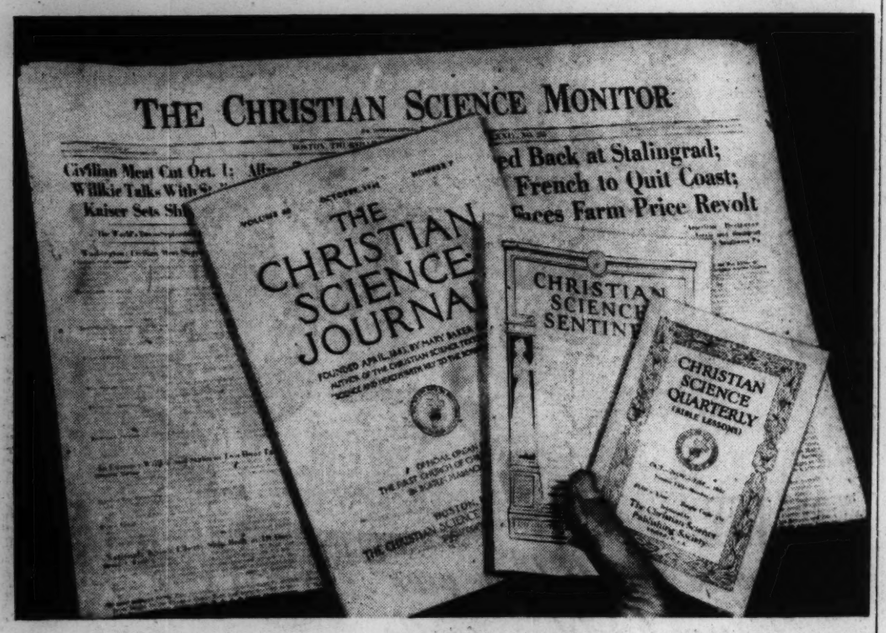

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*Jan.-Mar. 1943 issue

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HG-2-1

Farm Products Register at Record High

More fruits of the soil "to be humbly thankful for "have been given to us this year than ever before by the farmers in Massachusetts and the nation at large, declared John H. Sullivan, State Supervisor of the United States Agricultural Marketing Administration yesterday in announcing that by now 7,000,000,000 pounds of American farm products have been shipped to our Allies under lend-lease.

"It would have been impossible for the Pilgrims even to have imagined the quantities of food that our farmers have raised during this crop year," declared Mr. Sullivan. "In fact," he added, "I doubt if our non-farm people of today really appreciate the quantity or the wartime importance of this year's all-time record harvest."

"It is unfortunate, and a little unfair," said Mr. Sullivan, "that there is not something like the industrial 'E' awards that could be given to farmers for their wartime production. In this kind of a war food is as vital a weapon as tanks or any other material, and we can be deeply thankful that never have we had so much of this vital weapon."

"But at the same time that we give thanks for this year's record food production, we must look forward realistically to the problems of obtaining next year's food supplies. Shortly, the production goals for 1943 will be announced. Some of them will call for food supplies even greater than this year. Certainly they will demand greater united effort to reach. At this time it is most appropriate that we give fitting recognition of the wartime job of raising food—the number one weapon of modern war—that our farmers have done this year."

Garden Clubs To Make Reports

Horticultural chairmen of the Federated Garden Clubs of Massachusetts will report on the horticultural activities of their clubs during the past summer, at a meeting at Horticultural Hall on Monday at 10 a. m. They will also discuss plans for the ensuing year; which will stress conservation in planting for food, birds, bees, and beauty.

Miss Marjorie Stearns, landscape architect, and member of the State Horticultural Committee, will have an exhibit of evergreens to illustrate her talk on that subject.

Mrs. Lucien B. Taylor, horticultural chairman of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., will also speak, and Sherman K. Hardy, who is connected with the Middlesex County Farm Bureau Purchasing Association, will discuss what gardeners may anticipate for fertilizers and spray materials in 1943.

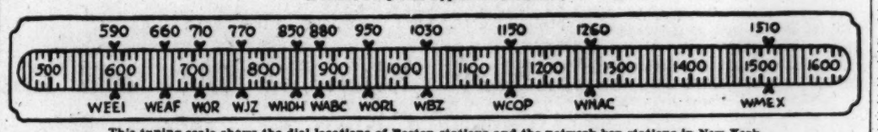
'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Nov. 30

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Marching Along	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Brian Aherne	"Mystery Money Quiz";	Man on the Farm;	H. C. Band	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home	Man on he Farm; News	Defense talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45		Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Comments	Air Express Music	"All Out for Victory"	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Army-Navy football	Consumer talk	Army-Navy football game	Boston College - Holy	Concert Melodies
1:30	game	Donald Nelson, talk	Army-Navy football game	Cross football game	Kick-Off Time
1:45	Army-Navy football	Fishermen's Program	Army-Navy football game	Boston College - Holy	Kick-Off Time
2:00	game	Metropolitan Opera:	Army-Navy football game	Cross football game	Victory Program
2:15	Army-Navy game;	Donizetti's "Lucia di	Army-Navy football game	Boston College - Holy	Victory Program
2:30	News; Army-Navy	Lammermoor"; Lily	Army-Navy football game	Cross football game	Organ Recital
2:45	football game	Pons; Thelma Votipka;	Army-Navy football game	Boston College - Holy	News Service
3:00	Army-Navy football	Jan Peerce; Leonard	Army-Navy football game	Cross football game	Hawaiian Music
3:15	game	Warren; Nicola Moscona; Alessio de Paolis;	Army-Navy football game	Boston College - Holy	Popular songs
3:30	Army-Navy football		Army-Navy football game	Cross football game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	game	John Dudley; Frank St.	Georgia - Georgia Tech	B.C.-Holy Cross game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Estonian Day: music	Ledger, conductor	football game	Georgia - Georgia Tech	Glen Miller's Orchestra
4:15	The Block Plan:	Metropolitan Opera:	Georgia - Georgia Tech	football game	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:30	Joel W. Eastman	Donizetti's "Lucia di	football game	Georgia - Georgia Tech	Ella Fitzgerald, songs
4:45	News Program	Lammermoor"	Georgia - Georgia Tech	football game	John Kirby's Orchestra
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	football game	Georgia - Georgia Tech	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
5:15	Rudolph Ringwall,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Georgia-Georgia, T. game	football game	Terry O'Toole, variety
5:30	conductor	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	program
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Interview; Comments	Sports Matinee	News report
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Waltz Time
6:15	Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Football Chat	Sports; Music
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Romin & Bauer, pianos	Navy Bulletin Board:	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	Karl Rohde's Orch.	"Punts and Passes"	J. Dorsey's Or.; songs.	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	"The Green Hornet";	"Ellery Queen": drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Saturday Night Serenade
7:45	to the Yanks"	drama	"Ellery Queen": drama	Arthur Ravel's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Able's Irish Rose";	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Edward Tomlinson, news	comedy serial	London	Deeds Without Words: dr
8:30	Hobby Lobby	"Over Here"; Variety	"Truth or Consequences";	"This Is the Hour";	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby: news	revue; Ronald Colman,	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	master of ceremonies	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Prokofieff's Piano Concerto in
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Over Here": Revue	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Claire, soprano; Attilio	
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Harry James' Orchestra	Can You Top This?";	Baggiore, tenor; Bruce	C. major
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.; Peter Hayward.	comedy quiz	Foote; E. Wilkie; orch.	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	"Yankee Doodle Min-	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Soldiers With	strels"	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Wings; band; g'sts	John Gunther, news	Ted Steel's Club	Wagon"; speakers	Griff Williams' Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Freedom Bridge	Ted Steel's Club	Louis Prima's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.estra
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott,	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast; Sports	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dick Powell's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhrman, organ recital	News Service	News; Charles M. Courboin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Circle	Religious program	NB String Quartet	Radio Carollers	
8:45		Music for Sunday		News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Variety Music: Samuel	World News Roundup;	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Fisher, conductor	Church School of Air;	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Variety Music	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious service
9:45	Religious program		"Words and Music"		Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Dramatic sketch	National Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Dramatic sketch	National Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan,	Park Street Church	"Thrilling Stories"	"Southland Echoes"	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services	"Commando Mary"	Walter Compton, news	Services of The Mother
11:00	News; Coolidge	Park Street Church	News; Rhapsody of the	Services, Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	String Quartet	Services	Rockies; orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Church of Christ,
11:30	Coolidge String	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	Quartet	Services	Olivio Santora, songs	Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	Studio Program: Henry	Religious program	News report
12:15	"Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	A. Wallace, Vice-Pres.	Religious program	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	"The Voice of Hope";	Newsreel of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	William C. Jensen	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"People"; Robt. St. John	News Service	"Balboa"; drama
1:15	Piano Club of Air	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Labor for Victory; talks,	Concert Album	Concert Time
1:30	Leon Henderson	Cavalcade of Song	Meet the Band	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	News Service	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love";	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade,	Religious program	Phil Saltman's Showcase
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	"Professional Women"; tks
2:30	World News	"To the President," by	Univ. of Chicago Round	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	News; Waltz music	Arch Oboler; drama	Table Discussion	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic:	News Service	News; Musicals	"Reviewing Stand": "Our	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor	"You and the War"	World News Parade	Mediterranean Front"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30		Boston University Vespers: speakers; chorus	"The Army Hour": drama; speakers; band; choir	Hancock Ensemble: chamber music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic:				Irish Music
4:00	Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	Chamber Music	Religious program
4:15		Religious program	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	Adrian O'Brien and Alice	"We Believe"	Young People's Church	Olympics-Brooklyn Tor-
4:45	Orch.; guest	O'Leary, songs	"We Believe"; News	of the Air; Speaker	pedoes hockey game
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	Moylan Sisters, songs	NBC Symphony Or., Leopold Stokowski, cond.	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Concert Gems		"Quiz of Two Cities"	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Or., Leopold Stokowski, cond.	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers		"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
6:00	Edward R. Murrow,	Tremont Temple Twi-	"Yankee Yarns";	"First Nighter"; drama	Terry O'Toole, variety
6:15	"Dear John"; sk	light Services	Coast Guard Band; "The	"First Nighter"; drama	program
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry;	Concert Memories	Great Gildersleeve";	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	Concert Memories	comedy drama	Across the Footlights	Religious program
7:00	"Invitation to	News commentator	Jack Benny and com-	Religious program	Park Street Church
7:15	Learning"; record'd	Stars From the Blue	pany; music	Religious program	Services
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon; Alvino Rey	Upton Close, Recorded	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Mme. Wei Tao-ming	ley, m. c.	Orchestra; King Sisters,	Concert Miniatures	Services
8:00	Orson Welles:	Earl Godwin, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of Air,	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Hello, Americans"	Edward Tomlinson, news	McCarthy; D. Ameche	American Forum of Air,	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air,	Classical Album
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Readers Digest; drama; music	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour
9:15		"The Parker Family"	American Album of Familiar Music		
9:30	Fred Allen and	Hollywood Reporter		Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Co.; guests	Dorothy Thompson		Hour	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	Musical program
10:15	It"; quiz program	M. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus	Leo Cherne, "Impact"	Musical program
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	News Service
10:45	"Lest We Forget"	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	drama; orchestra; guest	Adrian Rollini Trio
11:00	News; E. Sevareid	News; Sportscast	News Commentator	News Service	Tod Grant, news
11:15	Report to Nation	"Sunday Symphony"	Cesar Searchinger; news,	"Hawaii Calls"; music	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:30	Report to Nation	"Your Sunday Symphony"; News Summary	Unlimited Horizons	"Answering You"; British	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance orchestra		Unlimited Horizons	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	"Second Husband";	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons";	Interview	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Orchestra	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble	Music Box; Orchestra	Christian Times; Margaret
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk	"Autumn Nocturne"	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	Janis, songs
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Glen Gray's Orchestra
2:00	Serial drama	Dept. of Agriculture	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup; Talk	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone: 'Book Ends'	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ Recital
2:45	"Pepper Young"; sk	Ted Rolfe, songs	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk	Air Capers: variety show	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	"Christmas Cheer"
3:30	Snapshots; "Post	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
4:15	Del Castillo, organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:30	The Family Front	Club Matinee; variety	'Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport String En-	"The Ink Spots"
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee; News	"Widder Brown"; sketch	semble; Frank Foti, con.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:00	The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
5:15	"Date Book"; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; drama	program
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Waltz Time
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Program
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Scores; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Musical Prog'm; 'Salute'	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	Orson Welles; dr	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra,	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	Holcomb & Whipple; sk.	Donald Donna, Johnny.	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	matic sketch	Network program	John Barry, comment	Army Air Force Prog'm
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Popular songs
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	"The Barries"; songs; or.	Richard Ballinger, news
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; drama	Drama
9:00	Theater: Janet	"Counter-Spy"; mystery.	"Great

'Drafting' of Bay State Shade Trees Planned as Safety Move for War Effort

Wide World Photos

Metal Priorities Pave Way for Comeback in Manufacture of Wooden Toys

Priorities having forced metal toy manufacturers to turn to war-production work or to close shop, wooden toys will be the rule this Christmas. The wooden toy industry has, as a consequence, come rapidly out of the slump it was in two years ago. Here are shown scenes at the N. D. Cass Company plant in Athol, Mass. Wood throughout is the rule, even to wooden dowels and plugs in place of metal screws. Left: Girls assemble wooden toy army trucks. Center: Here we see toy trunks "before and after." The young woman holds open one of the wooden trunks made this year, while her left hand rests on one of last year's metal toy trunks. Right: This young woman replaces a man in the factory. She is holding wooden strips to be cut to size for bodies of trucks and army tanks in the power saw.

Fire Wardens and Foresters Would Keep Them Off Wires

A dozen or so members of the Massachusetts Fire Wardens and Foresters Association were in Boston today on the intriguing mission of "drafting" the State's shade trees for the war effort.

Just when the trees will be called into active service, Dr. Malcolm A. McKenzie, professor of botany at Amherst College, could not say, but plans are being worked out, he pointed out, by the executive committee of the Association for presentation to the organization's annual meeting next February.

How can a shade tree help in the war effort? In the first place, Mr. McKenzie explained, the trees can be made to stay in place and not topple down on telephone wires, power lines, across highways and other utilities to interfere with wartime communication and transportation systems.

That might not be a difficult job if there hadn't been a hurricane in 1938 and if the WPA had not withdrawn its funds and workmen shortly after planting thousands of shade trees throughout Massachusetts. The joint results of these conditions is a very serious menace to the State comprised by thousands of weakened trees.

"It's the responsibility of my Association," said Mr. McKenzie, "to warn Massachusetts communities of the hazards presented by these weakened trees to our wartime transportation and communication utilities."

The warning was applied indirectly to owners of private property who are expected to fall in line with the communities on their own initiative once the towns and cities have launched conservation programs of their own.

The men most active in the drafting of the tree conservation program are Dr. McKenzie and A. Warren Stewart, President of the Association. They base their appraisals of the tree hazard and the utility of trees for purposes of camouflaging on an extensive survey undertaken as the result of serious civilian complaints of increasing damage caused by falling trees.

The survey definitely established the weakened tree as a menace that could cause major delays in the emergency transportation of troops and war supplies.

It is conservatively estimated that thousands of trees were weakended by the hurricane of 1938 and would continue to drop at inopportune moments and places unless checked. Municipalities were urged by Mr. McKenzie to assign their tree wardens to such surveys immediately and if possible to organize local or joint programs with neighboring communities along the lines of tree conservation.

Nautical School Soon to Expand to 200 Cadets

Log of the Port of Boston

For the first time in the 50-years' existence of the Massachusetts Nautical School—now the Massachusetts Maritime Academy—the capacity of the school which prepares young men to become junior officers in the American merchant marine, is about to be increased to 200 cadets.

Heretofore the limit has been 115, or thereabouts, but the current need for trained officers for the rapidly expanding fleet of merchant vessels is so urgent that the new class of enrollees, to be admitted as of Dec. 1, will consist of 86 rather than 40. As soon as accommodations for this additional number have been arranged, further expansion is scheduled to bring the undergraduates up to the new goal of 200, it is expected.

As the new class enters the school's shore base at Hyannis on Cape Cod, the present cadets, numbering 114, leave for their annual "cruise" of three months, which, because of the war will be chiefly living aboard a schoolship, with sharply restricted cruising areas. At conclusion of the "cruise" the senior class will be graduated, and the others return to the Hyannis quarters for further instruction.

Cadets in the Academy now receive pay of $65 a month while learning their "trade" of navigation and marine engineering, as the result of a Federal plan to encourage youths to prepare themselves for a sea career. The Government also provides instructors for the Academy, and a part of the subsistence costs of the cadets, in addition to reimbursing each cadet for a substantial portion of his expense for uniforms and clothing.

Nautical Alumni

Members of the Massachusetts Nautical School Alumni, many of whom hold positions of importance and responsibility in the marine field, both ashore and afloat, are to gather at the Hotel Statler tonight for their annual meeting and dinner. Guests are to include Arthur M. Tode, Honorary President of the Propeller Club of the United States; Roscoe H. Prior, President of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club, and William H. Collins, General Manager of the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Shipyards at Quincy. Palmer Harrington, Secretary of the association is also secretary of the school—now known as the Massachusetts Maritime Academy—and is expected to resume his duties with the Academy within a month. He has been on leave of absence.

Commercial Agent

Because of the large volume of new work now required of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce, in the Custom House, additional help was required, and William C. Walsh has been transferred to the Boston office from Washington. Mr. Walsh formerly was attached to the War Production Board where he has been performing special duties for the Contract Distribution Division, and War Production Board field operations. Previously he was affiliated with investment and banking houses. He will serve here as a commercial agent under direction of Harold P. Smith, regional manager.

Wood Tugs Needed

New England shipyards along with those in other parts of the nation are invited to submit bids to the United States Maritime Commission for construction of a number of wood tugs for towing barges.

The bids are to be opened Dec. 8 and must fix the delivery of the first tug at 135 days or less, including Sundays and holidays, and the last tug at 225 days or less, to be considered. The vessels are to be 65 feet in length and bidders may figure prices on the basis of from one to six vessels to a single contractor. The bids must be submitted on a fixed lump sum basis, though each bidder may also bid on an adjusted price basis.

Quinn Promoted

Patrick L. Quinn, Assistant Shipping Commissioner at the port of Boston, has been advised of his promotion to the position of Shipping Commissioner, retroactive to Nov. 16, succeeding the late Leo F. O'Brien. Mr. Quinn has been in the service for about 30 years. He will, in addition to his new duties, be Senior Inspector of Personnel, Merchant Marine Inspection Office of the United States Coast Guard, for the duration of the war it is understood.

WAAC Graduate

Miss Martha O'Toole, widely known in shipping circles of Boston where she has been employed for a number of years, returned to Boston this week in the uniform of a WAAC, having just graduated from the training school at Des Moines, Iowa. For some years she was affiliated with Ed Lang's widely known Boston Marine Guide.

Leon Stone

$1,542 Paid By G. E. For Work Aids

So far 157 suggestions from workers for increasing production have been adopted and payment of $1,542 has been made, it is reported by the All-Out War Production Committee at the River Works plant of the General Electric Company in Lynn.

This is the biggest private industrial plant in Massachusetts, and is engaged wholly on war materials.

The total of suggestions received by its new labor-management committee during the past six months numbers 1,317.

A large group of suggestions is still being studied, and several important ideas offered for making savings in time or materials are being tried out.

Experiments often have to be made to see what savings a suggestion will actually effect, and sometimes these tests run for a month or two.

Workable suggestions are increasing in number. When the committee was set up last May, only three suggestions were advanced which could be put into use. For these $5 each was paid, making the entire payment for suggestions that month $15.

Last month 52 were adopted and $452 was paid.

The highest company officials sit on the general plant committee with representatives designated by the union, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

There are 31 local departmental committees scattered throughout the plant.

Tremendous Man-Hours Rise In Connecticut War Work

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 28—A statistical measure of Connecticut's industrial war effort is supplied this week by the Hartford Courant's monthly report of business activity, which discloses that the highest level of all time was reached by Connecticut industry and transport in October. The figures bore out the surmise that every Connecticut resident has been making as he has seen the munitions factories working through the night, freight trains following each other along the rails and war workers' automobiles crowding the highways whenever the shift changes.

Connecticut has been calling itself the "arsenal of America," and the newspaper statisticians give the greatest weight to man hours worked in the State's war factories. For 11 months in succession this figure has been rising. The October index, with the years 1929 through 1931 equalling 100, stood at 218.3. The actual total of man-hours for the month, in 150 selected factories, was 36,723,000, compared to the 1929-1931 average of 13,500,000.

Power sales, reflecting not only industrial activity, but jammed condition of housing in the industrial cities, were almost at an all-time high, exceeded only by the total for January of this year. That drop was accounted for, perhaps, by the dimout and blackout regulations which have cut the illumination in large areas of the State.

Bank debits were higher than in September. The number of freight cars loaded was near the peak of recent years.

Only factor of the business index to show decline was building construction, which fell sharply.

Wage Violations Action

As the industrial pace steps up, some employers are yielding to the temptation to pay less than minimum wages and to forget the limitations of the law on employment of child labor.

The news of the week contained an account of court action against a South Norwalk garment company, fined $3,625 and ordered to restore an estimated $3,000 in back pay to employees. Officers of the company pleaded guilty to 19 counts of violating the Wage and Hour Act, failing to pay time and a half for overtime, and paying wages as low as 12 cents an hour when the minimum under the act was 34.5 cents.

State Labor Commissioner Cornelius J. Danaher also warned that restaurants, bowling alleys, and theaters were guilty of "widespread" employment of school children under 16 years of age during night hours, when the law says they shall not be employed. Some of the boys and girls are working as much as 60 hours a week, the commissioner said, and some of them work until midnight or later. The commissioner said warrants had been issued in several cases.

Election Aftermath

Aftermath of the election, a "complete and secret" investigation into the handling of absentee ballots in Norwalk was ordered by State's Attorney Lorin W. Willis of Fairfield County. Republican leaders, the State's Attorney said, had placed before him a number of complaints and affidavits gathered by private investigators and indicating "irregularities."

Republicans, defeated in Norwalk, have been protesting the matter ever since the election. State Referee George E. Hinman will listen to the evidence as a "one-man grand jury."

Vacant Automobiles

Office of Price Administration checkers, standing on street corners in Hartford, reported that too many automobiles were passing with no one but the driver in the car. Seventy to 80 per cent of the cars with "B" and "C" stickers had no passengers.

Tracy Is Sentenced On Unlawful Flight

OWENSBORO, Ky., Nov. 28 (AP)—Harold Tracy, formerly of Vanceburg, Ky., who faces three indictments in Massachusetts in connection with the slaying of Mrs. Clara M. Smith, in May, 1940, was sentenced in Federal Court to three years' imprisonment after pleading guilty to unlawful flight to avoid prosecution.

There was no decision yet as to whether Tracy would be turned over to Massachusetts authorities, although U. S. Attorney Eli H. Brown III previously had assured Massachusetts officials they would be given an opportunity to try him. Tracy also faces a Kentucky state charge of burglary of jewelry valued at $5,300 from an Owensboro store.

Mrs. Smith was slain at Martha's Vineyard, where she was taking lessons in Bible reading and diction.

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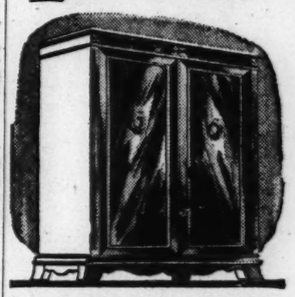

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Meeting at 'Tech' To Push Programs For Plant Safety

A meeting of Cambridge industrial executives has been called by the Massachusetts Committee of the War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tuesday, Dec. 1, it was announced today.

The purpose of the meeting is to strengthen safety programs now being carried on within industrial plants, and to reduce accidents that occur "off the job," Edward Dana, chairman, said. It marks the opening of the Bay State's part in the nation-wide program to eliminate industrial and other accidents, and is also part of the State campaign, conducted by business and industrial leaders, to raise $500,000 for new safety programs both here and elsewhere in the country. The Massachusetts Safety Council and the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce are co-operating agencies.

Mrs. Roosevelt To Be Inducted By Phi Beta Kappa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be initiated into the Radcliffe Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa preceding the annual dinner in Agassiz House at the college on Friday evening, Dec. 11.

Honorary membership was conferred upon Mrs. Roosevelt by Radcliffe in June 1941. She was to have been initiated into the Chapter last December, but arrangements were cancelled because the meeting immediately followed Pearl Harbor. Mrs. Roosevelt will be the speaker at the dinner this year, and her subject will be: "The Contribution of American Women Towards the Winning of the War."

Four Radcliffe seniors will have the honor of sharing the initiation ceremonies with Mrs. Roosevelt. They are: Pauline Berman, Roxbury, Mass.; Diana Fraser, Cambridge, Mass.; Jane Hyde, Summit, N. J.; and Marietta Rone, New York City.

Only members and their guests may attend the dinner. Eleven sophomores and 29 freshmen showing promise of distinction in scholarship have been invited with their parents and former teachers. The sophomores will be guests of honor.

Miss Mary F. Williams, President of Phi Beta Kappa, and Assistant Professor of Art and Archeology at Mt. Holyoke College, will preside at the initiation and the dinner. President Ada L. Comstock of Radcliffe will speak for the college, and Reginald H. Phelps, Acting Corresponding Secretary of the Harvard Chapter, will bring greetings from that group.

Mrs. F. Murray Forbes, Jr., of Boston, is in charge of arrangements for the dinner assisted by Miss Nancy Roelker of Cambridge, Chairman of the Committee on the Encouragement of Scholarship, and Miss Susan Godoy of Brookline, head usher.

Yacht Channels Are Turned Down

The State Department of Public Works recently advised the Massachusetts Legislature that "it is neither advisable nor expedient" at the present time to dredge a channel from the Boston Yacht Club and the Orient Heights Yacht Club to the main ship channel in Boston Harbor.

Petitions for the dredging were filed at the 1941 session of the Legislature and were referred to the Public Works Department for study.

Cost of the project, estimated at $62,000, and the fact that it is practically impossible to get a dredge at the present time due to war work were cited by the Department as reasons for its adverse report.

Panel Discussion On Prison Work

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women at Framingham, will preside at a panel discussion of "The Woman offender in Wartime" to be held at the Hotel Weldon, Greenfield on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 3:30 p. m.

Purpose of the meeting, which has been arranged by the Friends of Prisoners, women's branch of the United Prison Association of Massachusetts, is to arouse interest in the formation of a service branch in the Greenfield area, where due to the overcrowding of the reformatory at Framingham, the old Franklin County House of Correction has been reopened to house female offenders.

Taking part in the panel discussion, which will be open to the public, will be Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction; Miss Florence Chace, Director of the Greenfield Branch of the Reformatory for Women; Miss Elizabeth Bode, State Supervisor of Women Parolees; and Miss Gertrude Hooper, President of the Friends of Prisoners.

Organ Music Hour Open to Public

William Zeuch, organist and choir-director, of First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, will give the first in a series of four concerts, starting Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 4:30 p. m.

This "Hour of Organ Music" is free and open to the general public, with special invitation this year to men in the service. Each program will be made up of classical selections, and transcriptions of orchestral works, as well as colorful and melodious pieces.

Sunday's program will open with Karg-Elert's Choral Improvisation in the form of a triumphal march on "Now Thank We All Our God." Other pieces will be the "Song of the Volga Boatman," by Schminke; Schubert's "Ave Maria" and the "Kammenoi Ostrow," by Rubinstein, closing with "Finale" to Vierne's First Symphony.

Gould Is U. S. S. Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Albert T. Gould, a leading Boston admiralty lawyer, and former President of the Propeller Club of Boston, has accepted the chairmanship of the United Seamen's Service Boston Port Area Committee, according to an announcement made here by Douglas P. Falconer, national executive director of U. S. S.

B. U. Conferences Coming Soon On Postwar Topics

"Viewpoints for the Future: Critical Areas in Postwar Problems" is the subject of a joint conference to be held Friday and Saturday, Dec. 4 and 5, at the Boston University School of Education, 84 Exeter Street, Boston.

Sponsoring the conference are: New England Council for the Social Studies, New England Geographical Conference, New England History Teachers Association, and Rhode Island Social Studies Teachers Association.

The Opening session at 4:30 p. m., Friday will have for its topic "Latin American Problems," and speakers include Prof. Earle B. Shaw of Worcester State Teachers College on "Geographical Problems in the Caribbean Area," and Prof. Clarence Haring of Harvard University on "The Why and Wherefore of Argentina's Attitude." A dinner will be held at 6:30 o'clock that evening in the Monaco Room of the Hotel Lenox.

An evening session follows, in which "The Far East in the Post War World" will be discussed by Prof. Samuel S. Van Valkenburg of Clark University, and Prof. G. Nye Steiger of Simmons College.

On Saturday the final session convenes at 10 a. m., with the topic "Europe Faces the Future." Prof. Trevor Lloyd of Dartmouth College will speak on "Europe after the War," and Prof. Samuel H. Crosse of Harvard on "Handicaps to a Permanent European Peace."

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(OVER WHITNEY'S)

Part of French Fleet Flees Toulon

Continued from Page 1

Toulon from an action which German reports now admit was the scuttling of most of the French warships there.

Muffled explosions from the sunken hulks continued to reverberate over Toulon harbor throughout the night, a Vichy broadcast dispatch said.

After first declaring that some of the vessels were saved by German troops who overran the quarantined naval base before dawn Friday, Berlin radio reports acknowledged that the fleet "mostly scuttled herself."

The reported destruction of some 60 warships was clearly a severe setback for Germany and a definite lift for the Allied navies.

Delayed dispatches from Allied headquarters in North Africa indicated that Admiral Jean Darlan, now co-operating with the Allies, once again Thursday had renewed his appeal to the ships of France's "high seas fleet to leave and make for Oran, where they will be received as friends of the Allies." This, apparently, was before he learned that they had chosen to sink the ships when the Germans occupied Toulon, a choice to which he later paid tribute.

Some Destroyers May Have Escaped

The British Broadcasting Corporation quoted a British correspondent as saying that "some French destroyers" had escaped from Toulon and might be enroute to North Africa. Earlier it was reported that two submarines made their way out of the harbor which had held 3 battleships, 4 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 25 destroyers, a seaplane tender, and 27 submarines.

Although all information concerning Toulon came from German-controlled sources, there was little disposition in London to question the accounts of the scuttling. Observers said that Allied reconnaissance planes probably had brought back pictures of the harbor scene and that the Germans would know there would be swift detection of a hoax there.

It was believed that most of the warships were anchored in the inner harbor, where the scuttled hulls would interfere with operation of the port.

Estimating the armistice army maintained by the Vichy Government at 60,000 men, the Berlin Radio said that 10,000 of them would return to their homes within the next few days.

The Germans issued a denial from "official French quarters" of a report that Marshal Philippe Pétain was indisposed and said he had taken part in all deliberations over Hitler's letter. Friday afternoon, it was reported, he had a long conference with Pierre Laval.

German diplomatic correspondents, who write what the Foreign Office tells them to write, said the seizure of Toulon could be blamed on French admirals and generals, who "demonstrated at the decisive moment, when the existence of the French Colonial Empire was at stake, Pétain no longer could enforce obedience to his order."

The diplomatic correspondent of Transocean said the German Reich always had been "honorable" with defeated France and "the fundamental ideas and intentions of German policy toward the French people have not been changed by the events of Toulon."

French Heroism Lauded by Halifax

By the Associated Press

Richmond, Va., Nov. 28.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, said the scuttling of the French Fleet illustrated the "robuster" feeling that is penetrating the French nation, and added:

"Let us raise our hats to those gallant men of the French Navy who preferred to face death than to see those vessels turned against French liberty."

Addressing the closing session of the Virginia Education Association's annual convention, the Ambassador painted an encouraging picture of the war compared with three or four months ago and commented that instead of the United Nations guessing, Hitler now has to do a little guessing himself.

Russian Front:

Soviet Claims Nazis Thrown Across Don

The Red Army appeared, according to frontline reports, to have cleared the last German soldier out of the Don elbow west of Stalingrad. The remaining enemy forces, coralled in a rapidly closing ring of Russian guns and bayonets, are being hurled back east upon the bayonets of the Stalingrad garrison.

Closing an important gap in its curving line, Army dispatches reported the recapture of Kletskaya, Cossack city on the west bank of the Don 80 miles northwest of Stalingrad and a strong point which had been in enemy hands since last August.

The Russians had by-passed Kletskaya early in the new offensive.

While one force was taking this town, Pravda said, another swung east after an arching thrust from above Stalingrad and closed the Russian trap about the Nazi force on the west bank of the Don.

The military correspondent of Reuters, British news agency, meanwhile reported in London that the Russian pincers had closed on the Don below Kalach, rail town 40 miles west of Stalingrad, thus completing encirclement of the large Nazi force in the pocket southwest of Stalingrad.

The Army newspaper Red Star said that not a single German was left on the west bank of the Don in the battle sector west of Stalingrad and further advances were claimed northwest and southwest of the city despite German reinforcements and a heavy snow that hampered fighting.

Some 300,000 Axis troops still at Stalingrad also appeared to be in growing danger from Red Army forces reported overcoming strong counterattacks and pushing westward toward the Don Bend across a German-held corridor stretching southwest from the beleaguered city.

Neither pocket has been reported entirely closed, but Stalingrad's garrison was doing its part by shoving the invaders slowly back toward the Soviet bayonets thrusting in from the west.

In the factory area of Stalingrad, that Hitler's legions had hoped to use for shelter against the bitter Russian winter, the strengthened defenders swept the invaders from 20 blockhouses, the midday communiqué reported. The capture of several more buildings was claimed.

Northwest of the city, 700 Germans were reported killed at one place and 300 at another as Soviet troops continued the advances that are threatening to seal Hitler's Stalingrad assault forces into a great pocket between the Volga and the Don.

German counterattacks were declared repulsed and further advances scored southwest of the city.

On the Leningrad front, Soviet artillery, snipers, and scouts were credited with killing 1,000 foemen in the past few days.

Northeast of Tuapse on the Black Sea, the Russians claimed the capture of an important height in renewed offensive fighting.

Nazi Food Stores Reported Captured

Large Nazi food stores and hundreds of additional prisoners were officially declared to have been captured.

Before Stalingrad, the Russians were reported to have taken four more towns—Verkhny-Gnilovsky, Marinovka, Novo-Aksaiski, and Zarya—Friday while the reinforced garrison continued to edge the invaders out of the city bit by bit.

Estimated Axis casualties in slain and captured totaled about 118,000 through Friday night. The figures of the communiqué, however, indicated that the volume and pace of the fighting had slackened and the Soviet Information Bureau, for the first time in five days, issued no special report on the Volga-Don offensive.

The German Radio declared that the Soviet drive in the Stalingrad area could be considered stopped, but reported heavy Russian attacks still going on in the northwestern sector, between Moscow and Leningrad. The midnight communiqué made no mention of this area.

The Germans were said to be counterattacking strongly southwest of Stalingrad, where Red forces have been shoving along the Stalingrad - Novorossisk Railroad toward Kotelinikovski, but these thrusts were reported thrown back.

Tunisia Battle:

Allies Reported Only 12 Miles From Tunis

The big Allied push to sweep the Axis from its lodgments in the fortified Tunis-Bizerte zone of Tunisia was apparently proceeding beneath the sheltering wings of United States and British air forces.

Without detail, the Algiers Radio announced that the British First Army — the backbone of Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's British, American, and French striking forces—had "left its defense positions for the big offensive."

The period of patrol activity was declared completed, this within two weeks after the armored vanguards crossed the Tunisian frontier by mountain path and desert trail from American-occupied Algeria.

The Swiss Radio said the Allies were within 12 miles—within heavy artillery range—of Tunis which, like the naval base of Bizerte, has been battered by repeated Allied air raids.

A United States War Department communiqué announced the destruction of 51 more Axis planes, aground and in combat, and attacks upon an enemy armored column during operations which cost but two of our aircraft. The pilots of both the wrecked machines were saved.

"The Allied air forces successfully bombed enemy communications in northeastern Tunisia (the Bizerte-Tunis area) and fighter and bomber patrols attacked enemy reconnaissance units," the communiqué said.

From the German-dominated Paris Radio came another claim of effective action against Allied supply lines.

Without confirmation from other quarters, it broadcast a Madrid dispatch which said that a big convoy which left Gibraltar Thursday was reported back at the British base after suffering "important losses" under attacks by U-boats and planes.

Tank troops and air forces apparently make up a large part of the Axis detachments, estimated as high as 20,000 men, hastily moved in to take over major fortifications of the French Protectorate. However, General Anderson's legion is likewise strong in planes and armored units and the heavy guns necessary for action against fixed obstacles.

Sicily Bombed:

Allied Planes Fly From Libyan Bases

For the second day in succession, British Middle East headquarters announced there was "nothing to report" from Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's Eighth Army which is pursuing General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces within Libya.

Successful bombardment of the Gherbini airdrome of Sicily and Portolago Bay of the Dodecanese Islands was reported among Allied aerial operations.

British heavy bombers attacked Portolago Bay in the Dodecanese Islands and scored hits on a jetty where ships were moored. RAF long-range fighters operating between Sicily and North Africa shot down a Junkers 88 and damaged another aircraft, the communiqué at Cairo said.

From these and other operations, four British aircraft did not return.

[Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, said the Germans were expected to make a determined stand before the El Agheila corridor.]

Guadalcanal:

'Tojo's Dragonflies' Routed in Attack

"Tojo's Dragonflies" took a terrific beating while attempting to raid the harbor waters between Guadalcanal and little Florida Island where reinforcements of American soldiers and Marines were being landed along with huge supplies of food, ammunition, and other necessities.

According to reports from the embattled isle, a force of torpedo planes protected by Zeros come across the mountains, over Henderson Field and toward the channel to attack the landing operations.

Antiaircraft fire opened up on land and sea, fighter planes circled for altitude, land-based heavy cannon blasted the raiders.

Japanese losses were 16 two-engined torpedo planes and 5 Zeros shot down by fighters and 11 additional planes by antiaircraft and ship-based fire.

American losses were four planes, and one pilot is known to be safe.

The Navy meanwhile announced that Army and Marine Corps troops on Guadalcanal spent Thanksgiving Day in "mopping up isolated enemy patrols."

On Thursday night, American dive bombers maintained patrol over enemy positions on the island, following the day's minor ground activities of Army and Marine partols.

"No major ground activity was reported," the communiqué said.

New Guinea:

Allies Beat Back Two Counterattacks

In the battle for control of the strategic airfields of New Guinea, American and Australian soldiers edged forward step by step toward Buna, after beating back two sharp counterattacks by desperately resisting Japanese pocketed around that eastern New Guinea base.

An Australian headquarters communiqué said the Japanese apparently were using reinforcements landed at a cost of five warcraft, the Japanese struck out in efforts to break the ring pinning them to a coastal area of some 40 square miles, but were thrown back with heavy losses.

After this diversion, the Allies resumed their advance, moving in the same way that they have been since the enemy took a stand 10 days ago within strongly prepared positions along the 12 miles of coast between Buna and Gona.

The carefully hidden machine-gun nests and mortar emplacements of the defenders are scouted, softened by artillery or bombs, if possible, then overwhelmed by the swift thrust of jungle fighters skilled in use of grenades, rifles, pistols, and light machine guns. Usually it is necessary to kill all the Japanese in the position.

Then the operation starts all over again on the next strong point.

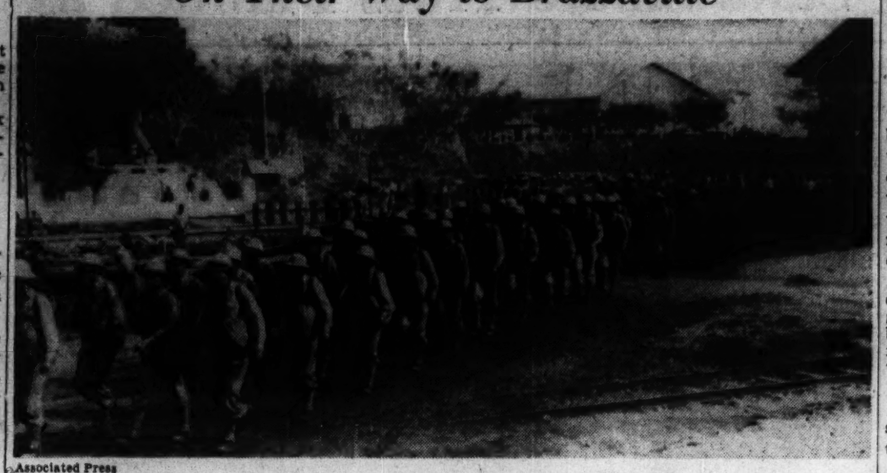
The communiqué said Allied airplanes continued to aid ground troops by repeated heavy strafing and bombing of Japanese lines.

Elsewhere in the Southwestern Pacific theater, Allied medium bombers attacked and destroyed enemy-occupied buildings at Nova Lisa and Beco on the island of Timor and an enemy submarine was bombed at night with unobserved results in the Gulf of Huon off the New Guinea coast.

Bikes for Farm Children

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—School children who work on farms have been made eligible for purchase of bicycles needed for transportation between school and home or farm, the Office of Price Administration announces.

On Their Way to Brazzaville



Associated Press

American Troops Leave Belgian Congo

United States troops march through a street in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, en route to the dock where they boarded ships for a trip across the river to Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, Capital of the Fighting French in Africa. These soldiers landed in the Belgian Congo early in September.

United Nations' African Drive Magnifies India-Burma Front

Continued from Page 1

dom to the striking recovery of Russian initiative on the Stalingrad Front, which in turn is due to the German air power which General Eisenhower has drawn off to Africa.

The greatest danger which has existed in recent months to the global strategic position of the United Nations has been the danger of a German break into the Middle East and Persia, either through Turkey or through the Caucasus. Japan has a gateway into the Indian Ocean. Had Germany found one, too, these Axis partners would have been able to join hands and in all probability been able to convert the Indian Ocean into a great supply line to their mutual advantage.

Signal for Attack

Certainly any German break into the Middle East would have been the signal for a Japanese advance against India.

But today Hitler has no immediate prospect of getting into the Middle East. His Caucasus offensive has been thrown back on its heels by the Russian counterattack in front of Stalingrad. If Hitler loses his almost trapped Stalingrad army then he will probably be forced to withdraw everything he now has south of Rostov. Even if he extricates the Stalingrad army he is still in no position to push his attack on the Caucasus. That road to the Indian Ocean seems rather powerfully blocked today.

Nor does Hitler seem to enjoy any real prospect today of getting out of his trap by way of Turkey. So far as we can judge at this writing he has decided to fight for the Mediterranean in Tunis and Tripoli rather than try to come around the ends by Spain and Turkey. It is perhaps a trifle optimistic, yet it seems warranted to assume that he no longer possesses sufficient resources to do both.

His apparent commitment to the Tunis-Tripoli move plus the increased relative strength and will to resistance of Turkey would seem to justify the conclusion that Hitler no longer has any real prospect of getting to the Indian Ocean by Turkey.

Burma Road Factor

This, if sound, changes the picture enormously for Japan. It no longer faces a British army in India which has to be divided to guard against simultaneous attacks from both fronts. General Wavell can face towards Burma with a sense of security about his rear. The Japanese, besides thinking about the spoils of India, must also think about what a reopening of the Burma Road would mean to them. American bombers have already sunk a Japanese ship in the China Sea from bases in China.

It is doubtful that Japan is able to maintain its present scale of resistance to the two-pronged American drive for Rabaul and also undertake an invasion of India. It would be less difficult for them to drive northward into China with a view to severing even the air supply line to United States air bases inside China.

The Japanese have obviously been increasing their ground forces in Burma. We can only guess what the intended use is. They would seem to have three possible courses of action. They can simply remain on the defensive in Burma. Or they can advance against Kunming if they think they have enough ground strength to hold Burma against General Wavell in the process. Or they could abandon the fight for New Guinea, the Solomons and Rabaul, go on the defensive in the islands, turn their air and sea striking forces against General Wavell and accept battle on the Indian Front.

They are not at the moment evidencing any inclination to abandon New Guinea, the Solomons and Rabaul to us. And it would seem most unlikely that they would choose this course of action. It is certainly considered probable that they will make at least one more powerful attempt to drive us from the Solomons.

Yet they could better afford to have us in Rabaul than to have the Burma Road reopened and a really powerful American bombing force operating from China bases against both their shipping lines in the China Sea and against Japanese industrial centers on land.

The air forces we have today in China are pitifully small. The startling proportions of their achievements are due to many things, including a heavy element of plain courage. But they are not due to numbers. They do show what could be accomplished if our bombing attacks from China bases could be made with planes operating in twenties or fifties instead of ones or threes.

Significance of Rabaul

To let us take Rabaul would be a far more serious blow to Japanese prestige than to Japan's strategic position. It would put a real no-man's land between the opposing naval and air forces and very probably produce a temporary stabilization of the Southwest Pacific Front. We would be in no position to start another forward movement from Rabaul at once.

Therefore, while it still seems unlikely, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Japan will shift its air and naval weight from the Pacific islands to the Bay of Bengal and accept battle with General Wavell for India as the prize. If it considers it impossible to break off the Solomons and New Guinea battles it can still launch an attack northward into China. Meanwhile General Wavell might soon be in a position to assume the initiative himself despite the internal disturbances of India.

These are the possibilities which the Anglo-American landings in Africa have opened up on the other side of the world.

How Allies Foiled the Axis In Air Aid to Bizerte

Continued from Page 1

some 25,000 Axis troops rushed in by air and sea.

Since the first Allied landing in French North Africa about 20,000 of these troops were brought from Sardinia and Sicily, and others in the south from Tripoli.

Reports tell that Allied forward troops are almost within striking distance of key areas in Bizerte and Tunis.

But to see such moves in proper perspective it is necessary to appreciate that there is not a battle line at all yet. There are only advancing columns, mainly of light armor, and opposing patrols are thrusting to test the enemy's strength, often operating in the rear of each other.

Under Constant Attack

As the Allies provide an air cover over a chain of Mediterranean ports westward up to Bone, Axis shipping and airports are constantly attacked by British bombers.

But the Axis is putting up an intense air cover across the narrows between Bizerte and Sicily.

In the race for Bizerte and Tunis the Axis therefore has been easily able to get a firm footing first, and as the Allies move in from the west a grim struggle is anticipated by men doing the job here where four men are occupied in bases at the rear in putting and keeping one man in the front line.

The French North African army is mobilizing, but the iron hand of the Axis Armistice Commission since the fall of the French has left it with little beyond uniforms, and the French role toward Tunisia so far has been to hold up the Germans where and when it is possible until Frenchmen get the weight of Allied forces and resources behind them.

Fine Harbor at Bizerte

The capture of Bizerte would place in Allied hands — though within close range of Axis bombers —a naval base with a harborage for cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and lighter craft, with a loading equipment capable normally of handling up to 5,000 tons a day.

Tunis can handle about half, but has only limited discharge facilities.

The climate where the fighting is taking place now is cold during the day, bitterly so at night, but days when the sun appears are warm, with picture postcard skies. Summer is sweltering hot.

This is the rainy season in North Africa and though that doesn't connote tropical rains it implies water-logged airfields and many other difficulties and toughening obstacles for land troops.

Both sides have been using parachutists in the race for a foothold in Tunisia. They have been employed to secure advanced airfields, to sabotage defenses, to strike behind advancing columns and obstruct lines of communications.

German technique is typified by dropping some 40 partroops on the western side of the Algerian and Tunisian frontier where they destroyed a bridge and escaped back to Tunisia.

Some at large on motorcycles also dropped from planes in a bid for Northeast Tunisia, jutting out into the Mediterranean as a take-off board for Sicily and the Italian mainland.

Strong Ground Opposition

The Allies are now running into strong ground opposition west of Bizerte and Tunis where, however, no major engagement has yet developed, as neither side has had time to bring up heavy supports.

There has been tenacious fighting in the region of Mateur where the road from Algeria forks to both places. This is in the picturesque mountainous country north of the River Medjerda.

Southward of these mountains, some 3,000 feet high, the country opens out into an easier tank-traveling proposition—the low flat exposed region of the Medjerda valley where fields of barley and wheat take the place of forests.

Further south these steppes with their esparto grass and scrub merge into the desert in which lies a line of chotts—in winter saltwater lakes about three feet deep, but in summer flats with salt deposit up to a foot thick.

Allied Successes Aid India; General Situation Clears

Continued from Page 1

been applied only to railways in the east and south, has met an encouraging response, It is stated that more than 90,000 railway workers have already been enrolled and hundreds are joining every week.

This step to safeguard railway communications might prove of great importance in relation to both defense purposes and meeting the needs of the civil population.

Colleges Near to Normal

Excitable students who did considerable mischief during the disturbances, have settled down.

Most of the schools have reopened and are approaching normal working. In Bombay, students arrested for minor offenses have been released and readmitted to institutions on giving an undertaking of good behavior, and a similar policy is being pursued elsewhere.

Another sign of the softening situation is the fact that the collective fine imposed on the Capital of one Province that suffered badly has been suspended and the hope is extended that it may be remitted altogether if calm conditions continue.

The whole question of collective fines has evoked much discussion and criticism, but with relaxation of tension it may be more than a hope that the large discretionary powers of exemption vested in local administrators will be fully and fairly exercised.

Press Relations Improved

There is also improvement in the relations between the Government and the press. Several Provinces, including Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Sind, have decided to give effect to recommendations of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference at Bombay last month, which aimed at restoring the consultative procedure operating before the disturbances began.

Decision in regard to implementing the resolution was left to the Provinces by the Government of India, but more Provinces may be expected to follow the same course as the state of the country improves.

Most of the suspended newspapers, though not all, have resumed publication.

In the political situation there is no reason to expect any early change. Congress Party leaders are still in detention. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Moslem League, continues work to build up the power of the League, having just made a triumphal tour of the Punjab.

One or two constructive-minded statesmen, like Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, continue to strive, though unhopefully, for a wartime settlement which shall bring all intransigent elements together.

Heavy Burden Carried

Meanwhile the Government of India carries the burden of a huge machine of government and administration under war conditions with a far higher degree of efficiency and a far greater spirit of collective responsibility than some critics suppose.

It has been stated tha none of the main parties concerned really desire a wartime settlement, though influenced by different reasons.

This has been confirmed by subsequent events. It was also confirmed by the recent statement of Mr. Rajagopalachariar.

After declaring that he intended to work for a settlement in spite of every obstacle he said: "Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, leader of the untouchables, thinks that we had better continue as we are until the end of the war. The Congress attitude also is in effect the same. The British intention is also this. All extremes meet here. I wish that everyone saw as clearly as I do the peril in this strange convergence. It will be disastrous to see the end of this war with no government of our own, however anomalous or unsatisfactory."

Deadlock Continues

Mr. Rajagopalachariar did not refer to the attitude of Mr. Jinnah, that was made clear about the same time at Lahore. Mr. Jinnah certainly expressed no dissatisfaction with the Viceroy's refusal to grant an interview to Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. Gandhi.

On the contrary he took pains to say that there was nothing to show that Mr. Gandhi would not be allowed to declare from jail the abandonment of the civil disobedience movement, and, unless there was a change in Congress policy, there was no way out of the deadlock.

"So long as the Congress and Mr. Gandhi do not drop the pistol, there is no chance for negotiations."

He said further that there had been no agreement between Mr. Rajagopalachariar and the Moslem League, because the former had no sanction behind him.

Two Main Points

Sir Tej's latest suggestions involved, first, an executive council working collectively and responsible to the Viceroy, representing the Crown for the period of the war; second, abolition of the India Office and the converting of the Viceroy into a Minister of State by making him a permanent member of the British Cabinet, with representatives in both Houses of the British Parliament.

This original plan has the merit of not burking the issue of the ultimate seat of power, as is usually done by loose talkers about a national government. It presents constitutional difficulties and seems unlikely to meet much support in any quarter.

Both Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Sir Tej would appear largely animated by a fear that India may be unsatisfactorily represented — in other words, solely represented by Leopold Amery, Secretary for India, at the peace conference—a fear which is probably unfounded.

Discussions are planned to take place next month at Allahabad in which not only Sir Tej and nonparty colleagues, but also Mr. Rajagopalachariar and representatives of the Sikhs, Indian Christians, and the depressed classes, will participate.

While these are unlikely to result in an interim government, they may prove useful in paving the way for discussions of a final constitutional settlement.

NWLB Resolution Clears '15-Day' Rule

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The War Labor Board acted to prevent unions or employers from nullifying the intent of the 15-day "escape" proviso in maintenance of membership orders.

When the Board orders a union maintenance system it commonly allows 15 days before the clause takes effect. In that period, any member may withdraw from the union if he does not wish to be bound to remain in it as a condition of employment for the duration of the contract.

The board adopted a resolution making it clear that any employee may withdraw in that 15-day period without losing his job, regardless of the union's constitution or rules. The resolution also made it clear that employers must refrain from influencing employees to quit the union.

A Board announcement accompanying the resolution said the action was taken "to correct certain abuses which have arisen. Union members in several cases have been confused as to their withdrawal rights and employers have attempted to circumvent the operation of the clause by various devices, such as encouraging employees to resign from employment and thereafter rehiring them as non-union employees, or by inducing them to resign from the union during the 15-day period."

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Vichy Rule Collapses After Nazi Occupation

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German occupation of Vichy-France, which is now complete, has been accompanied by a tremendous propaganda - offensive aimed at confusing the United Nations and the French people as well.

Broadcasts from Vichy stations, now entirely controlled by the Nazis, are unreliable. Yet numerous reports "from the French frontier" and from underground sources within the occupied country give a tolerably clear picture of actual developments in France since the German army crossed the demarcation line.

This information emphasizes the rapidly progressing breakdown of the Vichy administration, the increasing ruthlessness of Nazi occupation methods, and the bewilderment of the French population whose state of mind is not very far from the moral collapse in June, 1942.

The reported anarchy in the French administration is confirmed by the fact that Paris newspapers are constantly publishing articles in which French officials are threatened with heavy punishment if they refuse to execute Pierre Laval's orders.

Resistance to the new state of affairs in France, moreover, is not only limited to the civil administration. The armed forces are said to be still more reluctant to accept Vichy's decisions. When the German army entered the so far unoccupied zone, several army leaders, among them Gen. Maxime Weygand, were arrested. The Germans are anxious to continue this purge among the French military leaders.

Negotiations at Toulon

The stand of the French fleet at Toulon had not been clear. M. Laval dispatched one of his aids to Toulon to negotiate with the naval chiefs. M. Laval, it should be remembered, so far has not been able to promise actual military aid to the Nazis. The swing over of a fascist Tricolor Legion in a French Expeditionary Force to Africa was not likely to improve Germany's military situation in the Mediterranean.

Today, M. Laval and his collaborators are more isolated than ever. They represent only a very small faction of the French people. The shrewd politician, however, will certainly make the best of the moral confusion created among the French by recent Allied decisions in North Africa.

It is fortunate for the Allies that Hitler cannot wait until Vichy's propaganda has succeeded in winning many bewildered Frenchmen. His immediate task is to organize the defense of Southern Europe against a possible Allied invasion from North Africa. All reports from France indicate that construction of large fortifications along the French Mediterranean coast are under way.

"German infantry," a broadcast from Berlin stated, "have moved into the harbor forts of Marseille. Batteries of the heaviest guns have been placed at all strategic points and the whole of the occupied coast has been put in a state of defense which will be perfected from day to day."

Fortifications Rushed

Germany is interested in exaggerating the strength of French Mediterranean fortifications. However, it will certainly take months for France's southern coast line to be as well protected as the French Channel coast. The transfer of strong units of the German Todt organization (Labor Service) from Northern to Southern France has already begun. Yet in order to execute planned construction quickly and efficiently, the German High Command needs supplementary manpower which can only be recruited from the French population.

Reports that the Germans introduced compulsory labor service for all men between the ages of 18 and 40 years in the French Mediterranean provinces are still unconfirmed and are likely to anticipate the facts. In Northern France, however, the population had been drafted to work on German fortifications. In this relation a report from Switzerland indicated that Hitler offered to repatriate part of French war prisoners from Germany but to organize them in special labor formations.

If the Allied invasion threat grows, the coastal districts in Southern France will probably become "forbidden zones" where the French population is evacuated from important strategical points. The Germans, moreover, have already begun to extend their administration from the occupied to the unoccupied zone. In German-occupied France, the French civil service continued to work but was closely supervised by German military authorities. In the chief town of every French department a German "Feld-Kommandantur" had been set up; in the smaller towns a "Kreis-Kommandantur."

Veto Exercised by Germans

The German authorities had assumed the right to veto the nomination of any French prefect, mayor or city-councillor and to interfere with any important administrative measures. The Germans also had instituted their own courts, "Militär-Gerichte," which dealt with actual or alleged offenses against rules of the occupation authorities.

The French police was entirely controlled by German Gestapo agents and was at the orders of the Gestapo-headquarters in Paris. Military necessities and the increasing disintegration of the Vichy setup will induce the Germans to unify their administration in Northern and Southern France.

Military setbacks on the battlefronts are not likely to moderate Nazi methods of domination in occupied territories. The official statement of the Polish Government that Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo and of the SS, has decided to exterminate 2,000,000 Jews in Poland indicates on the contrary that Hitler's eventual collapse is more likely to be accompanied by a more acute reign of terror. The fear of German retaliation against the French explains perhaps partly Marshal Pétain's surprising radio speeches.

Face German Tribunals

Yet, according to reports from France, Hitler has already taken steps against possible resistance on part of the French. General Weygand is said to have been sent to Germany. Vichy's state-prisoners Edouard Daladier, Léon Blum, Paul Reynaud and Gen. Gustave Gamelin are to be delivered to the Germans, it is reported, and sent to German prisons where they expect to be judged by German tribunals.

The fate of other leading personalities of the Third Republic such as Georges Mandel, Edouard Herriot, Pierre Viénot, and others who had been interned by the Vichy government is still in doubt.

The vast majority of the French had received news of Allied occupation of French North Africa with a deep feeling of relief. They felt that the hour of final liberation approached. Yet again the subdued and hungry nation was to suffer heavy shocks. When German divisions began to roll on the roads of Southern France, many Frenchmen who had still confidence in Marshal Pétain believed that now the veteran warrior would raise the banner of resistance. The Marshal, however, handed power over to Laval and in his latest broadcasts completely backed Laval's pro-German policy.

Maximum of Confusion

Reports from France reveal that many former followers of Vichy left the ranks of pro-Vichy organizations, that the pictures of the Marshal were torn from the walls. Many conservatives are now completely desperate.

On the other hand, the Allied deal with Admiral Jean Darlan was a profound disappointment for the majority of the French, who had been increasingly opposed to the Vichy government. Moral confusion in France has reached a new high.

Today many patriotic and freedom-loving Frenchmen have lost faith in both belligerents and are asking themselves if they should not just passively await the outcome of this war.

Yet German brutality toward the subdued nation will almost certainly stir up a new wave of resistance among the French. The Allied cause is not yet lost in France.

If military necessities have obliged the Anglo-Americans to accept Admiral Darlan as political overlord in North Africa, they can at least prove that they stand for the principles contained in the Atlantic Charter and in other declarations of United Nations' leaders.

Every step in North Africa which aims at re-establishing the liberal laws of the French Republic and at destroying reactionary Vichy decrees will render immense service to United Nations' cause in France.

Mme. Chiang Bestows Medal

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

"Jimmy" Doolittle Honored by Generalissimo's Wife

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, left, places the medal of the Military Order of China about the neck of Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle—then a brigadier general—after he had led the United States bombing raid on Tokyo last April 18. At right is Col. John A. Hilger, who was also decorated.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Madame Chiang Kai-shek, is back today in the United States—the land of her school days.

When or how she arrived was not disclosed. But there was immediate speculation that her trip might touch on new anti-Japanese strategy as well as cement more firmly the fighting efforts of the two allied nations.

The White House announcement said yesterday the woman who helped weld China's warring factions into a mighty military unit was here for treatment of injuries sustained five years ago when a tire blew out on the automobile in which she was riding—under heavy Japanese fire—while visiting the front. Later she will visit President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the announcement said.

During her husband's rise to power over about 450,000,000 persons, it was the former Mei-ling Soong, honor graduate of Massachusetts' Wellesley College in 1917, who served as his envoy extraordinary. Not only did she accompany him wherever he went, but she also carried his cause alone throughout the wilds of China on many a hazardous mission.

Hint on Tokyo Raid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Army has made public photographs showing Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, awarding medals to Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle and his companions of the Tokyo bombing raid.

Release of the photos was not accompanied by any statement of where they were taken or when. For military reasons, authorities never have announced the take-off or landing point of the Doolittle Expedition.

Identified by the U. S. Army Signal Corps in the photos as receiving the Military Order of China were Gen. Doolittle, Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, Lieut. Kenneth E. Reddy who has since perished in a crash in the United States; Col. John A. Hilger, Capt. Rodney R. Wilder and Lieuts. Frank A. Kappeler, Lucian N. Young, Eugene F. McGurl and Jacob E. Manch.

Queer Things Happen in Planes With Pilots in 'Evasive Action'

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Weird tales of things that happen inside a big airplane when it takes "evasive action" or when strange currents plague the air battlefields are building a legend of anti-gravitational fact stranger than any fiction Jules Verne ever wrote.

A wireless operator, new to evasive action, was amazed to see two pint milk bottles floating about the cabin of a Hudson as if suspended on invisible wires. He reached up to catch one—and found himself hanging on to it with his feet clear of the floor.

A beam gunner on the floor of a bomber suddenly found himself lifted slowly and deliberately to the roof of the cabin and held there, like the girl in the magician's trick, without visible means of support.

These stories, and more like them, are official. They are recorded by the RAF from the reports of men well versed in a tradition of absolute truth and accuracy.

Time after time a pilot comes back to report that he "took evasive action," to avoid antiaircraft fire or enemy fighters. That prosaic report may represent many minutes of agonizing motion for the crew.

Sometimes It's Fun

They may lie crushed against the floor or cling desperately to their seats as the aircraft threshes wildly about the sky.

The pilot, strapped tightly in his seat, may even enjoy the "fun." But the crew are sometimes tossed about "like peas in a basin" as one articulate observer put it.

Odd things happen to loose objects. A navigator reached up to catch an instrument box which was flung from a shelf—and found himself hanging to it—both he and the box suspended in midair.

An indignant air gunner reported that the heavy RAF camera had sailed from the nose of the plane into his turret, hitting him squarely between the shoulders.

Evasive action is bad, but currents in storm clouds may be worse.

Throughout the RAF they are marveling today about the "believe-it-or-not" tale of an Australian Sunderland four-motored flying boat over the Bay of Biscay which flew into the funnel of a cumulo-nimbus cloud. Veteran pilots declare many planes have flown into cumulo-nimbus—but few have emerged from the fantastically violent air currents which generally break a plane into pieces.

Controls Go Haywire

The 25-ton Sunderland hit the cloud at 4,500 feet and immediately began to plunge around alarmingly. Two pilots fought the dual-control column to stabilize the plane. But all the controls went haywire.

The cook, preparing breakfast on his oil stove, was deposited on the roof in a normal sitting position. He looked upward to the floor and saw the stove still fixed to the hull. But the breakfast pots and pans had disappeared.

The navigator—Pilot Officer J. Kennedy of Victoria—left the navigation table with his instruments at precisely the same moment. He came to rest in the glass astrodome in the roof—just in time to receive his maps, rulers and dividers on his lap.

On the bridge, Flying Officer A. Shears of Brisbane was standing behind the Captain's seat. He rose vertically until his head bumped against the roof.

"I then found," he reported, still puzzled, "that I was suspended there. Yet, I could raise one dangling foot to the throttles, which were just in front of my toe, and push them wide open."

Seated Without a Seat

At the same time the Captain of the Sunderland, Pilot Officer F. Manger of Victoria found his head, too, was pressed against the roof and, though he still held the controls and was in a sitting position, he was no longer in his seat.

No one could guess exactly what had happened. The Sunderland may have dropped hundreds of feet in a terrific stall. At length it righted itself, and the crew collapsed on the deck in grotesque positions.

These were some of the things they found:

In the tail gun turret Pilot Officer H. Evans, RAF, of Bath, had struck his head on the reflector sight and knocked it off its bracket. Ordinarily, such a feat would have to be performed with a heavy hammer. The lids had come off the ammunition pans and belts of bullets whipped around inside the turret.

Parachutes had been forced out of their bags. The lockers in the ward room had burst open and their contents were scattered everywhere. But the padded cushions on the locker lids, which are used as beds, were found inside the lockers. The food in the galley had disappeared. It was nearly all discovered later underneath the floor plates.

But a cup half full of tea was found on the deck, where it had been placed before the trouble began. It was still half full of tea.

Operations Officer Hero of Navy Rescue

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 28 (AP)—A Navy operations officer made a daring descent to a rough sea 50 miles off shore Nov. 24 to rescue four fliers who parachuted after their planes collided.

Lieut. Commander Roy Callahan, operations officer at the Miami Naval Air Station, took off in an amphibian plane shortly after receiving a report that two of three aircraft out on a routine navigation flight had crashed.

In each plane were two ensigns, who managed to cling to a rubber raft, dropped by the third ship, which circled overhead and reported their plight to the Miami base, where all are stationed.

Commander Callahan brought the amphibian down safely, and took the fliers aboard, but was unable to take off again with the heavy load.

Surface craft hurried to the scene and brought the rescued men to shore.

De Gaulle Rallies French, 'On to Victory'

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle said in a broadcast to France last night that French sailors scuttled the Toulon fleet "so that the nation might at least be spared the supreme shame of seeing her ships become ships of the enemy."

Breaking the radio silence of the Fighting French to urge Frenchmen "on to victory," General de Gaulle declared:

"At the moment when the ships were about to be seized by the enemy patriotic instinct has swayed the spirits of their crews and their commanders. In one brief instant captains, officers and ratings saw through the odious veil of lies which since June, 1940, has hung before their eyes. In one brief instant they understood to what terrible end they had been led."

The Fighting French leader said France heard in the explosions at Toulon "desperate shots fired in a last stand. . . . The tremor of pain, pity and rage shook the whole country."

"Through this tragedy, added to so many tragedies," he asserted, "France stands firm and united—yes united—in her determination to wipe out in victory all the atrocious consequences of disaster and betrayal.

"On to victory! There is no other road—there never was."

Fighting French Pay Silent Tribute

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 28

Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Rear Admiral Philippe-Marie Auboyneau, commander in chief of the Fighting French Navy, ordered all Fighting French ships to observe one minute of silence at 10 a. m. today in memory of the sailors reported to have succumbed in the fighting and scuttling of the French Fleet at Toulon.

All flags in the Fighting French naval force were flown at half mast.

Axis' Eye on Fleet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Capt. Leland P. Lovette, Navy Public Relations Chief, said yesterday that Axis forces had been patrolling outside Toulon harbor for some time and that it probably would have been impossible for the French warships tied up there to escape.

Captain Lovette spoke at Secretary of Navy Knox's press conference, at which Mr. Knox repeatedly emphasized that the Navy had no confirmation of reports from Europe that German forces had occupied Toulon and that part or all of the French fleet there had been scuttled.

Explaining that he was speaking only of physical problems which confronted the French fleet command, Captain Lovette said that Toulon had a very narrow harbor entrance, not much wider than double the width of a broad city street, and he added that if an escape had been tried, the Axis forces, including aircraft, would unquestionably have attacked, probably sunk some ships in the harbor entrance, and thereby bottled up the rest of the fleet units.

Darlan Shut Off

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Algiers radio suddenly went off the air last night in the midst of a sentence by Admiral Jean Darlan, the former Defense Chief who abandoned Vichy for the Allies.

Admiral Darlan, speaking on the scuttling of the French ships in Toulon yesterday, had just criticized the Admiral in command at Toulon for not heeding his suggestion of Nov. 11 that the fleet leave Toulon and join the Allies.

"Now he has lost them (the ships) and caused the death of numerous officers and seamen," he said, just before the radio stopped.

[There was no immediate explanation of the radio silence, which on European stations usually indicates hostile air activity.]

Nazi 'Super' Plane

LONDON — "Super" — but at what price?

Disclosure last September of daylight attacks on Great Britain by a German substratosphere bomber at levels upwards to 45,000 feet seemed to indicate that the Nazis "had something" genuinely superior to anything in high-level design yet produced by Britain or the United States.

Brief, but more complete details of the new high-level bomber recently carried in the October Aeroplane Spotter, a British publication, disclose that while the new plane reaches the levels reported by the British, a considerable sacrifice in bomb and fire power has been made in order to attain the great height.

According to the Spotter, the bomber, a Junkers Ju86P2, carries a single 250 kilogram bomb (550 lbs.)—a necessary weight sacrifice in order to obtain high altitude. (The low-level version carries 1,000 kilograms of bombs) The plane also comes in a reconnaissance version.

In either case, the plane is equipped with a sealed pilots' cabin which is estimated to be kept at a pressure equal to 15,000 feet when the plane itself is at its estimated service ceiling of about 45,000 feet (8½ miles). Again, the air pressure inside the sealed cabin is held to be the absolute minimum at which pilots can fly even under sealing. Special altitude-conditioned pilots must be chosen for these bombers and the length of time they can remain under this cabin pressure is extremely limited.

It is disclosed that the Ju86P2 is an experimental modification of the Ju86K which in turn is a military version of the Ju86, a 10-passenger transport of about the same size as the early Lockheed 10, an American transport no longer manufactured commercially.

The substratosphere German bomber is powered with two Junkers Jumo diesel engines of 1,000 horsepower each—approximately 600 more horsepower than the military version from which it was adapted. Supercharging is necessary at this altitude. Again, it is pointed out that increased fuel weight due to the increased horsepower of the engines must have resulted in a sacrifice of weight in some other category.

Rainger's Widow Sues For $225,000 in Crash

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 28 (AP)—Suit for $225,000 has been filed here against American Airlines and Lieut. William N. Wilson of the Army Ferrying Command by Mrs. Elizabeth Rainger, whose songwriter husband, Ralph Rainger, was one of the 12 persons killed near Palm Springs, Calif., in the crash of an airliner.

Mrs. Rainger's petition charged that Lieutenant Wilson flew an Army bomber too close to the plane in which her husband was a passenger and also alleged that the airliner was carelessly handled. Its pilots, Charles F. Pedley and Louis Repport, were killed in the accident.

How did we women ever get in the habit of buying our Big Order of groceries on Saturday anyway? It's a lot more sensible to stock the family larder Monday when we can tell how long the weekend leftovers are going to last!

Why not do your marketing early in the week? Saturday-morning-shopping is out of step today!

Grocery stores are shorthanded. Trains and trucks are being used to transport war materials. Your grocer can't always get supplies or help to take care of a weekend rush. Many housewives are working full-time shifts in war plants. The only time they *can* shop is Saturday. It's up to us women who have adjustable schedules to shop some other day, so the grocer won't be swamped at one time with customers he can't properly serve.

Such a little habit change on our part can be a big help in the war effort . . . it will help you, too. Think how nice to get the marketing done in jigtime when the store isn't jam-packed full . . . and the grocer can give you his undivided attention!

When the meat shortage gets you down, try this. Spread browned hamburger on Rumford biscuit dough, jelly-roll fashion. Bake in a hot oven until the biscuit turns tender-brown. You never knew a half-pound of chopped meat could go so far — and taste so good! — until you cook it this way.

Rumford biscuits add nutrition to a meal. Rumford, you see, is an all-phosphate, double-acting baking powder. It contains valuable amounts of calcium and phosphorus. Just one Rumford biscuit, for example, has as much calcium in it as two oranges!

Free: New recipe booklet that tells how to turn biscuits into dozens of tasty dishes. Write for your copy today. Address: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford, R. I.

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THE PHILIPPINES CALLING
By LOUIS C. CORNISH

San Francisco News: "A churchman's plea for the need of the reconquest of the Philippines."
Pittsburgh Press: ". . . . We Americans are beginning to appreciate the Filipinos. Japan has not conquered them. Back in the mountains and on many islands, our friends and allies fight on. Back of that will to freedom is the character and spirit of a remarkable people, which Cornish describes from his experiences in the Islands." Paul V. McNutt and other authorities contribute two chapters.

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International Public Works Proposed as Postwar Step

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—Three immediate steps which the United Nations can undertake to develop a world-wide program of international public works are outlined in a special report just published by the National Resources Planning Board.

Its author, Lewis L. Lorwin, economic adviser to the Planning Board and whose views are sponsored but not necessarily indorsed by it, advocates that prompt action be taken on these three fronts:

1. Coalition of all the agencies of the Federal Government which are already concerned with spending American funds in different parts of the world.
2. Establishment of a permanent inter-American resources board.
3. Formation of an international development authority by assembling into a common body the organizations already existing in Great Britain, China, the United States and Latin America.

Unofficial as Yet

While unofficial in the sense that his conclusions have not been formally embraced by the National Resources Planning Board, Mr. Lorwin's report is recognized as an important contribution to the discussion of postwar reconstruction policy and comes at a time when President Roosevelt himself is giving rehabilitation of backward countries and foreign relief his aggressive support.

The report's broad recommendation is in the direction of fuller financial and technical collaboration by the United Nations through the organization of a United Nations development authority in which the United States, the British Commonwealth, China, Russia and other allied nations would participate in accordance with their economic aims and capacities.

The functions of the development authority would be to stimulate a more effective use of the world's resources and to expand world trade by financing the development of undeveloped countries.

Movement of Capital

It is held that such a course will facilitate postwar relief and rehabilitation, reduce the dangers of industrial depressions and help improve living standards.

Mr. Lorwin's conclusion is that programs of international public works are likely to be enlarged as one of the chief means for stimulating the necessary movement of capital and goods internationally.

The reasons for this conclusion are that capital exports are necessary for full employment at home and for a more balanced development of world resources, that balanced economic expansion is prerequisite to world peace, and that until private foreign investment is again on the increase, the need must be met in large measure by public investment on an international scale and in the form of international public development projects.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Lorwin says, under the pressure of war exigencies, the scope of international public loans for developmental purposes is being steadily widened. As a result, many problems of policy and administration, as outlined in Part V of this report, are pressing forward and demanding an answer.

It is also becoming increasingly clear, it is pointed out, that more progress could be made in meeting these problems if the principles underlying the policy of international public development could be clarified and if the organization necessary for applying them could be more unified.

U. S. Funds Now Used

Dealing in more detail with the three immediate steps he proposes, Mr. Lorwin's report says:

"One would lie entirely within the confines of the United States. The American Government is today the supplier of considerable funds for international public projects in Latin America, Canada, the Far East, and elsewhere We have at present a number of organizations which are concerned with the spending of American public funds in different parts of the world. In addition to lend-lease, there are the Export-Import Bank, the Metals Reserve Corporation, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Board of Economic Warfare, and some of the regular departments of the Government, such as the Department of Agriculture.

"It would be conducive to greater efficiency in the use of funds and to more consistent policy with regard to developmental projects if these various agencies were brought together under a common direction.

"A second step would be to implement the recommendations made early in 1942 at the conference of Rio de Janeiro by establishing a permanent inter-American resources board and by enlarging the work of the Inter-American Development Commission. The board could be extremely helpful if it became a research and advisory body which would study various resource developmental plans in the Latin-American countries.

Role for Private Capital

"A large part of the developmental work in Latin America in the future may be done profitably by private American and local capital without governmental assistance or direction. Nevertheless, considerable developmental work will have to be done either by public funds or by co-operation between private and public enterprise. This is inevitable because many of the developments on which the economic growth of the Latin-American countries depends are of such magnitude and involve such long-term commitments and uncertainties of return as to be beyond the scope or interest of private investors.

"Most of the Latin-American countries have public works plans for a number of years ahead for which they are eager to obtain funds. Many of these projects are of basic value; others are of a temporary character; some raise serious questions as to their possible effects on the national economies of other Latin-American countries.

"What is needed, therefore, is a careful scrutiny of the several national plans and their co-ordination so as to bring them into greater consistency with one another in order to avoid waste of funds. On the basis of such an examination and evaluation, it might be possible to prepare an inter-American public work reserve as a guide to development policy.

Public Work Reserve

"The third step would be to bring together the organizations now existing or to be established in the United States, the United Kingdom, China, and Latin America, to form an international development authority. Such an authority might begin its activities as an advisory body for the purpose of studying public developmental schemes in different countries and the problems connected with their financing and execution.

"The authority might undertake to build up an international public work reserve which would cover most areas of the world. It could organize and carry out a survey of world resources on a continuous basis which would provide the necessary data for determining the selection of development projects in different countries. Such a world resources survey could serve as a guide to national programs of economic development, or at least supply a means of supplementing national programs insofar as they are inadequate to achieve full employment in the separate countries."

International public works may be described on the basis of the same criteria as national public works. That is, they must be of a long-range character, financed out of public funds, and serve the general interest. Their special feature is that they extend beyond national boundaries and involve two or more countries. Their scope and character may vary greatly.

International public works are being widely discussed as a means for reducing fluctuations of business and of stabilizing employment in general and of avoiding a postwar slump in particular, and as part of a general program for developing more effectively the resources of all countries and promoting full employment and greater well being everywhere. They are also advocated as a means of supplementing the activities of the United States at the end of the war in the relief and reconstruction of war-devastated areas and of building up closed inter-American economic relations.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Summers, Buffalo Evening News

Posted!

Justus, Des Moines Register

If We Have Any Extra Gas Rationing Stickers!

'Cobber,' 'Dinkum,' and 'Swag' Test Americans Down Under

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—American troops in Australia are learning a new language. It is the variants which the Antipodeans, in generations of word-making, have wrought upon the common English tongue.

Most Americans who have had any contact with Australians at all are familiar with such words as "cobber" for buddy, "dinkum" for anything which means low-down, the real McCoy or honest to goodness. They also have likely run across that familiar "wowser" for bluenose, a word which Australians claim with some pride.

But once you settle down to living in a country you find there are many words which are completely baffling and which the inhabitants toss off with aplomb and expect everyone to know. Take the case of "cocky." A "cocky" is a small farmer, a "cockatoo farmer." Or "Squatterdom," which is used to describe the large landowners whose influence is universally supposed to be necessarily though vaguely menacing to the public good.

Once you get some idea of the background of the country the language begins to take shape. For example, when you know that a "swaggie" or hobo is called that because he carries a "swag," or has his belongings tied up in a bundle, and when you learn further that he used once to employ a blue blanket for this work, you can get around to understanding an Australian soldier talking of "humping his bluey." But for many words the origins are lost and all you know is that they are there and you must just incorporate them in your vocabulary.

Why do Australians call a romance a "case." Why do they talk of the "never-never" for the back country? There's sense to talking about going on the wallaby, because it means on the wallaby track and presumably dates back to the time when these tracks were highways, but what is the origin of "Warb," "rort," "winge," and "poon?"

Jambuck, Cooee and Billabong

Much of what is quite unintelligible as to origin may be traced to the influence of the Australian blacks. Their language, or the white man's attempts at it, gave the Antipodeans such words as Jumbuck for sheep, cooee for call, billabong for a stream losing itself in sand, and many other words. But city life seems to have overlaid its influence on the language and side by side with these exotics you find "poled" for stolen and "shelfer" for a stool pigeon.

Outside the cities the Australian almost never talks like an Englishman. He calls a pigeon a "woop woop," he says that a man with whom he disagrees is "as barmey as a bandicoot," and that a man in difficulties is "up a gumtree." If his truck stalls he says it has "gone cronk." He declares that a man "is pie at" anything he can do efficiently and is quite likely to talk of "arvo" for afternoon and "evo for evening."

The habit of compressing a word and adding an "o" to it is general. Depression-time Australia used to call a man on relief "on susso," meaning he was drawing "sustenance" pay.

"Pommy" for Englishmen

Many of the words the Australian uses have a general currency in the South Pacific. Such words are "pommy" for Englishman, "larrikin" for tough, "tucker" for food, "billy" for can, "barrack" for the habit of interjecting at political meetings, or demonstrating at sporting events.

The Australians are a fluent race. They love to talk and they have whole sheaves of words meaning the same thing. Consider what they call their laughing jackass. First the primly Australia First people will talk about it as a Kookaburra, which is the native name. But the city or country dweller without prejudices about usage may refer to the bird as a jack, a jacko, a kooka, a ha-ha pigeon, a settler's clock, a bushman's clock or even a jackass.

Of course everything is not as involved as this, but there are many other examples. Disapproving the story of another Antipodean the Australian may say he is cranky, is talking through his neck, or is loopy and that his story is bull's wool.

Fortunately for the American there is a marked tendency to use American expressions and, no doubt because of the movies, an ability to understand almost anything that isn't in customary use. But even so there are slips at unexpected moments. One of the phrases which proved most baffling to Antipodeans after the arrival of the American troops was the statement by army switchboard operators that a telephone line was "busy."

Curtin Puts Overseas Service Directly Up to Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 28—Although Prime Minister John Curtin's proposal to extend compulsory service beyond the borders of Australia was considered a hazardous venture, he is understood to have the whole-hearted support of all but three members of the Cabinet. This fact strengthens the propsects of winning Labor's support for a movement that was calculated to arouse strong opposition in the ranks of the workers. Conscription, even restricted to home defense, was agreed to reluctantly by the Labor forces.

However, vital issues are more easily agreed to under war conditions, and Mr. Curtin, having decided to place the overseas service issue before the Labor Party, has found the reception by no means hostile.

He doubtless was disappointed by the fact that the party conference preferred to refer the question back to state labor executives for instructions to delegates who are faced with the responsibility of throwing overboard at least in part, the anticonscription plank which always has been regarded as among the most vital of the Party's platform.

Doubtless Mr. Curtin could have forced the issue at the interstate conference. His acceptance of a proposal to hold over a decision pending consideration by the states, should not however, be interpreted as a sign of weakness. Rather it is to be regarded as yet another instance in which he is prepared to lose a few weeks in bringing about what he desires, if the sacrifice is likely to enable him to achieve results and retain the solid backing of the rank and file of the Party.

What may influence the labor leaders even more is the fact that, in the ordinary course of events, an election is to be held next year. State executives are likely to be fully alive to the effect of any decision that can be regarded as a shirking of responsibility and repudiation of the man—Mr. Curtin—generally admitted as being the most effective war leader available today.

Another major political issue was provided by the calling together of a constitutional conference here to consider proposal of Attorney General H. V. Evatt for amendments to the Constitution, by which many powers at present exercised by the States would pass to the Commonwealth.

To obtain an agreement as to the nature of the amendments among a majority of the electors in a majority of the states, as provided by the Constitution, has been difficult in the past when States Righters have been able to capitalize on the controversies which always have been whipped up.

Mr. Evatt has arranged the present convention in the hope that lengthy discussion may be avoided. Four of six state premiers have informally agreed that it was desirable at least to go some distance toward giving extra powers to the Commonwealth. Mr. Evatt has indicated that he is willing to amend the original proposals which blanket powers were to be conferred on the Commonwealth and is willing instead to limit the new powers specifically.

He is ready to guarantee that the High Court shall retain the right of interpreting the Commonwealth's powers. He also has agreed to include direct constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion, freedom of speech and freedom of the press—instead of merely authorizing the Commonwealth Parliament to give effect to these freedoms. Mr. Evatt's proposals provide that neither the Commonwealth nor any state parliament may make a law abridging the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press. The principal powers the Commonwealth is proposing to take, with the co-operation of the states, include the control of commerce and transport, national works, social services, health, housing and aboriginal welfare. At the moment the Opposition at the convention is putting up the suggestion that the whole matter be postponed until after the war. But public feeling appears to recognize the need for giving the Commonwealth additional clearly defined powers.

The convention, however, is purely advisory and it may be taken for granted that the Federal Government will go on with the plans whether it obtains the unanimous blessing of the convention or not. After the convention, it will be necessary for Mr. Evatt to bring doyn a bill in the Federal Parliament and thereafter to submit amendments for a referendum to the electors of the Commonwealth.

Russians Expect German Drive After Shock of Surprise Raid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 28—How Soviet artillery picked out divisional and regimental headquarters of the Nazis at Stalingrad, as well as radio stations and other communications networks, is told in front-line dispatches. While describing the confusion wrought among Hitler's superbly equipped forces, a warning is sounded that the Nazis are recovering from their initial surprise.

Soviet marksmen possessed charts accurately marked with the position and range of quarters where many Nazi commanders were directing the Stalingrad siege. Heavy Russian artillery concentrated on divisional and regimental headquarters. Light artillery was brought to bear on battalion headquarters.

As a result, some of the key centers of Nazi direction were buried under their own wreckage. Silence fell over many segments of the vital communications system. Nazis entrenched in strong positions were temporarily cut adrift from their central control.

Taken by Surprise

Immense Nazi forces suddenly found themselves on the defensive. So complete was the Soviet surprise that German pilots south of Stalingrad were scattering leaflets from the air calling on the Soviet troops to surrender, at the moment when their Nazi comrades on the ground were raising white flags or fleeing in disorderly masses across the steppe.

Moscow authorities emphasize the front-line warning, however, that the invader shows evidence of recovering somewhat from his confusion and is bringing up reinforcements. There is no sign of collapse reported among Germans fighting inside Stalingrad. They are retreating slowly, just as they had been advancing—yard by yard.

The Volga and the Don

The newspaper Pravda, commenting on the people's holiday mood, cautions that there is no doubt the German invaders will yet embark on new adventures.

The only really sanguine note comes from the Soviet front-line poet Eugene Dolmatovsky, well known here as a hero of several escapes from German prison camps. He writes:

"The Volga is plotting with the Don:
"'They're in the snare, escape there's none;
"'Between our banks here tightly penned,
"'They'll meet the beginning of the end.'"

Newspaper Ads Swell WAAC Ranks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Uncle Sam has turned to newspaper advertising to help recruit the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps to 150,000, the limit placed on the size of the corps by Congress in establishing the outfit.

In an advertisement in the Washington Evening Star, portraying a Waac, smart-looking in her uniform, chin up, the United States Army Recruiting and Induction Service says to women:

"If you long to do your share in America's drive to victory, join this new expanding corps now."

President Roosevelt has authorized that the Corps be increased in strength six times over the 25,000 enrollment approved when the organization was set up last summer.

Ten thousand women are now enrolled, and of this number 7,000 have completed their training. The remainder have been sworn in and await orders to report to training centers. Director Oveta Culp Hobby estimated the 150,000 could be trained by 1944.

Tenant Farmers Union Moves To Aid Migratory Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Another step in the gradual transition of the once-militant Southern Tenant Farmers Union from a champion of the "sharecropper," to an out-and-out labor union is seen in the setting up within the group at its convention here recently of a Migratory Agricultural Workers Union.

It is known that the Union has considered for some time the possible need for a frank open redirection of its aims and policies in view of the virtual liquidation of the sharecropper or tenant farmer "problem." The war, following a long period of farm mechanization, has so changed the position of these farm workers that the old approach built around the plea for subsidized extension of farm ownership, or at least a better relationship between owner and tenant, no longer is practical.

Farm owners have turned more and more to use of machinery, which at least in certain seasons displaces hard labor. Former "sharecroppers" have gone to the city and those who do not get jobs in war factories, then go out to the farms to work on a day or piece basis. They are not tenants or sharecroppers any longer, but farm laborers.

Establishment of the Migratory Workers Union is a recognition of this condition, and a first move, it is believed, toward possible further development of the old Tenant Union in the direction of trade unionism.

4,000 Paid Membership

The convention here this year was attended by 150 delegates, representing a total paid membership, according to Roy E. Raley, President, of about 4,000.

The attendance was slightly smaller than at last year's convention but union membership has increased since then. That membership, though, is still far below that in 1937 when some 10,000 or so were reported paying dues. This increase has been due, naturally, to the fact that so many of those interested are working as day laborers and are earning in some cases more in a month than they used to get in a year as sharecroppers.

The new Migratory Union ostensibly is intended as a special group to serve members who are being transported out of the South to other areas for farm employment.

The Union is directing its efforts at finding work for members and in raising wage levels. It has been instrumental, for instance, in increasing the piece rates paid for picking cotton, from as low as 50 cents a hundred pounds to as high as $2 a hundred.

Little Cash for Workers

Indicating the way in which thinking among leaders of this group has been redirected away from the tenancy problem to that of labor is a statement from Union headquarters, managed by H. L. Mitchell, General Secretary. The statement says: "For the past 10 years farm operators have been paid millions of dollars by the Government to bring their living standards up to a parity with industry. Very little of this enormous expenditure has reached the man at the bottom of the agricultural ladder and it is now his turn to receive a portion of the subsidy in the form of increased wages and better living conditions."

British Earl Fined For Defense Offense

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Earl of Mansfield was fined £50 [$200] Nov. 27 after trial in closed court on a charge of violating British defense regulations.

The earl, a lieutenant colonel in the Home Guard, was not accused of any malicious intent. He was said to have acknowledged committing an indiscretion.

The complaint charged that he attempted to communicate to a correspondent information regarding the equipment, movement and disposition of British forces. Before succeeding to his title in 1935 he sat in the House of Commons as Lord Scone.

Stampless Mr. Bazaj Is Home

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP) — And now, at long last, Mr. Bazaj is back in India.

And his stamp collection is on its way, too; that is, what is left of it.

It is a long story of the two-year perseverance of Mr. Bazaj, cousin of Mohandas K. Gandhi.

In June, 1940, Mr. Bazaj, an Indian merchant in London, solicited the help of Mr. Reginald Sorenson, a Member of Parliament, to help him get back to Benares with his savings. They were in a valuable stamp collection.

In December, 1940, Mr. Bazaj sailed from Scotland. He wrote a few days later that he was back again. His ship was bombed and he had lost everything except some of his stamps.

He sailed again in July, 1941, but this time Mr. Sorenson was informed that Mr. Bazaj was a prisoner of war in Bordeaux, France.

Two months later Mr. Bazaj wrote from Lisbon, Portugal. He had been released and he still was seeking transportation home to India.

Before Mr. Sorenson could do anything about it, however, Mr. Bazaj had disappeared from Lisbon.

Last February he reported, by mail, from New York.

He had been en route to Singapore when he was caught at Honolulu by the Dec. 7 attack on Pearl Harbor. Now he was back, half a world further from his homeland. Somehow, he got to Bermuda, for he wrote to complain that authorities there had seized his stamps.

He still wanted transportation to India.

Mr. Sorenson was just recovering from the dizziness of the chase when astonishing news arrived from Benares. Mr. Bazaj was home!

But he still wanted his stamp collection.

Mr. Sorenson took it up with the Colonial Office, which took it up with the Ministry of Economic Warfare, which reported that the stamps have been released in Bermuda and are on their way to Mr. Bazaj.

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—To the Shores of Tripoli

The Bombardment of Tripoli

An early exploit of the United States Navy is shown in this hand-colored lithograph included in an exhibition of prints at the Grolier Club in New York depicting events surrounding the Navy from 1776 to 1815.

Early History of U. S. Navy Is Seen in N. Y. Print Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Gallant American ships as they engaged in action in the Mediterranean 140 years ago are pictured in an exhibit of 200 prints catalogued as "The United States Navy 1776-1815" on view at the Grolier Club, 47 East Sixtieth Street. Hand colored prints, lithographs and line engravings, the output of a period when editions were extremely small because of limitations of copper plate printing, have been loaned by a group of collectors, among whom is President Roosevelt.

The war with Tripoli, 1801 to 1805, is covered by prints showing fleet action and "closeups" of Commodore Edward Preble, whose portrait, along with those of other American naval heroes throughout history, recalls the daring individual quality linked with the growth of the United States Navy. The scenes culminate with those dramatically depicting the arrival of the 84 volunteers led by Lieut. Stephen Decatur, who sailed into Tripoli harbor on board the ketch Intrepid, later setting fire to the Philadelphia, which had been captured by the Tripolitan naval force and hence regarded by the Americans as a dangerous weapon against their own forces.

"Old Ironsides" in Action

Taking part in this and other events was the Frigate Constitution, or "Old Ironsides," of which there are many views at the exhibition. This famous ship is shown taking part in various engagements, including that with the Java in the War of 1812, the Java being shown as it sinks in flames.

Of outstanding sentimental interest, perhaps, is the engraving of the bombardment of Ft. McHenry, near Baltimore, on the morning of Sept. 13, 1814, commemorated in Francis Scott Key's "The Star Spangled Banner."

The bombs bursting in air are shown in the engraving by John Bower, of Philadelphia. In connection with this item, the New York Public Library has loaned a copy of an early edition of our national anthem written during the 24-hour siege.

Battle of Lake Erie

Perry's victory on Lake Erie is pictured in a series of about 20 prints, some of which were engraved and published within a few weeks after the event. Other scenes showing the Great Lakes chapter of the War of 1812 appear in detail. The entire panorama of this war is indicated in a historical chintz proclaiming with a vivid "Huzza Huzza" that 1,056 British vessels had been taken by the United States Navy.

The first print, in chronological order, is a naval encounter in the Hudson River during the Revolution. John Paul Jones is represented as both commander and pirate. Recalling our brief, undeclared war with France, the frigates Constellation and L'Insurgent are seen in what are some of the earliest American aquatints.

Many of the prints are artistically colored, showing faintly flushed skies and cloudy green and blue waters against which the graceful fleet of earlier days, sometimes with beriddled sails and broken timbers, carried on. In addition to the individual collectors, the Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass., and the New York Historical Society co-operated. The exhibit will remain until Jan. 17.

Soviet Rail Men Foil Enemy

By Allied Labor News

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Nov. 27—Soviet railwaymen on the Kuibyshev-Astrakhan line, hauling supplies to be used by the defenders of Stalingrad, have adopted new tactics for dealing with enemy air attacks. When fascist planes appear, the railwaymen immediately uncouple the cars, and the German bombers have to score a direct hit on each car to disable the entire train.

Railway workers on lines near the front have been trained by the Railwaymen's Union to clear wreckage off the track quickly and make repairs to damaged locomotives.

The union is organizing special parachute repair crews, to be rushed by air to spots where traffic has been blocked by enemy bombing.

The thousands of organized railway workers on lines behind the front are as much a part of the Red Army as riflemen or tank drivers. Although working under direct military orders, they receive a 30 per cent bonus over their base pay in summer and a 40 per cent bonus in winter. Volunteer members of the Railwaymen's Union also operate the famous trains which have played such an important part in Soviet resistance.

Railway stations near bridges which have been blown up at the approach of the enemy are called "end stations" by railwaymen. One of these north of Stalingrad, commanded by Stationmaster Moroz, has been evacuated by all civilians except the railway workers.

The station men live in cellars and carry on the business of the station underground. The telegraph and signal departments are in dugouts. Only maintenance men and switchmen work on the surface.

Despite constant shelling and bombing, the workers have kept their section of line in such good order that Soviet armored trains can pull in at any moment of the day and night and shell enemy positions across the river at point-blank range.

The work of the railwaymen, many of whom have lost their lives in the last few months, has helped frustrate all Nazi attempts to cross the river. One night two weeks ago the Germans managed to repair the bridge and let a flat-car loaded with explosives roll across it toward the end station. Fortunately an alert switchman saw it in time and shunted it onto a siding.

Through September and October railway workers all over the USSR, prepared their track and railway equipment for winter.

This included training new workers who have recently come to work on the railways and have no experience with winter conditions; organizing a nation-wide emulation campaign; preparing the right of way by resurfacing damaged sections, repairing snow barriers and snow plows and making individual collective farms in the vicinity of strategic railways responsible for clearing sections of track.

Nelson Calls Production Holiday For Christmas Before Renewed Drive

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Christmas will be observed as a full holiday in the nation's war production plants, except for necessary maintenance and standby operations, War Production Director Donald M. Nelson announced today.

"After the holiday," Mr. Nelson said in a statement, "we must drive ahead with renewed energy for the increased production job of 1943—a bigger job than we have ever faced before."

Pointing out that there have been no full holidays in war production this year, Mr. Nelson said:

"Now we come to the Christmas holiday. I believe that this day should be the one exception to the rule which has been observed thus far.

"More than ever before in our lives, I suppose, we need this year to pause from our labors on Christmas day and think deeply about the faith by which we live, in order that from the profound promise of this day we may draw the hope and the vision which we must have.

"On the birthday of the Prince of Peace we should rest from the production of the weapons of war."

Staying on Campus For Tires, Gas, Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hamilton, N. Y., Nov. 27

Giving up their traditional four-day Thanksgiving vacation, Colgate University students expected to save an estimated 350,000 miles of travel this week. The average student among the 873 forming Colgate's student body lives 250 miles from Hamilton and at least 700 would make the round-trip home for vacation.

By staying on campus, the men will conserve rubber and gas, save their parents between $5,000 and $8,000 in expense money and pick up two days of class work Friday and Saturday.

Kin of Pelley Linked by FBI To Fugitive

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 27 (AP)—The Justice Department announced today the arrest of the daughter of William Dudley Pelley, Silver Shirt leader, and four other persons on charges of conspiracy to harbor Howard Victor Broenstrup during the four months that he was a fugitive from a charge of seditious conspiracy.

Those arrested by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were:

Adelaide Marian Pelley of Noblesville, Ind., whose father has been convicted of sedition.

Marguerite M. Carmichael of Noblesville, who the FBI said was with Broenstrup when he was arrested in a cottage near New Galilee, Pa.

Victor Hoye of New Castle, Pa., described by the FBI as "one of the foremost Silver Shirt leaders in Western Pennsylvania and a substantial financial contributor to the Pelley movement."

Frank W. Mariner of Poland, Ohio, whom FBI said was a known adherent of Pelley and who is alleged to have furnished Broenstrup with food and other supplies.

Henry Meine of near New Galilee, who the FBI said had contributed financially to the Pelley movement and furnished Broenstrup with food and other provisions.

Legal Paper Pennies For Idaho City Soon

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 27 (AP)—Pennies are going to lose their "jingle, jangle, jingle" in Idaho's capital.

With the full approval of Uncle Sam the Boise Retail Merchants Bureau next Monday will begin issuing paper one-cent pieces, good for one stick of gum, an all-day sucker, or what-have-you. The United States district attorney's office has sanctioned the plan as a means of combatting the copper shortage.

Made of light cardboard and about the size of a postage stamp, the "paper pennies" will have a V on one side and an inscription designed to foil counterfeiters on the other.

There remain several details to be worked out—for instance, how to get a parking meter to accept the ersatz coin, also, perhaps, how to convince junior they are legal tender.

The "pennies" will be sold—at no discount—by the Merchants Bureau to stores and individuals and the "real" money so obtained will be placed in a redemption fund.

The "scrip" will be redeemable until June 1, 1943.

E. G. Harland, Bureau Secretary, said merchants of neighboring towns have agreed to accept the paper pennies.

More Saluting to Do By Army Enlisted Men

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Enlisted men of the Army have some more saluting to do under a War Department ruling just announced.

It decreed that warrant officers and flight officers now are entitled to the salute and other courtesies normally granted commissioned officers.

Necessity of Streamlining Rule of States Brought Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—The state governments should begin now to root out waste and install modern business administrations, because they are going to have to meet war and postwar emergency expenditures out of tax receipts necessarily curtailed by the heavy Federal wartime tax demands, speakers declared at the University of Pennsylvania Tax Institute Symposium here today.

Proposals that political reform, including modernization of antique state constitutions, be speeded, were also heard, and Dr. A. E. Buck of the Institute of Public Administration proposed that the states consider adoption of the parliamentary systems successfully employed by the Canadian Provinces, including an executive chosen from the majority party in the Legislature and a government which could be turned out of office by an adverse legislative vote.

Dr. Buck said that the respective American states might well adopt some features of the parliamentary system, including a unicameral or one-house Legislature and administrative departments directly controlled by the executive.

Stressing that job turnovers staged when an administration of opposite political persuasion came to power made for "a terrible loss of efficiency," Dr. Buck said the states have "a long way to go to become even 75 per cent efficient" in management of their income. He proposed that state administrations prepare to eliminate entirely the "two per cent clubs," contract kick-backs, and other political graft by which campaigns were often financed.

Dr. Buck stressed that heavy Federal taxes, levied for the express purpose of financing the war, may compel curtailment of state taxes, and expenses and be persuasive in bringing legislative and administrative reforms into state government.

Speakers took cognizance of the fact that New York and some other states were accumulating surplus revenues but predicted that this practice would not continue in the face of diminishing tax returns.

State income tax, sales tax and property tax returns were said to be generally high this year, but it was predicted that sales tax returns would fall off as purchasable goods became scarcer, and it was stressed that gasoline and kindred automobile taxes already constituted a "major casualty" among the state revenues.

Federal restrictions on buildings and highway construction and sharply curtailed unemployment relief were credited with reducing governmental expenditures, but it was stressed that emergency defense outlays might increase, that Social Security benefits would be extended, including aid to dependent children, and that simultaneously there would be need to accumulate a financial backlog for postwar emergency and public works projects.

"This is a day for fiscal statesmanship," Lewis B. Sims, assistant chief statistician, division of state and local government, United States Census, declared.

Screeno and Bingo Drive in New York Against Promoters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—While officials of the William A. Leonard Post of the American Legion, Flushing, Queens, incensed at police termination of their bingo game Wednesday night, were today considering a campaign of protest against local and state laws forbidding such games of chance, the general New York public was not visibly lamenting the prospective departure of screeno and bingo from the city's life.

Expressing determination to clamp down on professional gamblers and promoters who operate screeno and bingo games for profit, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine announced on Nov. 24 that on and after next Monday, bingo, screeno and similar games would be allowed to operate only in churches, and then only if conducted by the church itself in its own hall or auditorium.

A conference between the police commissioner and representatives of the city's motion picture theaters on Nov. 25 found theater owners glad to part with the bingo patronage lures, chain operators reporting that public interest had waned since wages in most neighborhoods had risen with the war. Beginning on Monday, there will be no more screeno-bingo at metropolitan theaters.

Commissioner Valentine indicated that his drive was not directed against the theater proprietors, but rather against the promoters who sometimes hired dance halls, fraternal society ballrooms or vacant theaters for the games, usually operating behind the name of some fraternal society, veterans' organization or charitable group. These promoters were represented as taking the lion's share of the gate, leaving the backing organization only a fraction of the profits.

German Escapees Sought by F. B. I.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation disrtibuted wanted notices Wednesday for two German prisoners of war who escaped from a Canadian prison camp on Nov. 7.

It is believed, the F. B. I. said, that the two men will "make every effort to enter the United States and possibly attempt to return to Germany via South America."

The men, apparently both Dutchmen, are Martinus Telling, a former circus performer, and Wilhelm Sieke, a seaman stoker.

Telling was described as five feet seven and three quarters inches tall, weighing 162 pounds, with fair complexion, blue eyes, and blond, bushy hair. He speaks Dutch and some English.

Sieke was described as five feet six inches tall, weighing 165 pounds, medium complexion, grey eyes, and medium brown hair. He speaks both Dutch and English.

Mayor Under Fire on Pension for Hines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Long acclaimed by the Citizens Union for his administration of city affairs, Mayor La Guardia today found himself target of its criticism in a formal statement denouncing his sponsorship of a pension for Philip A. Hines, resigned First Deputy City Clerk charged with accepting "tips" for performing marriage ceremonies. Scoring the Mayor's move in behalf of Mr. Hines, who is the brother of James J. Hines, once a power in Tammany Hall, but now a prisoner in Sing Sing, the Union voiced the hope that "the other members of the Board of Estimate will not make themselves a party to this shocking procedure."

Citing the report on the Clerk submitted by William B. Herlands, mayoral investigator, prior to Mr. Hines' resignation in September, in which he was accused of "two misdemeanors requiring forfeiture of office in addition to other penalties," the Citizens Union took the Mayor to task for regarding the offense "as in fact trivial," stressing that the "illegal gratuities were apparently exacted systematically from persons of small means."

"The Citizens Union is profoundly shocked that in these circumstances the Mayor not only failed to try to secure a conviction for the misdemeanors charged, but went out of his way to facilitate a pension from public funds," the statement continues.

"If Mr. Hines is guilty, as the Mayor believes he is, he is certainly not a fit person to be employed by the City for the express purpose of securing him a regular income after retirement at public expense.

"If the Mayor feels bound by a mistake of his own to try to deliver a pension to Mr. Hines, that is no reason why the other members of the Estimate Board should make themselves equally guilty."

Mayor La Guardia's stand in the case follows Mr. Hines' re-entry in the City's service as a $960-a-year institutional clerk, prefatory to application for retirement with which his resignation from his $7,340 deputyship intefered.

The Mayor has taken the responsibility for the reinstatement, explaining that he had demanded Mr. Hines' immediate resignation rather than run the risk of losing the case in court, since the gratuities accepted by him were "simply a sort of 'tip,' quite different from those given an official who must issue a certificate or perform some supervisory act," Speedy action in ridding the city of an employee it did not want, served, he holds, as "a wholesome example to all departments."

IN THESE TIMES ONE ISSUE A WEEK IS NOT ENOUGH

Reading The Christian Science Monitor Once a Week Is Helpful but in These Days of Swift Changes Everyday Events of Tremendous Importance to You Are Occurring. You Cannot Afford to Miss a Single Bit of This Information. Hence Your Need of Reading the Monitor Six Days a Week.

Every hour of the day, every day of the week events thousands of miles from your home are rapidly shaping the future of your business, the value of your investments and of your home—even the price you must pay for your food and your clothing; in fact, the kind of world you are going to live in not ten or twenty years hence but tomorrow, the coming year and two or three years from now.

At any moment you may be called upon to make some of the most important decisions of your life—decisions that should be based upon as accurate and as up-to-the-minute a picture of what is happening as can be obtained.

Flash news over the air or in your local paper cannot give you the accurate information you need to make decisions vital to your future happiness, but the Monitor does furnish you with this information, for it does what few newspapers attempt. For it not only provides you with an accurate account of what occurred but it analyzes the news for you as fast as it comes, balances conflicting reports and gives you enough of the background to impart a clear, intelligent picture of what is happening and of the future trend.

Reading the Monitor Saturday will give you the significance of Saturday's news, but what about those things which happen Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday? Any one of them may vitally affect you and your future far more than what has happened on Saturday. To read the Monitor once a week is helpful but today you need to read the Monitor *six days a week.*

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'Coastal Command'

By Harold Hobson

London

"Coastal Command" is the first full-length documentary film produced in this country. It is now 13 or 14 years since John Grierson's factual record of the herring fisheries, "Drifters," forced its way into the programs of the world's commercial cinemas, and proved by its relative popularity that a picture need not be fictional in order to be fetching.

Since then Britain has produced a steady flow of documentary films, first under the auspices of the Empire Marketing Board, and then of the General Post Office. The function of the Post Office being to put people in touch with one another, the documentary pictures of this period naturally enough emphasized the theme of communications. Steamships, railway trains, and airplanes were their favorite subject matter.

After a while some of the more enterprising young men associated with the General Post Office cinema organization broke away from their Government connection, and made contacts with various commercial firms, who financed the making of documentary films indirectly advertising their respective branches of trade. The gas industry, a great national newspaper, the book trade, and certain steamship lines, among others, gave the financial backing.

This was the situation at the beginning of the war, when documentary pictures were once more brought entirely into the Government service. Hitherto, documentary films had been only a single reel in length. The Ministry of Information began to turn out one of these every week, and with "London Can Take It," with comment by Quentin Reynolds, achieved an immense popular success both in Britain and in the United States.

But the most remarkable documentary of this time was "Target for Tonight," made by the Crown Film organization with the purpose of showing the world that Britain could bomb as well as be bombed. Besides emphasizing that this country is a place of dispatch for explosives as well as a terminus, "Target for Tonight" was a technical experiment, inasmuch as it ran to the then considerable length of four reels. Nevertheless, it did not prove too long for the public. Its reception promptly stirred ambitions in the breasts of the makers of documentaries.

They had always been accustomed to getting high praise from the critics. They had always more or less, in their hearts, despised the fictional element in the cinema. But this was the first occasion on which they were provided with box-office evidence that the general public was prepared to accord them its attention for something like the same length of time as is required to show an ordinary feature film. Fired with hope, they set about the making of more and even longer documentaries. The first of these to emerge from the cutting rooms is "Coastal Command."

This picture narrates what happens when an enemy raider is detected within reasonable distance of the British shore. To Coastal Command is allotted the task of shadowing her, bombing her, and so reducing her speed as to make her vulnerable to the Navy. The campaign is planned with singular calmness in a spacious room which appears to consist almost entirely of glass and maps. It is carried out by Catalina and Sunderland aircraft, and is an exceedingly complicated and dangerous business.

Cinematically, the subject of "Target for Tonight" had advantages over "Coastal Command." It was but a single operation, resulting in a primary achievement, the destruction by bombing of an armaments factory. The film thus had artistic unity, and an absolute value. "Coastal Command" has neither, and is therefore less satisfactory. First of all, the raider has to be shadowed, then it has to be bombed, and then the damage has to be surveyed, and at the end of it all it is not sunk, but is only proceeding at a reduced speed. The real business of sinking the raider comes later, when the picture is finished, and the Navy gets to work.

"Coastal Command" is consequently not clean cut in action, and its action is not in itself decisive, though it is essential to the decision. It gives the impression of telling only part of the story, and that at times unclearly. But this does not alter the fact that it frequently illuminates many deeply interesting aspects of modern warfare, and is undoubtedly a film to be commended.

Dance in Drama

By Margaret Lloyd

When the distinguished English actress, Estelle Winwood, is present in a cast, her presence is immediately felt. For she is an artist of rare finesse and flexibility. Whatever billing she may be receiving at the time, she gives a polished performance — fluent, rhythmical, well-rounded — that, though never obtrusive, cannot be overlooked.

She is currently playing the supporting role of Inez in the Lunts' gorgeous new frolic, "The Pirate." And if it is not as flattering to her as some other parts have been, she turns around and flatters it. She gives the lady (Manuela's mother) all she is worth and something more. She makes her at once worldly-wise and child-like; practical, even calculating, in the matter of keeping her bread well buttered, or, what is really important to her, her wardrobe and ornaments well supplied; fanciful in her refusal to relinquish youth—the perpetual coquette who imagines she can never grow old, never stop being admired — a universal type of womanhood in its frailer aspects.

This perennial youthfulness is expressed largely through a dancy kind of movement. Inez acts youngly, moves lightly, rises from the floor without effort. She is slim and lithe and supple. There is spring and bounce in all her gestures.

* * *

The dance quality is in fact a hallmark of Miss Winwood's style. Her Louisa in "Ladies in Retirement" was lyrical with its poetic infusion. A fairy-like, elusive creature, her Louisa, whose deranged mind kept her heart and body younger than her years. Miss Winwood all but danced through the part. And she relies extensively but not exclusively on dance movement in her interpretation of the older Inez.

So it seemed that this sterling actress, whose beautiful voice and diction by the way is a co-equal ingredient of her projection, must have something interesting to say about the relation of dance to drama.

"You can't have drama without the dance," was her answer to the first question. "Dance is an integral part of acting, a rudiment of technique. Its beat is stressed in timing; timing of movement aids timing of words. It is used for emphasis. It sometimes offsets dull lines. That is, if the spoken line is not particularly pleasing or arresting to the ear, the accompanying dance line, that graceful, expressive movement which comes from knowing how to dance, can be made pleasing or arresting to the eye in compensation; and if both are pleasing simultaneously you hold your audience both ways.

"It is not actually dancing a dramatic role. The movement comes spontaneously from technique that has become unconscious knowledge, knowledge so well grounded it is subconsciously stored away and drawn upon without conscious effort.

* * *

"I am not deliberately aware of what I am doing on the stage. I am in the play [not only the part, please observe] and the movement comes naturally from what the character in the play is doing and thinking. And this movement varies with circumstances. There is no such thing as 'setting a part' for an experienced actor. The outline may be set, but the filling in comes anew with each playing.

"The audience is half the acting. You do what the audience makes you do. A keen, intelligent, sympathetic audience stimulates you and you give your best, even perhaps do things you had not thought of before. Whereas a listless, nonunderstanding, nonresponsive audience plays against you, obstructs or counteracts the smooth outflow of all you have to give.

"It is like playing on a musical instrument, say a piano. If the piano is a fine, sensitive one, your playing will be finer than it will on an instrument that is poorly constructed or out of tune.

"So movement, rising spontaneously from the character, based on technique, learned so well it is all but forgotten, is plastic, viable. It is molded by audience reaction, the reactions of surrounding players, by your own inner state within the play. It is never twice just alike, but always fresh and new."

Like most people who succeed in their chosen careers, Miss Winwood knew early what she wanted to do. When she was a child she wrote and staged little plays, herself of course always the heroine, and by the time she was eight years old had decided to become an actress. From the beginning dance was a part of her education. First the usual children's dancing school, then ballet with a teacher whose name she remembers as Espinoza, folk and other forms at boarding school, and ballroom at Ealing College in Sussex.

She loved dancing, took to it naturally, but acting was her goal. And though her parents were not eager to have her go on the stage they had the wisdom to allow her the training she desired. The college years were interrupted by a three-months tour with Sir John Hare, an opportunity that came to her as a special treat. After college was finished she went to the Lyric Stage Academy in London. There she was taught every branch of acting, and that included stage dancing (high kicks, precision, etc. as well as ballet), stage deportment, fencing and other physical activities, along with drama and elocution.

* * *

It took some time to get started on the stage, a lot of waiting, a lot of small parts. But she rose, if gradually, as the born artist is bound to do, and finally came to the United States for a Winthrop Ames production. Her American debut was made in the role of Lucille in "Hush!" at the Little Theater, New York, in October, 1916. Twelve offers followed that first appearance. She subsequently played with William Gillette in "A Successful Calamity," and was starred in "Too Many Husbands," "The Circle," "Spring Cleaning," and "Fallen Angels."

She left the theater for four years, after her marriage to an American, and when her husband passed on, returned to England, coming back a few years later with Dame Sybil Thorndike in "The Distaff Side." Just before the present engagement she was playing Madame Arcati, the medium in "Blithe Spirit," in the Chicago production.

Though she has played Shakespeare — Katharine, Portia — and has the vocal range and poetic intuition for it, her forte would seem to be high comedy. For there is subtle humor, a delicate insinuation of more than appears on the surface, in her interpretation of a role.

Her use of dance in drama is a model for all beginners, and for many who have arrived. It does not look studied. She does not strike attitudes for effect, or make the movement stand out alone, attracting inordinate attention to it, as has been done by certain stars who use dance movement too consciously.

The dance movement as Miss Winwood uses it is inextricably woven into the pattern of the part, enforcing it with beauty, grace and meaning. It works in collaboration with her voice, which is clear and strong and musical, a melodious theme that at once adorns the role and intensifies it.

Vandamm

Estelle Winwood

Metropolitan Season Opens

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Another Metropolitan opera season is under way—the fifty-eighth since the yellow brick house on Broadway was opened in 1883 with the then ubiquitous "Faust." That it is not the sixtieth is explained by two years when there was no regular series of performances—1892-93 and 1897-98. Of these blanks, the latter coincided with the Spanish-American war, so that the Metropolitan has had but one opening other than that of Nov. 23 just past that was a war opening. In the audience last Monday night undoubtedly were many who remembered the "Aïda" performance of Nov. 12, 1917—at the peak of the Caruso era—when there was flag waving and a considerable show of excitement to mark America's participation in the first World War.

This season's opening night was devoted to a performance of Donizetti's amusing comic opera, "La Fille du Regiment," which has none of the pomp and circumstance of the scene of triumph in the Verdi spectacle, though it parades the uniforms of Napoleonic grenadiers with mock-military bravado.

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The Metropolitan production plainly was designed to provoke laughter. But occasion was found to convert the old "Salut à la France" at the very end of the opera into a patriotic tableau. Lily Pons, who sang the historic role of Marie, came forward carrying the flag of the Free French (with the cross of Lorraine) as she sang the "Marseillaise." Wilfred Engleman in the role of the Corporal held high the banner of the United States as orchestra, stage singers, and members of the audience were swung over into "The Star-Spangled Banner." This and the presence of uniformed officers and men in the audience gave to the evening its mild measure of wartime color. One could hardly call it excitement.

The performance was unfortunately a generally dull one and the prevailing lack of life and sparkle was not mitigated by the semblance of a strip-tease act at the end of the first act. The tawdry concession to current Broadway tastes served no purpose but to falsify the Donizetti style.

Style, however, is obviously not the Metropolitan's cardinal consideration in the staging of its lighter works. Laughs are to be obtained at almost any cost. Usually it is the music that suffers, as in the burlesque treatment of the music lesson scene of the third act of "La Fille du Regiment." There Miss Pons outdoes Salvatore Baccaloni, the portly Sergeant Sulpice, in her farcial singing; and Ivra Petina, who makes a cartoon of La Marquise de Berkenfield, fairly distances them both by a species of clowning that would have been extreme in old-fashioned vaudeville.

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With the possible exception of Raoul Jobin's Tonio—and even that smacks of Nemorino in "L'Elisir d'amore"—the chief characters of this "Daughter of the Regiment" are far from the traditions of Donizetti's opera. Miss Pons is a cute Marie, not a dashing one. Mr. Baccaloni's Sergeant is one for opera buffa, not for this type of French comic opera.

Though an Italian, Donizetti found his models for "La Fille" in Paris and not among the Neapolitans. Miss Pons has the French style and approximates the florid technique called for by the airs. But her thimbleful of tone scarcely meets the requirements, particularly when the intimate little work is thrown out of its rightful focus in so large a house. Neither her voice nor her personality has the flash that was associated with some famous past Maries. Hence, it may be assumed, the futile notion of the strip tease!

The opera was conducted by Frank St. Leger and the stage direction was entrusted to Herbert Graf. Both in the pit and behind the proscenium the results were commonplace. There was more of stimulation in the circumstance that the house was completely filled on the first night not only of the season but of the new schedule of reduced prices.

The Whitney American Annual

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The exhibition of invited paintings, sculpture, prints, and drawings which was opened this week by the Whitney Museum of American Art is an unusually good show. For the first time in several years all the mediums have been assembled in one installation, instead of in two separate displays. Oil paintings are shown throughout the main floor galleries, there is a large and striking group of sculpture in the sculpture gallery, and a big room devoted to prints, with water colors and drawings occupying relatively less space than usual in two additional rooms.

This show, known as the annual exhibition of contemporary American art, is now in its tenth year. People go to it feeling pretty sure it will be stimulating and youthful. They don't expect to see much that is outright academic or conventional, but the work, whether experimental or otherwise, is often fresh and vital. This year, perhaps because it has been condensed a good deal, it has less immature work than usual, and some of the roughness attendant upon gambling a bit with new talents has been ironed out. Because of the war some doubts of its success had been felt. It now seems that they were largely unfounded.

* * *

Mrs. Force, the director, is able to say in her introduction to the catalogue of the tenth annual: ". . . it was heartening to find that the artists working under the shadow of war have used their talents to the utmost, apparently feeling a deeper sense of responsibility towards their part in sustaining our cultural life." While ten of the exhibiting artists are now serving with the armed forces of the United States, many of the best known painters have been able to respond again to the invitation to exhibit at the Whitney Museum.

On the whole, they have responded brilliantly and have helped to make an exceptionally harmonious exhibition.

Among the exhibitors are Alexander Brook, who shows an exquisitely painted portrait of a young woman, and Franklin Watkins, whose "Mrs. Steinman," a portrait in a simple and subtle harmony of color, is one of his most distinguished recent pictures. Edward Hopper's painting of a railway station in early morning is notable for its serene mood, somewhat comparable in its clarity of line and color to his earlier scenes of New York City roofs and gables.

The visitor will be attracted, it seems to us, by the development of various younger painters of talent. Joe Jones, whose work has been much disposed toward social commentary, shows one of the exhibition's best landscapes, a "Spring Plowing" in vibrant, mellow colors. Walt Kuhn, in his massive "Clown With Drum," is true to form in both painting and subject matter. The picture hangs with some of the best paintings in the daylight gallery. It is a strong but not an over-dominating work of art.

* * *

The sculptors have a fine gallery and fill it well, except for the presence of some large and rather awkward exhibits, of which Hugo Robus' is the most extraordinary. While a special note of individuality is ascribed to this artist, the fact is hardly convincingly apparent in his work on this occasion. The subject, a figure of a striding man, recalls nothing so much as the humorous caricatures of James Thurber. The title "Restlessness" is given to it, however, not without point and meaning.

Much more serious in mood is Doris Caesar's large figure called "Woman Thinking," an expressive characterization of conventional workmanship, soundly modeled and forcefully simple in style. Sally Ryan, with a figure of an Orientalized "Christ" shows herself to be an able craftsman who leans heavily on the manner and spirit of Jacob Epstein. There are several good heads by Jo Davidson, Alfeo Faggi and others, and some good carvings of which Chaim Gross' "Acrobatic Dancers" and Milton Hebald's "Sunday" are most ruggedly individualized.

* * *

The show clearly excels in major categories of painting and sculpture, but has choice exhibits in the smaller groups of drawings and water colors. The museum staff has shown good taste in assigning the latter, which are much restricted in numbers, to two of the intimate rooms adjoining the larger galleries which serve these exhibitions to such good advantage.

Some very good artists are represented there, artists such as Burchfield, Refregier, Dehn, Barse Miller, John Carroll, Dean Fausett, and Marshall Glazier. Notable in the print gallery are many lithographs and a well selected group of silk screen prints, showing developments in a relatively new color medium.

Peaceful and Exciting

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

A painter friend once declared that, unlike any other capital, wherever you went in Paris there was nothing "to offend the eye." And where else, he asked, would you see that?—pointing to a little group of workmen in their overalls volubly discussing a Picasso exhibited in an art dealer's window in the rue de la Boétie. Art, music, and letters were respected in the old France.

Gertrude Stein relates how she once returned to Paris from the country to find that the garage where she usually kept her car "was full more than full, it was the moment of the automobile salon." But, said the man in charge, "I'll see and then he came back and said in a low voice, there is a corner and in this corner I have put the car of Monsieur the academician and next to it I will put yours the others can stay outside and it is quite true even in a garage an academician and a woman of letters takes precedence even of millionaires or politicians, they do, it is quite incredible but they do. . . ."

* * *

For those who really knew Paris —not to be confused with the Fun-Fair of "Tourism"—it was easy to understand why the artist going there, whatever his nationality, so often had the feeling of going home. In Paris the language of art was understood and there they were less afraid of what Baudelaire called "the most recent expression on the face of Beauty."

The line was quoted by Jean Cocteau in the Causerie one heard him deliver before a concert given by "Les Six" in Paris in 1921. It was a happy idea to reprint this address on the program at Wigmore Hall with the title "Paris—1921," and supplement it with "London—1942," in which Edwin Evans reviewed the musical background, roughly 1917 to 1922, against which "Les Six," animated by the desire to contradict everybody and everything, worked in Paris. As he says, the episode of "Les Six" is one that scarcely could have happened anywhere else.

The works just heard at the Wigmore Hall belonged, with a single exception, to the period when Arthur Honegger, Georges Auric, Louis Durey, Darius Milhaud, Francis Poulenc, and Germaine Tailleferre—encouraged by Erik Satie — formed a common front against, among other things, the Impressionism of Debussy, itself a reaction from Wagner. True, Cocteau admitted one could not get lost in a Debussy mist as one could in a Wagner fog, but he claimed that "Pelléas" was another example of music to be listened to "with one's face in one's hands," and that all music "which has to be listened to through the hands is suspect. Wagner is typically music which is listened to through the hands."

* * *

The metaphor, of course, is that of a poet. But when, as so often in the past, one has seen people listening to Wagner in this way, one merely suspected that either they could not stand the sight of the stage with its Rhine, and Flower-Matrons, or that they were screening a sacrilegious boredom, it might be even the approach of slumber itself. Anyhow, the aim of "Les Six" was to rebuild on the "charming ruins" of Impressionism, to replace the "sublime" and its "Cathédrales" and "Clair de Lune" with the circus and the music hall, in other words restore the qualities of brevity and humor.

"Les Six" were no doubt delighted with the indignation that followed; an indignation which, incredible as it may seem, certain critics have somehow managed to keep on the boil for over 20 years. Gertrude Stein has explained why Paris and France, rather than America and England, were the natural background of the art and literature of the twentieth century. As she says, Paris was where the twentieth century was: "It was in Paris that the fashions were made, and it is always in the great moments when everything changes that fashions are important, because they make something go up in the air or go down or go around that has nothing to do with anything. Fashion is the real thing in abstraction. The one thing that has no practical side to it. . . ."

Fashions, she argued in "Paris France," are as natural as the seasons: "There are fashions that change and fashions that do not change or fashions that change slowly but there are always fashions." The French knew how to combine fashions with tradition, freedom with civilization. In Germany propaganda took the place of fashions with the result that her art perished in the interval between Bismarck and Hitler. The old jibe of "Paris fashions" was really a compliment.

* * *

Somewhere about the time of "Les Six" a French music critic began an article on a young composer with "Paris is today the best of all possible worlds in the musical universe. Everyone thrives there as he pleases." As he put it, even at "the convent of the rue de Madrid—the National Conservatoire—or the little chapel of M. Vincent d'Indy at the Schola Cantourum" were to be found artists who were anything but orthodox and academic. Music was active and fresh and Gertrude Stein might have added, hats in Paris were then lovely and French—this, of course, would not have meant the hats of composers or critics.

One quality possessed almost in common by the artists of the period was that elusive thing, charm. Musically one is susceptible to it or one is not. Some listeners even resent it. They are like the man with a passionate partiality for porridge and suet puddings who is offered such insults as an éclair or crème caramel. The passage of the years has, if anything, increased the charm of the works of "Les Six," 1917-1922, for they are redolent of their period and its fashions. Neither has the impish humor of Poulenc's "Bestiaire," written at the age of 20, grown thin. Out of a woman's voice and the "kerbstone band" of a string quartet, flute, clarinet, and bassoon, he conjures effects of color deliciously appropriate to Apollinaire's subtle little poems.

Milhaud's pastoral setting of a descriptive catalogue of agricultural implements, too, has lost none of its laughs. Germaine Tailleferre, the Marie Laurencin of the "Six," was represented by her "Image" for eight instruments, in which she disports an arabesque at once nimble, original and feminine. And adding to our pleasure were the contributions of Honegger—Rhapsodie for two flutes, clarinet and piano; Auric, Sonatina for piano and five songs; and Durey, "Image a Crusoe," for voice, string quartet, flute, clarinet and celesta.

Space forbids printing the long list of artists who paid homage to the France which encouraged the composer, the painter, and the writer "to have the daily miracle," by surrounding him with that civilized atmosphere which Gertrude Stein has defined for us all in the phrase "peaceful and exciting."

Opera and Concert in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Either the good news or an increased liking for operatic music may account for the large attendance upon the representations given by the Chicago Opera Company. Last week each opera was virtually sold out, and it seems that if the sagacious impresario of the local organization, Fortune Gallo, can sustain public interest for the remainder of the series the deficit will be even smaller than it was last season—or there may be no deficit at all.

The week began with Verdi's "La Traviata," in which Jarmila Novotná made a considerable success with her characterization of Violetta. The Bohemian artist is a highly effective, if not a great, singer; but more, she made Violetta the basis for some fine acting. James Melton was an upstanding Alfredo, who sang well and showed that he knew something about the theater. The elder Germont was given to Lawrence Tibbett, who delivered his music with comprehension and with no little pathos in the scene with his son. Fausto Cleva, a newcomer, directed with discretion.

Ambroise Thomas' "Mignon" was remarkable chiefly for the impersonation of the heroine by Jennie Tourel, who substituted for Gladys Swarthout at the eleventh hour. The French singer made a highly favorable impression, not only because her voice was rich and mellow, and used with excellent technical understanding, but because she had definite ideas as to the playing of the part—ideas which she was able to carry into effective execution. The Philine of the cast was Virginia Haskins, who disclosed some talent, but also a voice that was too light for the vast spaces of the Civic Opera House. Altogether masterly was Virgilio Lazzari's portrayal and singing of the harper, Lothario.

* * *

Rossini's "Barber of Seville" (Nov. 20) introduced a new Rosina. Miss Tuminia made evident in her music an impressive command of the bravura element in vocalization, and that, to be sure, is exactly what Rossini's lively opera requires. But the singer also gave a gay and pert characterization of the role. The other members of the cast—Messrs. Trevisan, Martini and Lazzari had appeared in the opera last season, and all did good work in it—even if they made "The Barber of Seville" a farce instead of an opera buffa. But that reading gave evident enjoyment to their listeners.

Verdi's "Aïda" was repeated (Nov. 21) at a matinee performance, and with even greater brilliance than upon the opening night the previous week. Jan Kiepura made a new departure by becoming, in the music of Radames, a heroic instead of a lyric tenor. His powerful voice and a certain grasp of "Aïda's" stage exigencies made his appearance successful. A beautiful reading of the title role was given by Dusolina Giannini, and only admiration must be accorded the extraordinarily fine Amonasro of Mr. Czaplicki. More than good, also, was Kerstin Thorborg in the music and action of Amneris.

"Il Trovatore" was, as it were, thrown on to the stage at the evening performance. Rose Bampton and Giovanni Martinelli sang well, but the opera had evidently received a minimum of rehearsal. Coe Glade acted with some fire, and sang badly, as Azucena, and the orchestra, under Mr. Bigalli, played carelessly.

* * *

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, directed by Mr. Lange, devoted its program (Nov. 19) largely to music by French composers. It began with the Suite in F, written by Albert Roussel 16 years ago for the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The music gave a telling representation to a composer whose works are unduly neglected; for Roussel undoubtedly had considerable talent, but not a talent that wins popular success. Mr. Lange and his men did full justice to the Suite, whose originality and acidulated harmonization gave flavor to the opening of the concert.

Jacques Ibert's interesting "Escales" followed Roussel's composition. The orchestra put into the work that iridescent color which the music required to make its full effect. Ravel's familiar and brilliant Orchestral Fragments from "Daphnis et Chloé" closed the first part of the program. The second division was devoted to Tchaikovsky's violin concerto, the solo part performed by Mischa Elman. That artist, who has accomplished violinistic wonders in his earlier years, made an unsatisfactory impression with the Russian work.

'The House of Cards'

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

There is hard and timely hitting in "The House of Cards," by Frank Carney, which Shelah Richards and Michael Walsh have staged as the second offering of their new season at the Olympia Theater. The author came into prominence some two years ago with his first play, "They Went by the Bus," which, with his later "Peeping Tom," was an Abbey Theater production.

Mr. Carney is a shrewd observer, and there is something straightforward and honest in his treatment of what strikes him as having significant bearing on present-day life as he sees it. Artificiality and insincerity are his targets in "The House of Cards," which makes use of expressionistic medium.

The play opens at a private view of paintings by a sophisticated woman artist, Yvonne Artois. Only "the best people" have been invited. Wealthy art patrons, self-styled art critics, and poseurs go into ecstasies over the pictures. Into this gathering strays a country lout. His unostentatious but strong personality immediately makes itself felt. He drinks tea from his saucer and his comments on the pictures are shattering. The guests melt away in horror from this heretic, but Yvonne, albeit angry at the intrusion, is drawn to the stranger, who takes her in hand and conducts her on a pilgrimage of her town.

Manni McDonough—he is an itinerant tinker—takes Yvonne to a factory, a dockside public house, a tenement room, the bedroom of a fashionable malade imaginaire, and, finally, to a bar in a theater. Bit by bit Yvonne becomes acquainted with poverty, squalor, and the struggle for existence that lurk round the corner from where the idle wealthy wallow in selfishness and vicious modes of life.

Yvonne holds another exhibition, based now on her new experiences, and the guests are disgusted with the crudity of the artist. To escape from it all Yvonne and Manni throw down the house of cards and go forth, man and wife, to live in the atmosphere of the hillsides.

Mr. Carney's methods are, as yet, a little too direct, although the brutality of the treatment is not out of place. There are moments that recall Denis Johnston's "The Old Lady says, 'No!'" and O'Casey's "Paycock." The dialogue is easy, and while nobody is directly caricatured, one recognizes "somebody" in many of his lines.

Shelah Richards, assisted by Ralph Cusack, produced, and Brian Boydell composed the incidental music. Out of a very large cast, acting honors go to Shelah May, as a factory girl; to Evelyn Bowen, as the artist, and to Gerald Healy as her friend, guide and philosopher.

Amusements

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Boston Symphony Back From Tour—Music, Dance, and Stage News

Prokofieff's 'Kijé' Suite Is Revived

By L. A. Sloper

As his first program to follow the Boston Symphony Orchestra's New York visit, Dr. Koussevitzky chose for this week's concerts in Symphony Hall three familiar pieces: Mozart's Symphony in C major, No. 34 (K. 338), Prokofieff's orchestral suite derived from his music to the film, "Lieutenant Kijé," and Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony.

The Mozart (the one without a Minuet) was played brilliantly, as it always is by this orchestra and this conductor; perhaps a little too brilliantly, for again yesterday it was possible to feel that the performance would have been improved by modifications of tempi and dynamics. For this listener, the Andante was too slow and the Finale too fast, and the contrast between them too sharp. Moreover, the dynamic shading was sometimes exaggerated. But the virtuosity of the performance, if achieved at the expense of certain musical values, brought a storm of applause.

The Prokofieff Suite, along with "Peter and the Wolf," is the kind of music its composer considers best suited to Bostonian tastes; or so he intimated a few years ago after one of his bigger works had been coolly received here.

But an artist is not always the best judge of his own work. Indeed, it has happened before that little pieces tossed off by a composer as a jeu d'esprit have turned out to be longer lived than some of his more pretentious compositions.

Now Prokofieff is of course a composer of distinguished ability, who has unfortunately been partly overshadowed by the bright light of Stravinsky. Nevertheless, I have found Prokofieff's lighter works generally more rewarding than his serious ones; and so long as we hear the Classical Symphony, "Peter," and "Kijé," I shall not pine for too many revivals of the piano concertos, "Sept, Ils Sont Sept," or the "Scythian Suite."

Victor Babin and Vitya Vronsky
Paired pianists to play Wednesday in the morning musicale at the Hotel Statler

Concerts to Come

Taking part with the Radcliffe Choral Society and the Boston Symphony Orchestra in a presentation of Debussy's "The Blessed Damozel," Marcelle Denya, soprano, will appear on the afternoon of Friday, Dec. 4, and the evening of Saturday, Dec. 5, on the platform of Symphony Hall. At the same concerts, assisting the orchestra as soloist, Miss Denya will be heard in three pieces by Ravel, entitled "Asia," "The Enchanted Flute," and "The Indifferent One." Other works, all French, chosen by Dr. Koussevitzky for the program, are "Le Cortège Funèbre" of Milhaud and the Second "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite of Ravel.

The Boston Symphony concerts of Monday evening, Nov. 30, and Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 1, will be conducted by Richard Burgin. The program will comprise the Mahler Symphony No. 1, the Lopatnikoff Sinfonietta, and the Bach B minor Suite for flute and strings.

Kreisler

Fritz Kreisler, violinist, with Carl Lamson at the piano, Symphony Hall, tomorrow afternoon, will play:

Concerto in A minor, No. 1 ..... Bach
Partita in E major, No. 3 ..... Bach
Concerto in E flat major, No. 6 ..... Mozart
"Marguerite" .... Rachmoninoff-Kreisler
Scherzo ..... Tchaikovsky
Habañera ..... Ravel-Kreisler
"La Fille aux cheveux de lin" .... Debussy
Viennese Fantasie ..... Kreisler

Richard Crooks

Richard Crooks, tenor, giving a recital in association with Richard Burgin, violinist, at Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 6, will sing as follows:

"Comfort Ye, My People," from "Messiah" ..... Handel
Aria from "Floridante" ..... Handel
"Danza, danza, fanciulla" ..... Durante
"Per Pietà" ..... Stradella
"Phidylé" ..... Duparc
"J'ai dit aux etoiles" ..... Paladilhe
"L'Adieu du matin" ..... Pessard
"Chevauchée cosaque" ..... Fourdrain
Aria from "Andrea Chénier" .. Giordano
"Coolan Du" ..... Leoni
"On Wings of Song" ..... Mendelssohn
"The Bellman" ..... Forsyth
"Land of Hope and Glory" ..... Elgar

Lotte Lehmann

Lotte Lehmann, soprano, appearing in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 13, will sing the following pieces:

"An die Musik," "Lachen und Weinen" Schubert
"Alte Laute," "Die Kartenlegerin" Schumann
"Colloque sentimental," "La Flute de Pan" ..... Debussy
"L'Invitation au voyage" ..... Duparc
"Maman, dites-moi" ..... Weckerlin
"Nicolette" ..... Ravel
"None but the lonely heart" ..... Tchaikovsky
Cradle Song ..... Gretchaninoff
"The Dew is Sparkling" ..... Rubinstein
"In the Silence of the Night" ..... Rachmaninoff
"An die Nachtigall," "Meine Liebe ist grün" ..... Brahms
"Verborgenheit," "Morgenstimmung" ..... Wolf

Cowell With 'Civic'

Henry Cowell, pianist, appears with the Boston Civic Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor, at the concert to be given at Jordan Hall on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Cowell will take part in a presentation of his "Tales of Our Countryside" for piano and orchestra. Other pieces on the program are the Polonaise from the opera, "Christmas Night," by Rimsky-Korsakoff; the "After-Christmas" Suite, by Haussermann; "Prayer and Pantomime," by Humperdinck; and Overture on French Noëls, by James.

Don Cossacks

The Don Cossacks male chorus announces a return visit to Boston, coming with a new program on March 14, 1943.

Lucas-Pritchard

Cora Sue Collins
In "Junior Miss," continuing its run at the Wilbur

Martinu Piece

Production of a chamber-music novelty, Bohuslav Martinů's Piano Quartet, No. 1, is announced for the evening of Sunday, Feb. 7, 1943, by the Boston String Quartet. The organization, headed by Harrison Keller, violinist, opens its series of concerts at Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 8:30 o'clock, presenting the Quartet in D minor of Thompson and the Quartet in D major of Franck.

Morning Musicales

Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin, appearing at the Hotel Statler Ballroom in the Boston Morning Musicales course, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, will present a program of works for two pianos, as follows:

Sonata in C ..... Bach
Chorale: "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" ..... Bach-Babin
Sonata in D for Two Pianos (K. 448) ..... Mozart
Fantaisie, op. 5 ..... Rachmaninoff
Military March Rhythm ..... Babin
Valse, op. 51 ..... Tchaikovsky
Scherzo, op. 8 ..... Saint-Saëns
"Rosenkavalier" Waltz ... Strauss-Babin

College Orchestra

The Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra announces a concert at 55 cents admission, evening of Thursday, Dec. 10, 8:15 o'clock, Paine Hall, Cambridge, Malcolm H. Holmes conducting. Soloists assisting are Robert W. Miller, violoncellist; and Noel Lee, pianist. The orchestra is formed from the membership of the Harvard organization known as the Pierian Sodality of 1808 and that of the Radcliffe College Orchestra.

Talbot

Byron McGrath and Ernest Cossart
In a scene from the melodrama, "Angel Street," continuing at the Plymouth

Emma Otero
In the revival of "The Firefly," coming Monday to the Majestic.

Christ Church Organ

Organists will give recitals at Christ Church, Cambridge, on Tuesday evenings at 8:30 o'clock, as follows: Dec. 1, Ernest White of New York; Dec. 8, E. Power Biggs of Cambridge; Dec. 15, Clarence Watters of Hartford, Conn.; Dec. 22, Edward B. Gammons, of Groton, Mass. The concerts are free to the public, no tickets required. On Dec. 1, Mr. White presents the following program:

Fugue upon the "Kyrie" ..... Couperin
"Soeur Monique" ..... Couperin
Partita: "O God Thou Mighty God." Bach
Prelude, Fugue, and Variation ... Franck
Cortège et Litanie ..... Dupré
"Legion of the Mountain" ..... Karg-Elert
Flute Solo ..... Arne
Allegro Moderato (Concerto IV) ... Handel
"Symphonie de l'Agneau Mystique," de Maleingreau

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

The Willow and I—At the Shubert, beginning Monday evening. New play by John Patrick about two Southern sisters who become rivals for the love of a young doctor. Martha Scott heads a cast which includes Joanna Roos, Edward Pawley, Cora Witherspoon, Gregory Peck, Richard Gordon, Amanda Randolph, Richard Harrison, Pauline Myers, Eric Englander, and Edwin Lewis. The play has been produced by Donald Blackwell and Raymond Curtis, and directed by Mr. Blackwell. One week's engagement en route to New York.

The Firefly—At the Majestic, beginning Monday evening. Revival of the operetta, with music by Rudolph Friml and book and lyrics by Otto Harbach, presented by the Producing Associates, Inc., with Emma Otero to head a cast which includes Ruth Bond, Barbara Blaine, Jacqueline Sussane, Olive Reeves-Smith, Perry Askam, Jack Goode, Bobby Morris, Helen Arthur, Leonard Ceeley, and Gordon Gifford. Limited engagement.

Further Ahead

Arsenic and Old Lace—At the Colonial, beginning Monday Dec. 14. Return engagement of the play seen here last season, this time with Boris Karloff to head the cast. Two weeks' engagement.

Spring Again—At the Plymouth, beginning Christmas night. Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith in the comedy by Isabel Leighton and Bertram Bloch, presented by Guthrie McClintic, which ran for nine months in New York last season. In the cast will be Ann Andrews, Michel Rosenberg, Jayne Cotter, Richard Stevenson, Ben Lackland, Charlotte Bemis, and Edmon Ryan. The play will be included in the Theater Guild—American Theater Society subscription list.

Folk Song Archivist

Benjamin A. Botkin is named assistant in charge of the Archive of American Folk Song, by announcement of the Librarian of Congress, Archibald MacLeish. Dr. Botkin, who last year was resident fellow of the Library of Congress in folklore, replaces Alan Lomax, who has resigned from the Library to join the staff of the Office of War Information.

To Present Russian Play

The Harvard Dramatic Club and the Radcliffe Idler will present for its American premiere Alexander Afinogenov's comedy of modern Russia, "Mashenka" at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, next week on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings. The production has been directed by Phyllis Stohl. The presentation is said to be the first joint undertaking of the two undergraduate organizations.

'Letter to the World'

It is the good fortune of those who attend the Martha Graham performance in Alumnae Hall at Wellesley College Monday evening, Dec. 7, that Miss Graham is to present on that occasion her poetic dance drama, "Letter to the World."

The life of the New England poet, Emily Dickinson, is the basis of this work. Excerpts from her verses form the script. Miss Graham dances the inner life of Emily, her moods, her reactions—first of the happy young girl, then of the woman in love, and finally of the poet made in the crucible of experience. Jean Erdman, a dancer, reads the lines while dancing, representing the outer Emily, the Emily seen by her small circle.

The other characters are portrayed as they exist in Emily's imagination. The Ancestress, an embodiment of Puritan tradition, and Death, "The Postponeless Creature" that often engrossed Emily's thought, are mingled in Jane Dudley's magnificent interpretation. Erick Hawkins is the remote, unattainable Lover, Merce Cunningham the impersonation of March. And there are the children Emily loved, young people at a party and at a mourning festival; altogether it takes a sizable company to tell the story.

But it is not a factual story. It is poetic imagery in dance. Neither is it obscure. It is understandable as poetry, communicable as dance. Nothing is spelled out, yet all is clear.

The décor, designed by Arch Lauterer, is also implicative, suggesting rather than definitely stating the Amherst house and garden, scene of Emily's happiness and suffering and resignation. The music, by Hunter Johnson, was composed for the work, and to this writer, so far, it has served merely as aural background to the absorbing action on the stage. The costumes, by Edythe Gilfond, are expressive in the colors of emotion, of peace or turbulence, sorrow or joy. At the end the poet emerges in the virginal white she always wore after her tragic love affair, quiet and triumphant in the solace of creative art.

This is the production as seen at the Bennington Festivals and in New York. What changes may have been made in cast, costume or décor cannot here be foretold.

A word about the movement. Miss Graham has not forsaken her discoveries of expressionism in dance. She has not discarded the eloquence of bare, tensile feet, the expressional power of torsion and extension, the push-and-pull of modern dance. She has developed the mobility of hands and face. But she has also introduced the dance of step and pattern, in shoes when called for, as in the party scenes, wherein the theme, a blithe figure by the supporting group, is darkened by an inversion of mood for the gripping measures of "Gay Ghastly Holiday."

The piece is full of light and shade, of virility and lyricism, of strong accents and subtle rhythms. It is full of thought and feeling, too. But it is always dance. M. L.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"This Is the Army," by Irving Berlin and staged by Ezra Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)
Majestic—"Private Lives," by Noel Coward. Featuring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:30. (Last day.)
Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorof and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.
Colonial—"The Sun Field," comedy dramatization by Milton Lazarus. Joel Thomas Ashley, starring. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts Tapestry Room—Victory Concert for men in Service and their guests. 4.
Symphony Hall — Recital by Richard Crooks, tenor. 3.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Frances Brockman, violinist, Leo Litwin, pianist, Richard Boardman, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Brother Rat," 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 3:05, 8:10. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy MacDowell. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 10.
Exeter—"Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton. 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 4:15, 7:45.
Fenway—"Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:30. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:25, 4:50, 8:10.
Fine Arts—"Inside of Britain," Leslie Howard. 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Hidden Hunger." 1, 3:30, 6:00, 8:30.
Keith Memorial—"Get Hep to Love," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:15, 9:45. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:40.
Kenmore—"The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche. 3, 6:30, 10. "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. 1, 4:45, 8:10.
Metropolitan—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:50, 7:10, 10:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:30.
Normandie—"Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto Kruger, Tiny Thayer. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5, 8:50. "Dr. Renault's Secret," J. Carrol Naish, Lynne Roberts, 11 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10.
Old South Newsreel Theater—"Tunisia 'Key' to Desert"; "Quentin Reynolds"; "Remembers and MacCrary," latest news and shorts. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Orpheum—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.
Paramount—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:40, 9:50. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.
RKO-Boston — "The Falcon's Brother." George Sanders. 10:05 a. m., 12:45, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15, 10:50. Stage show: 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:25, 7, 9:30.
Scollay—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 11:00 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Careful, Soft Shoulders." 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.
South Station Theater—"Brooklyn Orchid," featuring Marjorie Woodworth, "Popular Science," "Japanese Relocation," "Travel to Alaska," "Show Horse," "Song of Victory," "Stranger Than Fiction," "No Greater Glory," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Sunday continuous 1-11 p. m.
State—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 12:41, 3:56, 7:05, 10:15. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:30 a. m., 2:44, 5:50, 9:04.
Telepix—"Food — Weapon of Conquest," "India Today," "Ozzie Nelson and Band," "Japanese Relocation," "Harvard - Yale Boat Race," "Tales of the Vienna Woods," Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux — "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20. "Police Bullets," John Archer. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 12:15, 4:35, 6:55, 9:10.
Tremont—"Down Argentine Way." 11:30 a. m., 3:45, 8. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara. 9 a. m., 1:15, 5:30, 9:40.
Uptown—"Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:20, 4:50, 8:25. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 2:35, 6, 9:35.
Washington Street Olympia — "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:45, 9:40. "Nightways by Night," Richard Carlson. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — **Capitol**: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. Continuous 1:45-11.
Allston: "Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. "Texas to Batan." 2, 8.
ARLINGTON—**Capitol**: "The Pied Piper" Monty Woolley, Roddy MacDowell. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 8. Repeat: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Smart Alecks," East Side Kids. 2. Continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—**Braintree**: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. Carole Landis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—**Egyptian**: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 1:30, 8.
BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 4:15, 6:55, 9:50. "Grand Central Murder. 2, 5:20, 8:10.
Coolidge Corner: "Bambi," 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2:26, 5:25, 8:25.
Cleveland Circle: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Joan of Ozarks," Judy Canova. Continuous 1:30-11.
University: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 2:55, 6:10, 9:40. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.
DORCHESTER—**Dorchester**: "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard, Martha O'Driscoll. "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 2, 7. **Strand**: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 2:14, 5:53, 9:16. "Pierre of the Plains." 1, 4:39, 8:02.
Codman: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:20, 4:35, 7:45. "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern. 3:15, 6:28, 9:40.
Uphams Corner: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 11:45 a. m., 1:30, 7:50. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 1:15, 5:50, 9:20.
EGLESTON SQUARE—**Eglesion**: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr., Donna Reed. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—**Capitol**: "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. 2, 4:35, 7:09, 9:43. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 3:20, 8:03, 8:37.
Park: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 2, 7:30.
HINGHAM—**New Loring Hall**: "Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris, M. Chapman. 1:40, 7:45.
HYDE PARK — **Fairmount**: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Mokey," Dan Judy Canova. Continuous 1:30-11.
JAMAICA PLAIN — **Jamaica**: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — **Lexington**: "Talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Cary Grant. 3, 6:40, 9:40. "March of Time," 2:20, 5, 8.
MALDEN—**Granada**: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:35, 6:03, 9:12. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 4:33, 8:33.
Maplewood: "Top Sergeant," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo. 3:35, 6:34, 9:33. "One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay. 2:11, 5:30, 8:18. "Junior G Man of the Air," 1:05, 4:04, 7:53.
Orpheum: "The Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 1:35, 5:10, 8:25. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3, 6:15, 9:30.
Strand: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Edmund Gwenn. 3:15, 8:30. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 2:05, 7, 9:50.
Mystic: "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll. 2:15, 5:30, 8:25. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
MATTAPAN—**Oriental**: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. Continuous from 1.
MEDFORD—**Fellsway**: "Priorities on Parade," Gary Cooper. "Sandy Gets Her Man." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Submarine Raider," John Howard. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.
Square: "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall, Wayne Morris. 12:50, 3:20, 5:50, 8:20. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2:05, 4:30, 7:05, 9:35.
MELROSE—**Melrose**: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—**Colonial**: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers, Edward G. Robinson. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — **Needham**: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr. 2, 8.
NEWTON—**Paramount**: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 2, 8.
QUINCY — **Quincy**: "Top Sergeant," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo, "Phantom Killer," 2, 8.
Strand: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2, 8.
REVERE—**Revere**: "King Kong," Fay Wray, Bruce Cabot. "Gunga Din," Cary Grant. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "King Kong," Fay Wray, Bruce Cabot. "Gunga Din," Cary Grant. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—**Central**: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Jon Hall. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—**Cameo**: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "True to the Army" Judy Canova. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—**Wakefield**: "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, Virginia Field. 2:09, 7:54. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 3:29, 9:15.
WALTHAM—**Embassy**: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers, Rita Hayworth. "Pierre of the Plains" John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. Continuous 2-11.
WATERTOWN—**Watertown Square**: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "On the Sunny Side," 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45, 7:45.
WAVERLEY—**Strand**: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 2, 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — **Community Playhouse**: "Talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Cary Grant, Ronald Colman. "A. E. F. North African Invasion," "My Blabbermouth." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—**West Newton**: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:30, 7:45.
WINCHESTER — **Winchester**: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Lupe Velez. 3:48, 8. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 2:15, 5:30, 9:44.

AMUSEMENTS

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First Boston Appearance of Popular N.B.C. Singing Star
EMMA OTERO IN THE FIREFLY
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BOSTON (CONCERTS)

In Aaron Richmond's Series
TOM'W 3:30—SYMPHONY HALL
KREISLER
SUN. AFT., Dec. 6 — Leading Met. Opera Tenor
CROOKS
RICHARD BURGIN
Violinist
Symphony Hall $1.10 to $2.75 in advance

Sun. Aft., Dec. 13—JORDAN HALL
"Regarded by many as the greatest singer of the day." "Time" Magazine
LOTTE LEHMANN

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TONIGHT 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor
MON., NOV. 30, at 8:15
TUES., DEC. 1, at 3:00
RICHARD BURGIN Conducting

HANDEL and HAYDN SOCIETY
THOMPSON STONE CONDUCTOR
SYMPHONY HALL Sun. Eve. 8:15, Dec. 13
GERTRUDE GIBSON, WINIFRED HEIDT, HERALD STARK, DEAN GREENWELL, Soloists
"THE MESSIAH" 1742—1942
Elizabeth T. Burt Manager
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EXETER
TALES of MANHATTAN
CHARLES BOYER, GINGER ROGERS, RITA HAYWORTH, HENRY FONDA, CHARLES LAUGHTON
"MEET THE STEWARTS"
William Holden • Frances Dee
"Tales of Manhattan" Reviewed at 2:10, 5:40, 9:10

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THE GAY SISTERS
Starting Sunday
"Desperate Journey" — "Between Us Girls"

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

The Home Forum

"The fruits of Love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO NOT MANY OF US look for a greater abundance of happiness, supply, and freedom as the fruits of right labor than we receive? At times we may have been disappointed or deprived of the good results we felt should have been ours. Often we have asked why our honest labors have been so lacking in rewards. It may be that we have not sufficiently claimed the fruits that are naturally ours when services have been lovingly and unselfishly given. Or perhaps we have held fatalistic, unprofitable thoughts about how our work will be received, or how ill luck or misfortune seems to have dogged our footsteps for years.

* * *

All these misgivings can be cast away, and apprehension turned into confidence as we take comfort and certainty of just rewards from the promises of Christ Jesus, our Way-shower. On one occasion he declared (John 8:31, 32), **"If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."** Here are definite fruits of freedom promised to all who follow in the Master's footsteps rather than in the footprints of past mistakes or dwelling on apparent difficulties or limitations. Continuing in our efforts to know the truth as Jesus bade us know it, continuing in our desire to practice the truth as he practiced it, and expected us to do, we find freedom from fearful, sickly, or limiting thoughts. Again, did not Jesus say (John 14:12), **"He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also"**? Each of these statements clearly shows that we must continue in that knowledge of true being which so obviously enabled the Master to carry out his mighty works.

Here someone may ask, How can we gain the understanding that Jesus had, and do the works he did? Christian Science has revealed to this age that men may obey the Master's commands and that the truth he taught and practiced may be carried to the ends of the earth, to all men, bringing them healing, regeneration, and freedom from evil. The teaching of Christian Science assures us of rich fruitage for all work performed through the right recognition of man's sonship with God and the naturalness and ever-present abundance of good, and the consequent unreality and absence of evil. Christian Science reveals the fact that disease, sin, hatred, failures, and famines are but the fruits of false, material thinking, thinking which admits reality and power in evil, in that which God has not created and does not know. Changing our thinking from a material to a spiritual basis, we realize that only that which God, good, created, is real, for are we not told in Genesis (1:31) that **"God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."**

* * *

With the scientific understanding that man is spiritual, the image of God, divine Love, and therefore inseparable from the boundless good bestowed on him by God, we break the mesmeric belief or illusion that failure, endless trials, or inevitable sickness can follow our efforts to receive peace and plenty.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 494 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," asks: **"Which of these two theories concerning man are you ready to accept? One is the mortal testimony, changing, dying, unreal. The other is the eternal and real evidence, bearing Truth's signet, its lap piled high with immortal fruits."**

Whether we accept the erroneous material belief that sickness, sin, and death are inevitable and real, or the spiritual fact that man's eternal harmony cannot be broken, since man is forever at one with God, affects every detail in our daily lives. We must constantly know the truth that there is no blight or disease in God's creation. The reward is seen in the abundance of spiritual fruitage which meets our human needs.

* * *

Everywhere and at every moment we can claim the fruits of loving, unselfed, scientific thinking. On page 35 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: **"Our church is built on the divine Principle, Love. We can unite with this church only as we are newborn of Spirit, as we reach the Life which is Truth and the Truth which is Life by bringing forth the fruits of Love,—casting out error and healing the sick."** And she adds: **"Our cup is the cross. Our wine the inspiration of Love, the draught our Master drank and commended to his followers."**

What a rich harvest awaits us!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Only the Surface Changes

The shape of lake-round water is the same;
Only the surface changes.
Yesterday
Lilies were sun-sprawled on half-lifted leaves;
a wind
Was scarcely felt and was a sound
lost in bee-hum.

Only the surface changes; now the air
Is needle-pointed
Here:
Red-footed ducks pull crystal triangles
to shore,
And willow-bend is sun-cold above eddy
shivering boughs.

Fall, carnival of leaf! This is the night
That shapes lake water to a lid
shutting out stars.

GERTRUDE MAY LUTZ

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AND
HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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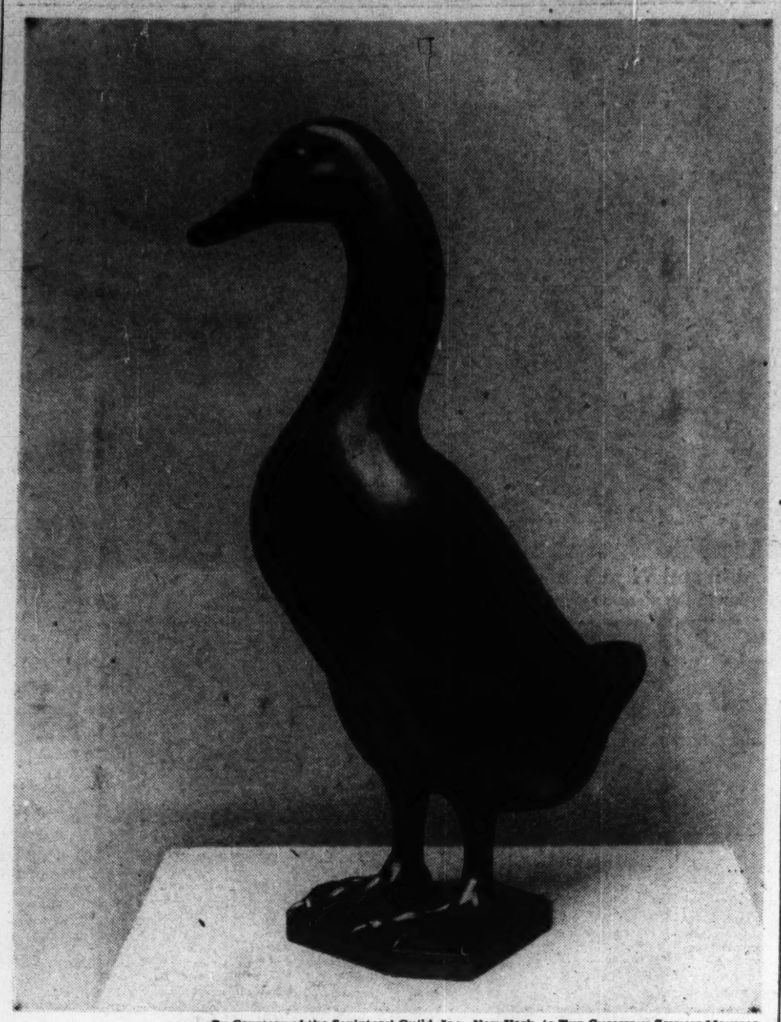

By Courtesy of the Sculptors' Guild, Inc., New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"DUCK": *A Bronze by Jean-Antoine de Marco*

Cast in bronze, this "Duck" was shown recently in the outdoor exhibition of the Sculptor's Guild at Rockefeller Center, New York.

Jean-Antoine de Marco was born in Paris in 1898. He has done a number of sculptures that have received awards and mentions. This piece shows how succinctly he works, striving for the most telling and characterizing lines of contour. The duck, portrayed since prehistoric times, continues to inspire the sculptor because of its plastic suppleness.

Because I Am Grateful to Music

MUSICIANS ARE FOND of saying that music is to be played, not talked about. A professional violinist pronounced this dictum at our house the other night, after he and my brother John had got through a Beethoven sonata. The fact that he played a sonata with John proves Frank Gittelson teacher as well as virtuoso; he spoke with finality. "*Music*," said he, "*is to be played, not talked about.*" A moment later, someone remarked that music, although delightful, was undoubtedly the stupidest, the least taxing mentally, of all the arts. Immediately, Mr. Gittelson laid down his fiddle and was launched into passionate defense, rallying philosophy, psychology, and physics to his aid. For half an hour he talked, eloquently, convincingly, then picked up his fiddle and played again. . . .

To me one of the most interesting things about a musician is his personal definition of music. Were I a better violinist than I am, perhaps my instrument would long ago have defined music to my satisfaction; as it is, a life lived intimately with music has made me only the more desirous to shape this intimacy into words; like a lover, I burn to declare myself.

Restless with this desire, yet not daring to approach music with my own words, I sat down before my typewriter and called upon Benét, Schopenhauer, Santayana: "The practice of an art is a satisfaction worn like an amulet against all life's disillusionments." . . .

For six mornings I called thus upon the wise, and on the seventh I blocked with a penny the key bearing the quotation marks, and sat staring out my window at the poplar trees, heavy-leaved, blowing. . . . And presently I could not see the poplars for the faces crowding. Faces of the people who had played music with me, for me; faces of young men with fiddles under their chins; grave faces, shadowed, intent upon the music before them. Faces of children with a violin for the first time in their hands—eager, a little frightened, as though a magic had come to pass under their fingers. . . .

These pictures and many more pass before me, rising with an impact hard and fine; too fine for analysis, too real for sentimentality. I want to write the pictures down; I want it so badly that I know my desire cannot be altogether due to altruism or the urge to help my unmusical neighbor. Something stronger impels me to write, something more personal than a crusade, something nearer to the greedy heart. I know what it is; it is gratitude. I want to write about music because I am grateful. Silly sentiment, gratitude—outmoded, dilute! Nevertheless I am grateful—to music.—From "Friends and Fiddlers," by CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN. (Boston: Little Brown.)

„Die Früchte der Liebe"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ERWARTEN NICHT VIELE von uns als Früchte rechter Arbeit größeres Glück, bessere Versorgung und mehr Freiheit, als wir empfangen? Von Zeit zu Zeit mögen wir enttäuscht worden sein, oder mögen uns die guten Ergebnisse, die wir zu empfangen geglaubt haben, vorenthalten worden sein. Oft haben wir gefragt, warum unsere ehrlichen Bemühungen nicht besser belohnt worden sind. Es mag sein, daß wir die Früchte, die wir natürlich empfangen müssen, wenn wir liebevoll und selbstlos gedient haben, nicht genügend beansprucht haben. Oder wir haben uns vielleicht fatalistische, nutzlose Gedanken darüber gemacht, wie unsere Arbeit wohl beurteilt werden wird oder wie Unglück oder Mißgeschick uns auf Schritt und Tritt seit Jahren zu verfolgen scheint.

Alle diese Befürchtungen und Bedenken können in Vertrauen verwandelt werden, wenn wir Ermutigung und die Gewißheit gerechter Belohnungen von den Verheißungen unseres Wegweisers Christus Jesus nehmen. Er erklärte (Joh. 8, 31. 32): „So ihr bleiben werdet an meiner Rede, so seid ihr meine rechten Jünger und werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch frei machen". Hier sind allen, die dem Meister nachfolgen anstatt über frühere Fehler und scheinbare Schwierigkeiten oder Begrenzungen nachzudenken, bestimmte Früchte der Freiheit verheißen. Wenn wir uns fernerhin bemühen, die Wahrheit zu erkennen, wie Jesus sie uns erkennen hieß, wenn wir fernerhin das Verlangen haben, die Wahrheit anzuwenden, wie er sie anwandte und es von uns erwartete, finden wir Freisein von furchtsamen, krankhaften oder begrenzenden Gedanken. Jesus sagte auch (Joh. 14, 12): „Wer an mich glaubt, der wird die Werke auch tun, die ich tue". Jede dieser Erklärungen zeigt klar, daß wir in der Erkenntnis des wahren Seins beharren müssen, die den Meister so unverkennbar befähigte, seine mächtigen Werke zu vollbringen.

Hier mag jemand fragen: Wie können wir das Verständnis erlangen, das Jesus hatte, und die Werke tun, die er tat? Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat unserem Zeitalter enthüllt, daß die Menschen die Gebote des Meisters halten können, und daß die Wahrheit, die er lehrte und lebte, über die ganze Erde verbreitet werden kann und allen Menschen Heilung, Erneuerung und Freisein vom Bösen bringen wird. Die Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft versichert uns einer reichen Belohnung für alle Arbeit, die durch die rechte Erkenntnis der Gottessohnschaft des Menschen und der Natürlichkeit und der allgegenwärtigen Fülle des Guten und der daraus folgenden Unwirklichkeit und Abwesenheit des Bösen geleistet wird. Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt die Tatsache, daß Krankheit, Sünde, Haß, Mißerfolge und Hungersnöte nur die Früchte falschen materiellen Denkens sind, das dem Bösen—dem, was Gott nicht geschaffen hat und nicht kennt—Wirklichkeit und Macht zuschreibt. Wenn wir anstatt von einer materiellen von einer geistigen Grundlage aus denken lernen, erkennen wir, daß nur das wirklich ist, was Gott, das Gute, machte; denn „Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut" (1. Mose 1, 31).

Mit dem wissenschaftlichen Verständnis, daß der Mensch geistig, das Bild Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, ist und daher von dem ihm von Gott verliehenen grenzenlosen Guten unzertrennlich ist, brechen wir die mesmerische Annahme oder Trugvorstellung, daß Mißerfolg, endlose Anfechtungen und unvermeidliche Krankheiten das Ergebnis unserer Bemühungen, Frieden und Fülle zu empfangen, sein können.

Auf Seite 494 des Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" fragt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Welche von diesen beiden Theorien in Bezug auf den Menschen bist du bereit anzunehmen? Die eine ist das sterbliche Zeugnis, schwankend, sterbend und unwirklich. Die andere ist die ewige und wirkliche Augenscheinlichkeit. Sie trägt das Siegel der Wahrheit, deren Schoß von unsterblichen Früchten übervoll ist".

Ob wir den irrigen materiellen Glauben, daß Krankheit, Sünde und Tod unvermeidlich und wirklich seien, oder die geistige Tatsache annehmen, daß des Menschen ewige Harmonie nicht unterbrochen werden kann, da der Mensch immer und ewig mit Gott eins ist, beeinflußt jede Einzelheit unseres täglichen Lebens. Wir müssen beständig die Wahrheit wissen, daß es in Gottes Schöpfung keine Plage oder Krankheit gibt. Der Lohn kommt in der Fülle geistiger Früchte, die unsere menschlichen Bedürfnisse befriedigen, zum Vorschein.

Überall und jeden Augenblick können wir die Früchte liebevollen, selbstlosen, wissenschaftlichen Denkens beanspruchen. Auf Seite 35 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Unsere Kirche ist auf das göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe, gebaut. Wir können uns mit dieser Kirche nur vereinigen, wenn wir neu geboren werden aus dem Geist, wenn wir das Leben erreichen, das die Wahrheit ist, und die Wahrheit, die das Leben ist, indem wir die Früchte der Liebe hervorbringen—Irrtum austreiben und die Kranken heilen". Und sie fügt hinzu: „Unser Kelch ist das Kreuz. Unser Wein ist die Inspiration der Liebe, der Trunk, den unser Meister trank und seinen Nachfolgen anempfahl".

Was für eine reiche Ernte unser harrt!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Five Little Children Eating Mush

LET ME TELL THE TALE of the Five Little Children Eating Mush. . . .

I had walked all day straight west from Rocky Ford. It was pitch dark, threatening rain—the rain that never comes. It was nearly ten o'clock. At six I had entered a village, but had later resolved to press on to visit a man to whom I had a letter of introduction from my loyal friend Dr. Barbour of Rocky Ford.

There had been a washout. I had to walk around it, and was misdirected by the good villagers and was walking merrily on toward nowhere. Around nine o'clock I had been refused lodging at three different shanties. But from long experience I knew that something would turn up in a minute. And it did.

I walked right into the fat sides of a big country hotel on that interminable plain. It was not surrounded by a village. It was simply a clean hostelrie for the transient hands who worked at irrigating in that region.

I asked the looming figure I met in the dark: "Where is the boss of this place?"

"I am the boss." He had a Scandinavian twist to his tongue.

"I want a night's lodging. I will give in exchange an entertainment this evening, or half a day's work to-morrow."

"Come in."

I followed him up the outside stairway to the dining-room in the second story. There was his wife, a woman who greeted me cheerfully in the Scandinavian accent. She was laughing at her five little children who were laughing at her and eating their mush and milk.

Presumably the boarders had been delayed by their work, and had dined late. The children were at it still later.

They were real Americans, those little birds. And they had memories like parrots, as will appear.

"Wife," said the landlord, "here is a man that will entertain us to-night for his keep, or work for us to-morrow. I think we will take the entertainment to-night. Go ahead, mister. Here are the kids. Now listen, kids."

To come out of the fathomless, friendless dark and, almost in an instant, to look into such expectant fairy faces! They were laughing, laughing, laughing, not in mockery, but in companionship. I recited every childpiece I had ever written—(not many).

They kept quite still till the end of each one. Then they pounded the table for more, with their tin spoons and their little red fists.

So, with misgivings, I began to recite some of my fairy-tales for grown-ups. . . . The audience squealed for more . . . I decided to recite six jingles about the moon, that I had written long ago: How the Hyena said the Moon was a Golden Skull, and how the Shepherd Dog contradicted him and said it was a Candle in the Sky—and all that and all that . . .

At the end I asked for my room and retired. I slept maybe an hour. I was awakened by those tireless little rascals racing along the dark hall and saying in horrible solemn tones, pretending to scare one another:

"The moon's a holy owl-queen:
She keeps them in a jar . . ."

—From "Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty," by VACHEL LINDSAY. (New York: Macmillan.)

Black Duck

PERHAPS ONE OF THE most salutary effects of keeping a pet is that it acts as a corrective against superfluous dignity. A middle-aged matron, climbing a ladder to pick her cat off from a tree; a large man, taking a minute Pekinese out for his early morning walk—these are not examples of dignity, but they are rather lovable. So, after all, was Mr. Brown in his skirmish with Black Duck.

Black Duck belonged to a covey of eight that the Browns bought to ornament the pond at their garden's end. One by one the birds vanished until Black Duck was left solitary. He seemed so forsaken that the Browns, in pity, gave him to a friend who lived on a farm; but, in a short time, he was returned with a note saying that he was homesick. At least, he complained a great deal.

Very well, said the Browns. If he likes his home here, he is welcome to it. We'll keep him, gladly.

* * *

Black Duck floated about in their tiny cove, accepted a generous feeding and asked for more. The atmosphere was calm. At sundown, he showed an amiable domesticity by settling down for the night on a rock, near, though not in, the little shelter that had been built for him and his former comrades. At their usual time, the Browns also went to bed, with no misgivings.

About midnight, the portals of Mrs. Brown's sleep were penetrated by a noise. She recognized it: "Quock-wock, quock-wock, quock-wock! Wo-ock! !" Rustlings from across the room showed that Mr. Brown, too, had been disturbed. Black Duck kept up his clamor at intervals until daybreak, and the Browns understood why he had been returned to them.

The next day their pet floated placidly on the pond, ate well, and was in every way so perfect a gentleman that Mr. Brown said he had probably got over his notions and would be all right. Mrs. Brown was not as sure, and said so. About that time, Black Duck waddled up to Mr. Brown and ate out of his hand. So what ground could there any longer be for suspicion? "We aren't going to have any trouble with you tonight, are we, old fellow?" his owner chuckled.

That night Black Duck again went peaceably to bed, and so did the Browns; and, as on the night before, they were presently roused by ear-shattering quacks. Whatever else his trip to the farm had done for the duck, it had strengthened his voice.

* * *

Mr. Brown sprang from his bed, as if he had been blown out by an explosion. "I'll not have this again," he cried. "Keeping the neighbors awake! Keeping *us* awake!" He shoved his feet into his slippers, and otherwise without change of raiment hurried down the stairs. From the back steps, he called Black Duck. There was no response, and Mr. Brown made a quick rush to the beach where Black Duck had bivouacked.

Mrs. Brown says that she followed his course by the glimmer of his attire, as she watched from the window above. His agile progress along the pebbly edge of the pond was fruitless; then suddenly he wheeled about and sprinted up the path to the grape arbor.

The arbor was enclosed on three sides by a fence made of boards, fastened horizontally some two feet apart—far enough to allow Black Duck easily to pass between them, far enough for Mr. Brown to think, if he thought at all, that he could do the same thing. It had rained earlier in the night and the grass was slippery. Besides, Mr. Brown was more convex than he used to be. His wife gasped when she saw his feet slip as he hurled himself between the boards, saw him caught and hanging midway; heard the uproar of Black Duck as he scuttled through on the other side, and, quacking furiously, webfooted down the path to the water.

* * *

She was preparing to go down and help her husband, when she heard him open the back door. He was muttering to himself as he mounted the stairs in such obvious discomfiture that she thought the kindest thing was to slip back in bed and pretend to be asleep. But this time he wanted to share his experience. Not even pride could keep him from telling her how he felt about that duck.

She let him talk it out, answered him drowsily, and would have let the matter fade into silence; but, when she heard him still grumbling to himself as he climbed into bed, her sense of humor got the upper hand. "The trouble was," she said, thinking to make a harmless joke of it, "that Black Duck didn't like your costume. If you'd had on your proper clothes, I'm sure he'd have come to you right away."

To her surprise, he bounced out of bed again. Without a word, he began to dress. Divided between silent laughter and wonder, she watched him as he silently put on all his clothes, even to his necktie, and brushed his hair. Still without speaking, he went down stairs and out of the house. Swiftly she crossed to the window and peered into the night.

* * *

She saw him sit down on the lowest step of the back porch. Straining her ears, she heard him call softly: "Come duckie—duckie—duckie!"

And Black Duck came!

That was about all. There was a short murmurous conversation. Then Black Duck allowed himself to be shut up in his shelter, had a little something to eat, drew up one leg, put his head under his wing, and was quiet the rest of the night.

So, thankfully, were the Browns.

The pleasantest part of the story is that Mr. Brown tells it himself with relish, and lets his wife tell it. That shows what keeping a pet does for a person.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

The Rain and the Brook

The rain falls everywhere,
But the brook has dug for itself a way
to the sea!

Deep and steep,
It springs from the rocks,
Shaking the loosened leaves
And the dry and sabered grass
By the sounding wind of its passage.

The rain is thin and spare,
Sliding down smooth, long stones
To the mud of the ditch—pecking the
powerful tide,
And dripping tamely from household eaves;
The rain is spread over the countryside,
Blowing, transparent wide;

The brook is big with a boisterous noise;
It pushes outward in ribboned curtains,
Arcs in the air,
To drive with a tumbling thrust
From the mountain top to the sea below.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

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Intimate Message: Washington

Wishful Thinking About Italy ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

The feeling is growing in Washington that some Government officials may have been too optimistic in their belief of a possible anti-Fascist revolt in Italy. Although the morale of the Italian people and of large numbers of Fascist officials is undoubtedly low, some cautioning words against expecting too much because of this fact are being spoken here.

Among those who doubt that Italy is on the verge of an immediate and spontaneous revolt against Premier Benito Mussolini are a number of Army officers. While such men are purposely trained to take a cautious view of everything which can remotely affect military operations, there seems to be some justification for their position.

They point out that there is no evidence yet that any Italians, either in the Army or out of it, have yet turned against the Fascist regime in any decisive manner. They recall that Italian troops in Albania, Russia, and Africa, and civilian officials in Libya have suffered heavily because of Il Duce's grandiose schemes, but have not rebelled. Neither have they been moved to turn against the Italian Government because of the vast inefficiencies which have characterized Italy's war effort.

There is also reason to believe that the War Department is not entirely sympathetic to the Administration's present policy of offering "to go easy" on the Italian people in return for revolt. Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, in a recent address, warned that the Italians were in this war with the rest of the Axis and that they would be hit very hard before the war is over.

Cannot Be Counted Upon

This does not mean, it is believed, that the War Department does not hope for serious disorders on the Italian home front. Such events would obviously be of great military benefit to the United Nations. It does mean, however, that military officials have little hope of such a development and would consider it a major blunder if this country were to count on it.

Secretary Patterson's words stand in interesting contrast to those of Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, who frankly called upon the Italian people to get rid of Mussolini and implied lenient treatment if they did so. Secretary Berle was following the official Administration policy and was only supplementing what is being said daily over American and British broadcasts being beamed toward Il Duce's unhappy domain.

These broadcasts are a subtle compound of persuasion and intimidation. They emphasize, and this is an important point with a people possessing a good measure of Latin pride, to just what extent Il Duce has been made to look ridiculous all for the sake of Adolf Hitler. At the same time, they warn the Italian people that American industrial might guarantees an Allied victory and that it can be an embarrassing thing to be on the losing side of a war. Still further, they appeal to the traditional affection which most Italians—few of them are without some relative or other on this side—have for the United States.

How has this propaganda gotten across? William L. Shirer, one of the most realistic analysts of European conditions, declared that "it cannot be said that our propaganda to Italy thus far has been particularly brilliant."

Look Ahead to Peace

"This is the fault not so much of our propagandists as of our failure to make up our minds as to just what our policy toward the Italians should be," Mr. Shirer tells us. He then goes on to say that we have not succeeded in convincing the Italian people that we mean them well, that Americans, instead of the Russians, are going to write the peace treaties.

The soberest view of the Italian situation seems to be that while the Italian people cannot be persuaded to revolt short of the arrival of American troops in Italy, they can at least be weakened in their desire to resist the Allies. It is felt that it would be of incalculable value to the United Nations cause if most Italians could be convinced that this was not their war, that they preferred the Americans to the Germans, anyway, and that there was no reason to work hard for such a poser as Il Duce.

In other words, the hope is that the Italian people, particularly in the industrial north, can be influenced into adopting the same attitude as that held by the French, one of passive resistance rather than open revolt. It is apparent that the Italian radio, which became almost hysterical following the Allied occupation of Morocco and Algeria, has now gone back to its perennial attempt to convince the Italian people that they are really lions in disguise and should act the part.

The role of jungle beast has never fitted the Italian too well and he will apparently be glad to drop it as soon as the Fascist Party gadflies permit him to do so. Meanwhile, with American programs going out over the nearby French North African long-wave stations, American pressure upon the Italian people can be expected to increase.

The Country Speaks: Minnesota

New Horizons for the Governor? ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

It's something when a man who has been talked about perhaps as much as any other as a potential Republican Presidential candidate volunteers to name those he considers highly eligible for that job—and leaves himself out of it. It may be modesty, or it may be good politics; but thats what Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota did here the other day.

He suggested, as prospects in 1944, Wendell L. Willkie, Gov.-elect Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

It probably would have been more than immodest—improper perhaps—for Mr. Stassen to have brazenly named himself in this list. But he did not have to go out of his way to turn attention on these others. He could have chosen to remain silent on that score.

Perhaps he feels that he will inspire more respect, more attention, more publicity favorable to himself by such a move, than otherwise. But to some his action is an indication that he is genuinely concerned with issues. The four he named, though representing varying degrees of international viewpoints, are none of them isolationists. Mr. Stassen clearly wants his party, and his country, to be led by non-isolationists. He apparently is willing to give, in advance, his support to non-isolationist presidential candidates, if by so doing he can maneuver his party in that direction, even if in the process he eliminates himself from the running.

May Increase is Stature

Of course there is still the question as to whether such statements would necessarily eliminate him from the running. Some hold that it is the best possible way to increase his own stature. To those who, like him, are interested in issues—particularly the one big issue that will face the nation after the war, collaboration with other nations to rehabilitate the world—it seems to do just that, increase his own stature as a statesman whether he so intended it or not.

Of course Governor Stassen, just re-elected by a thumping majority, is going to resign his chair in April after his legislature has adjourned, and go on duty in the Navy. And if the war is still going in 1944 he may not be available then as a candidate. Meanwhile he has indicated by his statement that he would be satisfied with any of the four he named, and has exerted whatever influence he has in the party in the direction of internationalism.

While Mr. Willkie, and even Mr. Dewey, have been read out of the party by the isolationist Chicago Tribune, Governor Stassen has escaped the same kind of scathing attack from within his party. He made the keynote speech at the 1940 convention. He criticizes the Administration on domestic policy. Yet he compromises not one whit with opponents of its foreign policy. Asked here about the prospects of naming Werner W. Schroeder, Tribune-Brooks-backed Illinois State Committeeman, as chairman of the Republican National Committee, Governor Stassen said: "I hope the Republican Party will not choose an isolationist as national chairman." he sees the world as a community, and long since advocated, in more or less specific terms, a form of world government.

Thoroughly Approachable

At 35 Harold Stassen has political sagacity, as well as social and economic ideals. Some of his views on deeper questions are still in the process of maturing, but he knows the machinery of politics and the machinery of government.

He is at home with party bigwigs, with college professors, with reporters. He has dignity and force as a speaker, but he can unbend just as one would expect him to, on learning his age, and on watching the crinkles in the corners of his eyes when he smiles. Having interviewed him in his quietly sedate State House office, at the speakers' rostrums in conventions, at a hotel luncheon table, in a hotel bedroom, and in a Pullman seat, I can say that he is thoroughly "approachable."

He has given Minnesota, which is not averse to new ways of doing things, a streamlined but able administration. Having had to wrestle with not two, but three parties—Republican, Democrat, and Farmer-Labor—he has been forced to learn how to do something which some Republicans in the White House have not been able to do—"get along" politically.

To Change the Subject:

Came the Dawn, Eventually ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

At ten o'clock on the dot the lights in our coach—and presumably in all the other coaches of our train—went out. I had been reading a magazine. It was like being cut off in the middle of a telephone conversation.

Somehow I felt the porter should have consulted us. Maybe we weren't ready to go to sleep. At least, he could have warned us with a polite "goodnight." But no, he came marching up the aisle, jerking down curtains right and left like a determined parent.

Evidently ten o'clock was "bedtime" on streamlined coach trains en route to Florida, and no "if you please" about it. We fumbled in the darkness putting away our reading matter and punching our rented pillow into what we tried to persuade ourselves was a comfortable shape.

Two soldiers opposite had solved their problem with an original arrangement of pillows, combined with dislocation of the chair seat and a liberal distribution of their feet in the aisle. "Just as good as a pullman berth," they had assured us. We remained unconvinced, even though the boys slept as soundly as a pair of modern Rip Van Winkles.

Oh Hum! With the Old One-Two

We gave our pillow "the old one-two," and flopped over in another direction. Out of the corner of our eye we could see that our seat-mate, a stolid youth who had got on at Washington, was making out nicely, his mouth slightly ajar, his breath escaping at regular intervals with a peaceful sound. We tried not to be envious.

Quietly we managed to inch our curtain up until we could peer under and see a bit of the landscape, camouflaged with night. Weird, shapeless monsters tore by in a blur of darkness. Even the stars seemed dim and uncertain, then retreated completely, and the rain tossed silver tinsel across the windowpane. Pavements glistened as we eased into a town and rainbows of mist haloed the street lights. We pulled the curtain down quickly as the glow of a station flashed into the car.

On sped the streamliner like a dim comet through the night. We tried to recall what it was like to stretch out straight in a horizontal line. Our feet dangled loosely and seemed to be getting much too large for our shoes. We slipped them off and immediately fell to wondering if we should ever be able to get them on again. We pictured ourselves apologizing in the morning, "Yes, we usually wear shoes, but these don't seem to fit any more."

A hearty series of snores echoed up the aisle. An equally vigorous chorus of "Quiet!" brought temporary results. We had just succeeded in dropping off into a mild coma when the porter came through again, picking his way through a scrambled assortment of feet, his flashlight brazenly exposing us all in the most uncomplimentary of poses.

We shrugged our coat up around our shoulders and snuggled down in determined optimism. Sleep would come, of course, eventually. We watched a late arrival from the club car, fumbling his way along in the blackout, utterly bewildered and completely lost. He shuffled along, seat by seat, peering uncertainly into sleeping faces.

The train lurched and he disappeared. We've always wondered what became of him. Apparently, however, a tidal wave of good fortune had tossed him into his rightful place; for we heard no protest and never saw him again.

Came the Bright Lights Again

Meantime, we alternately dozed and worried about our shoes. In one of the dozing periods, we slowed into a station. Suddenly the whole car was flooded with light. We blinked and saw soldiers hauling their luggage down from the rack, smoothing out their wrinkled uniforms. Leave was over and they were nearing camp again.

The porter, again the watchful parent, came down the aisle, vigorously shaking sleeping soldiers into a semblance of consciousness. "Des you get off here, boy?" Most of them grunted and waved him away, but he went on with the solid confidence of one performing a patriotic duty.

The rest of us sat up, self-consciously pushed our hair into place, powdered our noses, and looked at our watches. It was 4 a. m. We had just got ourselves under control when off snapped the lights again, the train was in motion, and we in darkness.

Looking back on it a day or two later, as we finally straightened up to our normal height, we decided there was a lot to be said for streamlined coach trains after all. Such a chummy mode of travel should surely put an end to class consciousness, self-consciousness, or at times any consciousness at all!

It must have affected us in the latter respect, for on the return trip we slept all the way home!

Peace for China Based Upon Wisdom of Sages

Purport and teachings of the famous statesmen of Chinese history must be promoted, Chiang says.

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 28—One of the most important ideological developments in China during the last two or three years has been an effort to revive the application of the political wisdom of the ancient Chinese sages.

A recent article in the Government organ, the Central Daily News, on the "importance of establishing upright statesmanship" dealing with a speech of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek throws an interesting sidelight on this development.

The main questions discussed in the recent meeting of the Political Science Association in Chungking concerned general problems that will arise at the return of peace, and especially the issue of post-war political reconstruction in China. The generalissimo's statements before the Association can be condensed into two points:

1. China's political philosophy must be clarified.
2. The purport and teachings of the famous sages and statesmen of Chinese history must be promoted.

The Generalissimo emphasized that in discussing politics in China it is necessary to take cognizance of China's ancient political philosophy and history. He recalled the teachings of Confucius, the basis on which modern Chinese philosophy must be developed.

Clarification Needed

Stating that "China's conception of politics has always been rather confused" and that political education is a prerequisite to "uprightness of statesmanship" the editorial continues:

"A nation must have an appropriate political philosophy. Some races must adopt a certain set of principles of political philosophy while others will find it necessary to change those principles for themselves. It is therefore scarcely possible for us to fulfill our duties at this most difficult time of our history unless we study deeply the spirit and teachings of our ancient sages."

The effort at reviving ancient political wisdom rather than following Western political theories links up with some of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's political thought. His teachings date back to a time when Chinese enthusiasm for modern western political theories and practices was at its height and when the young revolutionary generation considered it necessary for China to turn away from the traditions of a distant past.

Dr. Sun largely shared these convictions of his time but he warned against extremism. In his lectures on the "Three Principles of the People" which have come to be the foundation of China's still unenforced draft constitution, he stressed the necessity for China to divert in many ways from the West in her endeavors to build up a modern democracy saying, "Europe and America have not gone to the bottom in their study of the problems of democracy and consequently their peoples are in daily conflict with their governments.

"The force of democracy is young, but its machinery is old. If we want to solve the difficulties of democracy we must build another new machinery. The aims of our revolution are just the opposite of the aims of the former revolutions of the West. Europeans rebelled and fought for liberty because they had too little liberty, but we because we had too much liberty must break down individual liberty so the method of Western democracy cannot be our model or guide. We naturally desire to see China excel the West and build up the newest and most progressive state in the world. We certainly possess the qualifications necessary to reach this ideal."

Solution Up to China

The failings of the democracies since the passing of Dr. Sun in 1925 have served to reinforce the opinion of Chinese Government leaders that China must find her own solution. The discussion of Western political theory has therefore gradually subsided and the revival of deliberations on ancient political morals has increased accordingly.

The retreat of the Government to the interior and the growing difficulties of practically everybody in Chungking in getting foreign newspapers, journals, and books have further contributed to the increase of the popularity of the Chinese classics.

Many of the leading people who were so overwhelmed with the flood of modern, mainly Western, literature before the war and during its first years that they spent relatively little time on rereading the ancient philosophers and historians are now taking a greater interest in them than they did for a very long time.

It is the habit of many of China's leaders and high officials to devote a quiet early morning hour and some time at night to serious reading. The Bible plays a surprisingly large role in it with many, but the old sages seem to be getting their full share once more even with those who had given relatively little attention to them since they were young.

This trend is strongly reflected in public speeches which seem to quote the sages to a considerably larger extent than normally. The Chinese tradition of basing criticisms of present-day affairs on quotations from the classics is again in greater evidence in the press, and Government officials in private conversations with Chinese as well as foreign affairs often tell of their latest discovery of interesting paralells to topics of the day in their readings on ancient philosophy and early Chinese history.

A Pleasing Contrast

Moreover the great aesthetic values of the traditional literature exerts a great influence on those who have spent much of their lives on more prosaic Western studies and routine work.

The beauty of the language, the high ideals of the sages and their remoteness from the strain and stress of wartime life provide a pleasing contrast to the ways of the present and the uncertainties and grim problems of the future.

Even many ofthe younger generation are turning more and more to the classics of which they learned relatively little in the modernized school. They do so partly for the same reasons as their elders and partly because the new trend makes it necessary for them once more to be well versed in traditional learning.

They are thus laying the foundation in their own mind for some measure of success of the Government's effort to revive tradition and to direct political thought into the channels of ancient Chinese wisdom.

The masses of the people among whom modernism never really replaced the old ethics are more than ever exhorted in newspaper articles and pamphlets by speeches and orders and through the "New Life movement" to follow the precepts of the sages.

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China's Revered Scholars Knew Ancient Wisdom

In the move to revive the teachings of the famous sages of Chinese history China turns away from the Western world to solve modern problems in her own way. This is in line with the theories of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

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Pointed Roofs of China's Ancient Cultural Center

Peiping is for many a symbol of the China of the sages. This and the sketch of the old scholar above are by C. Le Roy Baldridge, in "Turn to the East," by Caroline Singer and the artist.

America's Press: 'Chosen Guardian of Freedom'

Along Freedom's Trails
Twentieth of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Boston, Mass.

If you should turn to the front page of the daily paper which you now hold in your hands you would find that this is Volume xxxv, number 3 which means that The Christian Science Monitor has been in circulation 34 years. It gathers news from all the world, and in normal times distributes news throughout the world. In doing this, it has enjoyed from the very beginning almost perfect freedom. It has been free to print all the news which it has considered wholesome, and to express all the opinions which it has felt were wise and helpful.

Approximately two thousand other American papers, which are distributed every day among 43 million people, have enjoyed the same rights. Such a press regime is rather new in history, and is enjoyed by only a small part of the human race.

In order to realize with what difficulties it was attained, let us go back to a scene enacted in the City of New York two hundred and seven years ago. At that time a young man, who had started the second newspaper, in what was the third most important city of the American Colonies, was being tried for opinions he had printed.

Some ninety years after the Mayflower had landed at Plymouth Rock, a shipload of very poor German children came to New York. Among them was a lad named John Peter Zenger, who was accompanied by his widowed mother. He represented a kind of laborer that was quite prevalent in those days, namely an indentured servant, or a kind of temporary slave. His master was a well-known printer, William Bradford, the founder of the first New York paper. Young Zenger, who was then 13 years of age, promised to work in Bradford's printing office until he was twenty-one, against his maintenance and the chance to learn the printing trade.

During those eight years of service, the young man could not have hired out to anybody else, and could not have left his master without incurring severe penalties. If he had run away, he could have been hunted down and brought back. If his master had wanted to rehire him to some other master artisan, the youth would have been obliged to go. However, Mr. Bradford was glad to keep him, for John Peter Zenger was a very able helper.

Five years after he had ended his period of servitude, he became a freeman, and set out in business for himself, publishing pamphlets and booklets. Eventually he started a paper of his own, called the New York Weekly Journal. It was in sharp opposition to the New York government of that time, which it accused of squandering public money and of oppressing the people. Zenger, who had acquired but little formal education, and never completely mastered the English language, wrote very ungrammatical, but forceful articles. Also, he had very able contributors. So he at once attracted a large circle of readers.

New Yorkers read his crude little paper with warm approval when he wrote: "We see men's deeds destroyed, judges arbitrarily displaced, new courts erected without the consent of the Legislature, by which it seems to me trials by juries are taken away when the Governor pleases. Who is there that can call auything his own? Or enjoy any liberty longer than those in the administration will condescend to let him?" The public believed Zenger was right, when he accused the administration of arbitrarily taking away the people's property, their votes and their rights before the law.

The Governor at once tried to stop the paper. But for a time the juridicial officials failed to cooperate. They would not indict the offending editor. Before long, however, the sheriff had his own servant burn Zenger's paper as a sign of official condemnation, and he put Zenger in jail, where he was kept for ten months. During that period his little paper, which contained only four pages, missed but one issue. All the others were edited, as the paper itself stated, "through a Hole in the Door." The acting editor, who was on the free side of the door listening through the hole, was very plucky Mrs. Zenger, the mother of five children, in addition to a step child.

When the trial approached, Zenger's able lawyers protested against the judge whom the Governor had appointed to direct it, and because of that they were excluded from the court. The case of the German immigrant semed hopeless. But his apparent helplessness only increased the popular display of sympathy for him.

When the trial was held on a very hot 4th of August, the courtroom was filled with what Zenger's paper described a "common People." They knew they could do nothing to help the editor upon whom they looked as their champion, but at least they wanted him and the court to know their attitude.

They showed only hostility for the judges who pompously entered in red robes and massive wigs, but were very much interested in an imposing white-haired stranger whom they saw sitting inside the bar. They were told, it was Alexander Hamilton of Philadelphia, the most famous lawyer in the land. It was also reported among them that he had voluntarily come to defy the New York Government and defend the immigrant, who spoke with such an accent and spelled most of his work so very badly. The visitors greatly admired Hamilton for his noble intentions but whispered to one another, "He's too old." He seemed even frailer and more delicate than other men they had known with four score years.

When the Philadelphian began his defense, Zenger's supporters were both horrified and thrilled. They were horrified because Hamilton at once admitted that the indicted editor had written the article in question. That seemed a fatal step. As a matter of fact, it looked as though Zenger's defender was locking the prison door himself. Previously in such cases, all the court needed for a verdict of guilt was proof that the person accused of libel had actually written the libelous writing. Here the defendant's spokesman freely admitted it. The famous lawyer had apparently walked into a trap. The attorney smiled, and the audience groaned.

But in their hearts, the audience also applauded, because they were glad to see so distinguished a man as Hamilton endorse Zenger's charges against the oppressive government. They were pleased that he was not evading the issue. The prosecutor declared with great assurance, "the jury must give a verdict for the king for there is no question in law whether or not the defendant's charges are true. The only issue is whether he presumed to criticize the government. If his criticisms are true, that only aggravates the crime."

For an editor to admit he had criticized an official was, previous to that time, the same as pleading guilty. Zenger's attorney had determined to try a new line. He wanted to have the court decide that an editor had the right to tell the truth. So he demanded that witnesses be called to prove that what Zenger wrote was true. The Chief Justice curtly answered that such a question could not be raised. So Hamilton was not allowed a single witness.

Thereupon he turned to the jury and urged them to be witnesses of the truth of Zenger's charges. They also were citizens. He denounced tyranny, and excoriated the abuse of power. More than forty years before the Declaration of Independence, he told the people that they themselves must defend their rights.

In one of the most moving speeches that had been made in an American courtroom up to that time, Hamilton declared that unrestrained power "bears down all before it bringing destruction and desolation where it comes. . . Let us at least do our duty and like wise men use our utmost care to support liberty, the only bulwark against lawless power," he urged. And continued, "the question before the court and you, gentlemen of the jury, is not of small or private concern; it is not the cause of the poor printer, nor of New York alone. No! It may in its consequence effect every free man that lives. . . on the main of America. It is the best cause. It is the cause of liberty. . . the liberty of exposing and opposing arbitrary power by speaking and writing Truth."

That was one of the most dramatic moments in our early history. There, before the jurors on the bench for criminals sat the "poor printer." About the hall in all available places were carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, tailors, and a few professional men. Imposing, stern, and imperious on chairs resembling thrones, sat the judges, representing the Mighty British Empire. Standing before them was the white-haired lawyer who had just said, "I labor under the weight of many years and am borne down with great infirmities of body; yet old and weak as I am I should think it my duty to go to the utmost part of the land in assisting to quench the flame of prosecutions set on foot by the government to deprive a people of its rights."

The jurors, who were also "common People" may have seen the whole American continent and all the future generations, awaiting their decision. As they contrasted that frail old champion with the stalwart judges, and that imprisoned printer with the powerful and grossly extravagant governor, they must have felt that nothing but the shield of Truth stood between the Nation which was to inhabit that continent and the arbitrary power of "oppressive rulers."

They seem to have been magnificently aware of their responsibility, and decided the case without the slightest hesitation: Disregarding every precedent, and rejecting the judges' advice, they immediately acquitted John Peter Zenger. That little jury of ordinary people defied an Empire, spurned the traditions of five millenniums, and freed from the clutches of a king's governor a former indentured servant who could not properly write the King's English.

A mighty cheer roared through the court building. Never had New York heard such shouting. The judges tried to restore quiet, but they might as well have tried to still a thunder storm. Cheering echoed through the streets; the boats in the harbor set all their whistles going. Guns boomed. The joyous population celebrated far into the night, and when at last Hamilton went down to the pier to take his boat back to Philadelphia, a crowd accompanied him with drums and horns to send him off as a conqueror.

Most all American colonists shared the views of Zenger's New York supporters, and sought to place freedom of expression above all control. In fact the colonies refused to accept the American Constitution and endorse the forming of the Union, until a Bill of Rights was proposed, providing the astoundingly sweeping stipulation that "Congress shall make no law, abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." The early Americans were so adamant on that point that they seemed to prefer to have their Union destroyed, rather than their freedom to write so much as abridged. Most startling of all, many Americans at that time could neither read nor write, and most of the papers were very small and modest publications with decidedly restricted circulations.

So much in earnest were the Americans about this, that when the country was rocking with excitement as a repercussion from the French Revolution, and the government passed a temporary Sedition Act curtailing press criticism of the government, two states actually defied the Federal authority, and a tempest of indignation soon swept that press law away. So America during practically its whole history, has enjoyed a liberty of expression that men hardly dared dream of through most of the centuries.

Editors, many of them almost as ungrammatical as Zenger, were in the covered wagon processions pressing westward over America. One of the first shacks built in pioneer towns was a newspaper office and one of the chief personages in the early settlements was the editor-printer. That press freedom still remains, except for certain temporary war restrictions. It is quite certain that nowhere on earth is there so little government control over the press as has been the case in the United States.

Many of our papers are not very good, because some of us men and women aren't very good. But as far as our governmental, economic and social system goes, we Americans have a far better chance than any large nation in history, except the British, to know the truth and let that truth make us free.

Bruins Out of Town Over the Week End; Olympics at Home Tomorrow Afternoon

Amateur Club to Present Only Contest at Garden

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While the Boston Bruins are out of town on a two-day road trip in which they play in Montreal tonight and in New York tomorrow evening, the Olympics will present the only hockey game of the week end here when they face off against the Brooklyn Torpedoes at the Garden Sunday afternoon. Bruins will not be home until Tuesday when they meet Detroit Red Wings at the North Station.

The Olympics tonight will be at Madison Square Garden. This will be their fifth attempt to notch their initial victory away from home. At home the 'Pics are undefeated.

Minor Club

The Brooklyn sextet which comes here tomorrow is the second of the so-called minor clubs of the Eastern Amateur League to appear at the Garden and does not figure to put up too much opposition for the major Olympics. It is to be hoped, however, that there will be no repetition of the exhibition of two weeks ago, when the 'Pics whaled the Manhattan Arrows by the monstrous score of 17-0, the highest goal total ever scored by any one team in organized hockey at Boston Garden.

Not many names on the visiting Torpedoes will be familiar to Olympic followers, the team having been made up pretty much of boys who competed in the New York Metropolitan Amateur League a season ago. They have such players as Larry Charest, who did play with the Rovers, and Jerry Sniffen, Eddie Code, and Ken Braun, all of whom saw action last winter against the Junior Olympics.

One Change

There will be only one change in the Boston line-up, according to Coach Hago Harrington, who said he is planning to give a tryout to Clarence Russell, a Connecticut boy who started out with the Rovers this season but who had a disagreement with the New York club's officials. He will force one of the 'Pic regulars to sit out.

According to the latest league scoring figures available, two Bostonians rank within the top five, Fishy Dumand and Gerry Desrosiers. Dumond, who has eight goals and five assists for 13 points, is fourth, and Desrosiers, with seven and five for 12 points, is fifth. Custis Bay Coast Guardsmen dominate the list, with Walter Kucler (8-7) and Walter Danielson (5-10) tie for first place. Tommy Brennan of the Philadelphia Falcons is third with 14 points on nine goals and five assists. For the two Olympic boys, however, it must be remembered that Dumond has played only one of four games on the road, while Desrosiers has missed the last three contests because of his ankle injury.

Unbeaten Streak

The Bruins headed into Montreal today sporting a five-game unbeaten streak. They tied Chicago last Tuesday, before which they had beaten Rangers twice, Canadiens, and Toronto in succession.

Tonight's game between Bruins and Canadiens will be one of two National Hockey League encounters, New York Rangers playing at Toronto Maple Leafs in the other. Tomorrow night all six major league clubs swing into action, with Bruins at Rangers, Canadiens at Detroit Red Wings, and Toronto at Chicago Black Hawks.

* * *

Briefs: The N. H. L.'s scoring race, brought up to date to include games of Thursday, finds a triple tie for first resulting among Gordon Drillon of Toronto, Lynn Patrick of Rangers, and Max Bentley of Chicago, all with 15 points . . . Red Hamill of Chicago continues to lead in goals with nine in 10 games, although for the first time this season he has slipped behind his goal-a-game average . . . Leading in assists with 11 apiece are Max Bentley, Buddy O'Connor of Canadiens, and Phil Watson of Rangers.

* * *

Last season's leading scoring line, Patrick, Watson, and Hextall of Rangers, are trailing two other lines by one point this season . . . The Ranger trio has 40 points to both the M. Bentley-D. Bentley-Thoms trio of Chicago and the Drillon-O'Connor-Getliffe wave of Canadiens . . . Only three players have not figured in the scoring race with at least one point so far, and one of them is Dutch Hiller, sold this season by Bruins to Montreal.

* * *

Dick Irvin admitted this week that he nearly donned a uniform in Chicago last time his Canadiens were there, because he had only 11 men with him . . . It would have been the first time in more than a dozen years that Dick had dressed for a game . . . He would not have played, however, as he was merely complying with the N. H. L. minimum rule of 12 players, since dropped for the duration . . . He was saved the trouble, though, when Paul Thompson agreed to waive the rule.

Orange Bowl Seeking Team For Big Game

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 28 (AP)—The Miami Herald said last night that the Orange Bowl schedule committee was looking to the Southwest, South and East for a team to meet the Southeastern Conference representative here New Year's day.

Texas, William and Mary, and Penn State, the Herald said, are the three leading prospects expected to furnish opposition to a southeastern team, which will be Georgia, Georgia Tech, Alabama, or Tennessee.

Not Required to Play

Texas, Southwestern Conference champion, is not required to play in the Cotton Bowl even though it is the league victor.

William and Mary is champion of the Southern Conference and, though undefeated in league competition, dropped a game to North Carolina Pre-Flight and was tied by Harvard. It holds victories over Navy and Dartmouth, among others.

Loss and a Tie

Penn State also has a loss and tie against its record, having lost 28-0 to West Virginia and tied Cornell, 0-0.

Boston College, whose name was previously mentioned for the Orange Bowl contest, is no longer being considered. Tulsa University's undefeated eleven also has been eliminated as a possibility, the Herald added.

Tulsa Selected For Sugar Bowl

By the Associated Press

New Orleans, Nov. 28

Sugar Bowl officials announced today that Tulsa University, unbeaten and untied this season, would play in the ninth annual Sugar Bowl football game Jan. 1 against an opponent to be selected after today's final contests.

Chess

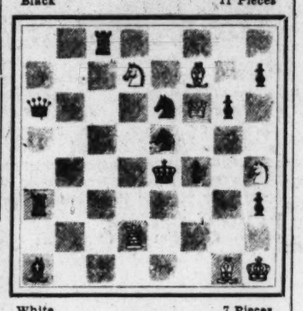
By *Frederick R. Chevalier*

November 28, 1942

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2507

By Charles W. Sheppard, Norristown, Pa.
Black 11 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
2r5/3Kt1B1p/q3ktQp1/4kt3/4kp1Kt/r6p/-3R4/b5BK

White to play and mate in two
(Dedicated to F. Gamage in honor of his 60th birthday, and especially contributed to the informal composing tourney.)

Problem No. 2508

By T. M. Stott
Black 12 Pieces

White 9 Pieces
2kitk1Kt2/2pR1R1p/K1p4B/4k3/p3B2p/-2Pr2q1/5r2/2b1Kt2Q

White to play and mate in three
(This problem shared the three-mover prize (with No. 2502) in the January-June, 1942, British Chess Magazine tourney.)

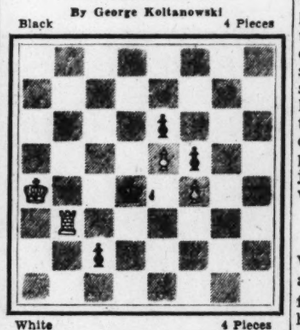
Solutions to Problems

No. 2505. Q-K8
No. 2506. 1. B-QKt5 threatens
2. R-B8 mate
1. . . . . PxKt
2. R-B3ch
1. . . . . P-K3
2. R-B7!

End-Game No. 641. Black wins: 1 . . . Q-R8ch; 2 B-Kt, B-R5; 3 R-KR2, Q-Kt7ch; 4 RxQ, PxR mate!

End-Game No. 642

By George Koltanowski
Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and draw
(Composed by the famous blindfold genius when he was traveling to Boston by bus, and dedicated to George Sturgis, president of the United States Chess Federation.)

Championship Match

The fifth game of the Reshevsky-Kashdan match will be played at the Queens Chess Club, Woodside, Nov. 29. The sixth will be played at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, Dec. 6.

Horowitz Tour

I. A. Horowitz of the Chess Review will begin his annual tour about Jan. 1. For several years now chess groups all over the country have enjoyed his simultaneous exhibitions and lectures, and he has undoubtedly become acquainted with more of the country's chess players than any other master. With stops as far south as Texas, and as far north as Manitoba, the tour will not end until March. This is an unusual opportunity, and those interested can secure details from the Chess Review, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

Kashdan Evens Score

By winning the fourth game of the championship match to break his tie with Reshevsky in the National Championship Tournament concluded last spring, Kashdan equaled Reshevsky's score of two wins. So far each player has won twice, each with the white pieces, with no draws! All of the games have been interesting and aggressive.

Fourth Game

Ruy Lopez

Kashdan White	Reshevsky Black	Kashdan White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 P-R5	Q-R3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 P-R3	P-B4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	26 R-Q5	Kt-K4
4 B-R4	P-Q3	27 KR-Q	Kt-B2
5 P-B4	B-Q2	28 Q-R4	Kt-K4
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	29 P-B4	Kt-B2
7 P-Q4	PxP	30 P-R6	P-Kt3
8 KtxP	KtxKt	31 BxPch	K-Kt
9 BxBch	QxB	32 Kt-Kt3	BxP
10 QxKt	B-K2	33 B-Kt2	B-Kt2
11 Castles	CastlesKR	34 P-B5	BxB
12 P-QKt3	KR-K	35 PxR	RxP
13 B-Kt2	B-B	36 Q-Kt4	R-K
14 QR-Q	R-K3	37 Q-Q7	R-Q
15 KR-K	QR-K	38 Q-K7	R-KB
16 P-B3	K-R	39 R-KB	B-K4
17 Kt-K3	Q-B	40 R-Q3	Q-B
18 Q-B2	Kt-Q2	41 QR-KB3	Q-K
19 Kt-Q4	KR-K2	42 RxKt	QxQ
20 Q-Kt3	P-KB3	43 RxQ	BxKt
21 Kt-B6	R-K3	44 RxRch	KxR
22 P-KR4	P-QKt4	45 R-QKt7	P-B5
23 PxP	PxP	46 PxP	Resigns

Heitner Game

When I. Heitner of Philadelphia and L. R. Chauvenet of the University of Virginia met in the Amateur Championship the result was an interesting Grunfeld Defense in which the letter speculated. A threatening attack was adroitly countered and proved to be unsound.

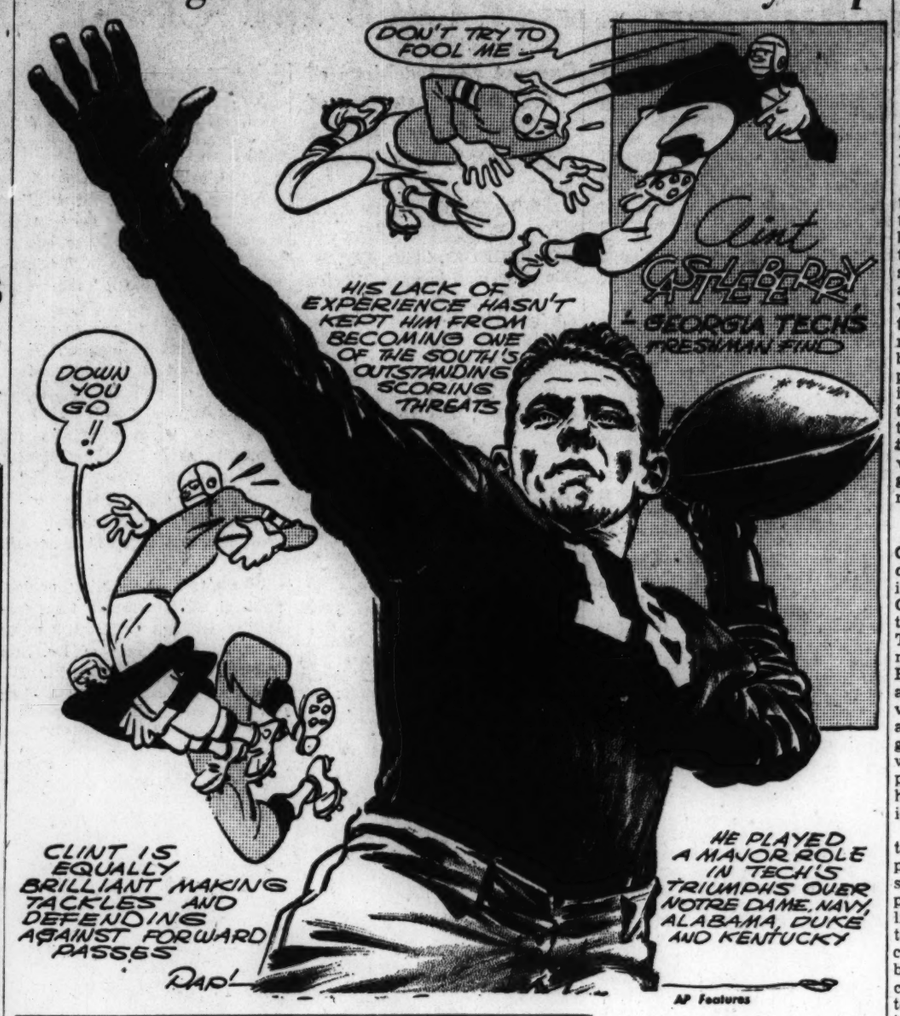
Queen's Gambit

Heitner White	Chauvenet Black	Heitner White	Chauvenet Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 PxPep	Q-Kt4
2 P-QB4	P-KK3	19 PxPch	KxB
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 BxRch	KxB
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	21 P-Kt3	Kt-R6ch
5 P-K3	Castles	22 K-R	Q-B4
6 Q-Kt3	P-B3	23 Q-K4	KtxPch
7 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	24 RxKt	QxR
8 PxP	P-B4	25 Q-N7ch	K-B
9 B-B4	Kt-R4	26 QxPch	K-Kt
10 B-KKt5	P-KR3	27 Q-Kt5ch	K-B
11 B-R4	PxP	28 Q-R6ch	K-Kt
12 KtxP	Kt-B4	29 Q-Kt5ch	K-B2
13 Q-Kt4	BxKt	30 Q-R6ch	K-Kt2
14 PxB	Kt-B5	31 Q-K5ch	K-B
15 Castles KR	P-KKt4	32 Q-K2	QxBP
		33 R-Bch	K-Kt
16 PxKt	PxB	34 Q-K8ch	Resigns
17 B-Kt3	P-K4		

Boston Championship

Dr. Gerhard Katz, defending champion, leads the Boston Championship with 7-0. Second is Fliegel with 6-1. The tournament is being played Wednesday nights at the Boston City Club.

Rambling Wrecker —By Pap'


DON'T TRY TO FOOL ME!
DOWN YOU GO!!
HIS LACK OF EXPERIENCE HASN'T KEPT HIM FROM BECOMING ONE OF THE SOUTH'S OUTSTANDING SCORING THREATS
Clint CASTLEBERRY
GEORGIA TECH'S FRESHMAN FIND
CLINT IS EQUALLY BRILLIANT MAKING TACKLES AND DEFENDING AGAINST FORWARD PASSES
HE PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN TECH'S TRIUMPHS OVER NOTRE DAME, NAVY, ALABAMA, DUKE AND KENTUCKY
PAP'
AP Features

Faced Seemingly Impossible Task With Indian Grid Team

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Once again Stanford University has supplied the football "Coach of the Year" for this State, and this time it is Marchmont Schwartz, who starred for the University of Notre Dame during his playing career. While Schwartz did not achieve as much success as did Clark Shaughnessy in 1940 (when his squad went through the season undefeated and untied), his achievement, under the circumstances, was even greater. Shaughnessy had inherited a backfield comprised of Frank Albert, Hugh Gallerneau, Norman Standlee, and Pete Kmetovic and started to work with them during spring training. Schwartz not only did not have such wonderful material but the team was not placed in his charge until just before the regular season commenced. And when he succeeded Jim Lawson (who enlisted in the United States Navy) the backfield, which had looked quite promising in the spring, had practically all left the campus to join the United States Forces or were not available.

Stuck to the "T"

Schwartz courageously faced what seemed an impossible task and decided to stick to the T formation although many thought he should employ the Warner system because of the type of material. To make the situation still harder his team was scheduled to meet in the very first game the high-class Washington State College squad which, under Coach Hollingberry, is always hard to beat. Stanford's 0-to-6 defeat by the Cougars therefore was no surprise; in fact, Schwartz's boys did a good job in holding the strong opposition to one touchdown. The always-hard-to-beat University of Santa Clara was next and this resulted in another defeat for Stanford—6-to-14. In spite of these two setbacks Schwartz did not lose confidence in his boys. He contended that they were improving and that he would find some capable backs among his group of players. The long trip to Gary, Indiana, to play Notre Dame was next on the schedule and the representatives of Marchie's alma mater ran up a score of 27-to-0.

Had Turned Corner

Stanford's next game was at home against the University of Idaho and although the 54-to-7 victory over the smaller school did not receive much appreciation from the sports writers, Schwartz began to see that his boys had turned the corner and were on their way to achieve success against some of the major schools. Here in Kezar Stadium (the scene of the first Shaughnessy victory in 1940) Stanford surprised practically everyone present by defeating the University of Southern California 14-to-6. While this was followed by a 7-to-20 defeat by the University of California at Los Angeles a well-earned 20-to-7 victory over the University of Washington proved that Schwartz had really moulded his material into a well-balanced team.

The 1941 Pacific Coast Conference winners, Oregon State, were the next to face the rapidly improving Indians and football enthusiasts were amazed at the ease with which Schwartz's boys achieved a 49-to-13 triumph. So well did the backfield function that to some it almost seemed that Albert, Gallerneau, Standlee, and Kmetovic were once more out on the field in Stanford uniforms.

Stanford Axe

The final Conference date of the season was the Big Game against the friendly rival, the University of California. The Golden Bears, after being hailed at the beginning of the season as the team to go to the Rose Bowl, had not fulfilled the predictions of the experts or the ardent hopes of their followers. However, Coach Allison had achieved a remarkable record of successes against Stanford in the past and it was thought that California might once again rise to the occasion and retain the Big Game trophy — the Stanford axe.

Leaving nothing to chance, Schwartz made a special trip to Memorial Stadium at Berkeley to inspect the field, which had been rained on quite a great deal during the early part of the week. He had assistant coach Vic Lindskog test the turf with regulation cleats, long mud cleats, and semi-mud cleats, and afterwards said his speedy attack would not be affected by the field, a prediction that was verified by the results of the game which Stanford won, 26-to-7.

Dropped Scrimmage

Another innovation by Schwartz was to eliminate scrimmaging for the week previous to the Big Game, a procedure considered risky by close followers of football. However, his judgment proved to be sound and it was the California squad, which had worked hard all week, that was defeated. Marchie has been well rewarded for his perseverence with boys who in the early part of the season were not playing up to the Stanford standard of 1940 and 1941 and his loyalty paid big dividends especially from the University of Washington game on. It is no secret that Schwartz has received more co-operation from this year's team than Shaughnessy did in 1941. He insists that it is his boys that made him a success but they claim that he is the "Coach of the Year" and defy anyone to name a man more worthy of the honor.

Thus another Stanford team—a team that was determined to give everything for its coach—has added another thrilling chapter to the brilliant football history of that educational institution and Marchmont Schwartz has won an honored place beside the great coaches that preceded him.

H. Archie Richardson

Georgia Tech has in Clint Castleberry the outstanding freshman in varsity football competition this fall. The slender young lefthander has sparked the Rambling Wreck to the high point where it has been recognized as one of the leading teams in the country.

Castleberry played a leading role when Georgia Tech fashioned triumphs over Notre Dame, Duke, Navy, Alabama and Kentucky, and, what's more, did it in such convincing fashion that he found the white hot spotlight beating down on him every time he made a move. It was his touchdown pass that beat Notre Dame. Against Navy, he came up with a 90-yard scoring sprint with an intercepted pass.

Defensively, Clint is equally brilliant whether he is defending against forward passes or backing up the line. He tackles with authority, slender though he is. He isn't called upon to do much blocking, but when he is assigned to clear the way, he does the job.

No freshman has made all-America in recent years but there is no reason why Clint Castleberry shouldn't get the nod from some of the experts this fall. If a freshman is eligible for varsity competition, it stands to reason that he should likewise be eligible for mythical honors as well.

Salary Ruling

NEW YORK (AP) — Seeking to clarify the government's salary freezing regulations with regard to baseball players, the New York Giants have filed an application for a ruling with the salary stabilization unit of the Treasury Department.

The Giants, it was disclosed, want to determine whether players held over from last season will have to receive the same salaries next season they got in 1942 or whether clubs will be permitted to adjust salaries on the basis of the past year's play, as in previous seasons.

Pirates on Coast

PITTSBURGH (AP) — William E. Benswanger, President of the Pittsburgh Pirates, has announced the team will train again in San Bernardino in their 19th trip to California next spring. It is planned to have the Pirates there about March 3 or 4.

California Game Expected to Be Attendance High

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Notre Dame and Southern California, rivals of long standing, are expected to draw the biggest crowd through the gridiron turnstiles today with 80,000 listed as the probable attendance.

Georgia and Georgia Tech might draw that many fans if they had room at Athens, but as it is 40,000 fans are expected to sit in on the proceedings. Ohio State's Western Conference champs also expect 40,000 for their game with Bernie Bierman's Iowa Seahawks, while the annual tussle between unbeaten Boston College and Holy Cross figures to draw 41,000.

In other years Army and Navy would have played before the season's largest turnout, but since it is being held at Annapolis under ticket distribution restrictions only 12,000 fans are expected.

Other probable attendances:

North Carolina Pre-Flight-Fordham, 22,000; Villanova-Temple, 20,000; Iowa-Michigan, 15,000; Indiana-Fort Knox, 5,000; Illinois-Camp Grant, 20,000; Kansas State-Nebraska, 12,000; Oregon State-Michigan State, 7,500; Oklahoma A. & M.-Detroit, 7,500; Clemson-Auburn, 12,000; Duke-Jacksonville Naval Air Station, 12,000; Vanderbilt-Tennessee, 20,000; West Virginia-Miami, 10,000; Baylor-Rice, 15,000; Washington-Washington State, 30,000; Texas Christian-Southern Methodist, 12,000, and St. Marys Pre-Flight-Stanford, 15,000.

Cornell Captains

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP) — Juniors William Wheeler, Evanston, Ill., and Louis J. Daukas, Nashua, N. H., have been named co-captains of the 1943 Cornell football team.

Wheeler, 170-pound product of Evanston High School, is a halfback. Daukas, who prepped at Cushing Academy, played both quarterback and center this year.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Texas A. and M. and Southern California tied for first in Associated Press grid ranking poll with 939 points each.

The Country Club Opens Curling Season Tuesday

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Soop her up, man; no, no, dinna, dinna; leave her alane. Bailie, leave her alane, you blazing idiot. Mr. Dishart, let me go; what do you mean, sir, by hanging on to my coat tails? Dang it all, Duthrie's winning. He has it, he has it!"

Any curler who has read "The Little Minister" will remember those lines, even if he's forgotten everything else in the book; for there's no game over which the players themselves "gang sae daft," by their own admittance after they've tried their hands at various sporting pastimes, than over this ancient Scottish ice game. All of which is preliminary to stating that the indoor artificial ice curling rink at The Country Club has been made ready for the season's play and will have its formal opening next Tuesday, even though the members already are getting the feel of the ice, so that the in-turns and the out-turns, the draws, wicks, running shots, et cetera, will go according to plan when the real matches get under way.

24th Season

This is the 24th season in the Clyde Park indoor rink and 45th of curling at The Country Club, for it was introduced there in 1898 by G. Herbert Windeler and played in the open when weather permitted. The first attempt at an outdoor rink was a calamity, for after the Brookline Fire Department had assisted the club employees to provide the water and prepare a rink and everything was all set for the glorious opening, came a thaw which melted the ice, opened the pores of the ground, and within 24 hours there was grass instead of ice.

That merely stimulated the Winter Sports Committee to go at the problem more seriously than ever, so that with a new location for the pond, curling was definitely established the next winter and continued in the open, despite inclement interruptions, until a number of The Country Club curlers collaborated with those of the Boston Curling Club in sponsoring an indoor artificial ice rink as an annex of the first Boston Arena. These quarters were opened in 1910 as the first indoor curling on artificial ice either in this country or Europe. Fire gutted the place in 1918, but The Country Club curlers raised funds for a plant of their own, the first in the world ever built exclusively for curling, and opened it on Dec. 19, 1920.

Restricted Tempo

This season opens under war conditions and will go along on a program of restricted tempo, even though the advance interest has surprised the Curling Committee, of which Ellery Rogers is Chairman, and Francis Brooks, H. S. Grew, C. C. Patterson, Robert Kelsey, and Franklin King the other members. Already 100 curlers have signed up, as against a membership of 115 to 120 last winter. The inroads from members having gone into service naturally have not been on quite so heavy a percentage basis as in golf, the curlers as a group being of somewhat more mature years, even though the game has caught on rapidly with the younger set. Many of those who plan to curl when they can are enrolled in some sort of defense work, which of course will rate ahead of any curling dates.

With respect to major competitions, it is tentatively on the docket, subject to developments, that The Country Club will stage, next late February or first of March, its big bonspiel for the Stockton Cup, to which other American and Canadian clubs are invited, and it is quite probable that rinks from The Country Club will compete in the annual Quebec bonspiel and one in Montreal, for those Canadian cities are planning, if feasible, to carry on in spite of circumstances. It also looks as if bonspiels may be conducted by St. Andrews and Utica of New York, but nothing at Schenectady.

Gordon Medal

As for the international Gordon Medal, conducted for many years between the curlers of the United States and Canada, nothing definite has been heard yet by Franklin King, President of the Grand National Curling Club of America and the third representative of the Brookline club who has been chosen for that high office. The first was the late Alexander S. Porter, Jr., and second C. C. Campbell, who also was a former President of the Massachusetts Golf Association.

This event was played alternately in Canada and the United States up to 1939, since which time it has been played on Canadian ice because of restrictions which made it practically impossible for the Canadian rinks to come this side of the border. Last year's competition, played in various Montreal rinks, 18 U. S. teams participating, was the thriller of all time. There were two matches in each rink and when the returns were received by the Central Committee it appeared that the result was a tie. Then it turned out that in one rink where the result was even-Stephen for the regulation 14 ends, the teams had played an extra end, won by Canada, which was contrary to regulations. That match, therefore, reverted to its 14-end score and the Gordon Medal went to the United States by a single point.

In the old days, when Canada had the big bulge on number of rinks, with its curlers having the benefit of more play on the old-time natural ice surfaces, the Gordon Medal international matches had very much of a Canadian flavor in the annual results, but the growth of the game in this country, under the stimulation of artificial ice rinks, has made it much more of an even battle.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Major Rumors and Facts

Fuel for the Hot Stove League . . . The boys who inhabit press row in New York—or Brooklyn—are finding Branch Rickey as conversational as was Larry MacPhail. But there are times when the genial Mr. Rickey says in 150 words what he could say in 15. And there are other times when you go to intreview the gentleman and it develops into him interviewing you. In this respect he reminds you of Bill McKechnie. Both Branch and Bill, however, are great guys to have around your ball club. . . . The Dodgers now admit that they tried to sign Gabby Hartnett as a player-coach at the 1941 minor league meetings.

* * *

Clark Griffith is hot on the trail of Bob Johnson. But as Connie Mack is understood to have said that the veteran outfielder deserves a "break" with a pennant contending team, it would hardly follow that he is going to the second division Senators. . . . There is a rumor circulating, by the way, that Griffith is trying to peddle his ball club. . . . If the Tigers are going to sign a successor to Del Baker, or Baker himself, before the Chicago convention, they had better hustle. If the Bengals release Baker, he probably will sign as coach with some other A. L. outfit.

* * *

Warren Giles, Cincinnati general manager, wants "the old zip put back in the ball." To which every hitter in the majors will echo: "So do we!" Giles, it seems, has contacted manufacturers and been assured that the pellet can be made livelier, despite the scarcity of rubber. Being front office chief of an outfit which in recent years has placed emphasis on defense and pitching, you would think Mr. Giles would argue the other way . . . Joe Cronin plans to remain at his overseas Red Cross post until the middle of February . . . Cy Pfirman's son is an umpire in the Southeastern League.

* * *

Bing Miller, Mule Haas and Muddy Ruel have often boasted, jokingly, to baseball writers that they could climb back onto the playing list and show up some of the youngsters. Now Manager Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox hints that the boys may get a chance in 1943, which probably will change their tunes in a hurry . . . Sam Breadon, Cardinals, is one club owner who sees no reason to increase the player limit—or decrease it, either . . . Frank Mancuso, brother to Gus and a Browns' farmhand, has gone into the service . . . Sullivan, Washington rookie, went to bat 356 times in '42 without hitting a triple or homer.

* * *

The first citation in the present war earned by a ball player went to Johnny DeJohn, former infielder in the Sally and Georgia-Florida leagues. He was awarded the Purple Heart in an Army Air Force engagement with the Germans somewhere in Europe . . . Birdie Tebbetts talked Bruce Campbell and Sid Hudson into joining the Army Air Corps. It wasn't until after Hudson and Campbell were in the service and stationed at Camp Wolters, Texas, that they thought about notifying the Washington club of their intentions . . . Larry MacPhail, who expects to be in combat service soon, probably will not return to baseball. At least, someone wrote a story to that effect out of Washington.

Dodger batterymen will probably report at West Palm Beach on or about Feb. 25 . . . With the transportation not apt to improve during the next few months, players will be asked not to take their wives to training camp next spring, there will be an absence of automobiles, which means more spring walking than the ball player has done for a number of years. However, they will be in better shape because of it . . . New York critics are putting the pressure on Leo Durocher—or maybe it is Branch Rickey—for releasing Chuck Dressen.

Football Game To Be Played By Recruiting

LAKE CITY, Fla., Nov. 28 (AP)—Lake City and Live Oak, their annual high school football game ended in a scoreless tie, are going to settle the rivalry by a Navy recruiting contest.

The contest will extend over four weeks, each representing a quarter. Each enlistment is good for a first down, every six enlistments count a touchdown, and the seventh recruit is good for the extra point.

If a team at the end of the game has odd enlistments short of a touchdown it will receive credit for a field goal.

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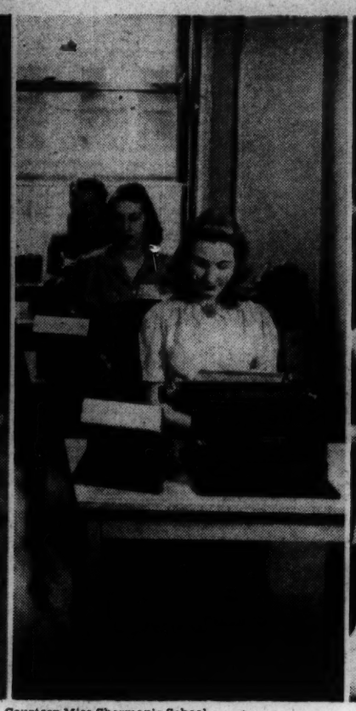

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Wide World
War Industries Training
Girls at work on lathes in the special training courses at Stevens Institute.

Today in All Its Branches Vocational Education Has Gone to War

By John J. Seidel

Assistant State Superintendent in Charge of Vocational Education, Baltimore, Md., President of the American Vocational Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baltimore, Md.

National vocational education in the United States has gone to war. Born just twenty-five years ago, during the early months of 1917 when World War tentacles were reaching toward America, federally-aided vocational education in 1917-18 gave all that it could to the winning of that struggle. Vocational education has come of age. Today, in all its branches, vocational education is devoting full energy to the winning of the present conflict.

Perhaps there is no branch of American public education that can immediately contribute more to the actual war effort than vocational education. It is natural, therefore, that practically every hour of every session of the forthcoming annual convention of the American Vocational Association at Toledo, Ohio, December 2-5, will be devoted to the consideration of problems and practices that will hasten the end of this global war. That is why it has been called a War Work Training Conference.

This is a war of men and machines; of food and supplies; of speedy and safe transportation. The side that can produce the best and the most of each has a better chance of winning. In the attainment of each of these essentials, vocational education occupies a strategic position. The training of manpower and womanpower—to produce the machines and the food, to maintain distribution, to staff the offices, and to provide for the adjustment of our peoples to the changed home and living conditions—all come within the fields of responsibility for vocational education.

Careful Selection

The training of manpower for all-out production of war machines and supplies cannot be done in a few hours or a few days. Experience has proved that carefully directed selection, training, and placement of workers in war production industries prevents wastage of valuable man hours, wastage that cuts heavily into the building of ships, guns, planes, tanks, ammunition, the growing of essential food crops—everything that our Fighting Forces need so desperately. Our record to date is outstanding. Not only must production be maintained, but must be increased all along the line.

In order that our war production industries may make the most efficient use of available manpower, it is necessary that labor turnover be kept to a minimum. Recent studies have shown that vocational school training is a factor that is operating toward the reduction of war labor turnover. It was learned that the turnover of war workers who have had vocational school training before going on the job is only about one-half as much as for those workers hired at the gate without training.

Owe It to Russia

It is a matter of historic interest that vocational education in America first sent down roots as a result of the Russian exhibit at the 1876 Centennial in celebration of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia. This exhibit showed a number of high-school-age youth receiving trade training as a part of their public school program. American educators immediately became interested but it was some years later that a national program was launched through legislation recommended by a special commission appointed by Congress.

From early beginnings in 1917, American vocational education has reached a point where, under the Smith-Hughes and George-Deen Acts of Congress, its schools, departments, and classes have provided training for more than 20,000,000 students. In that period the total annual enrollment has increased from 164,000 to 2,290,000. It has been said that no other educational movement has developed so rapidly and extensively.

In the spring of 1940 when the need for increased production of war materials became an absolute necessity, the nation looked to its vocational schools for assistance in the training of workers. During World War I, vocational schools trained approximately 60,000 people for war production positions. For the year 1940-41 a goal of 600,000 was established. The actual number of trained and in training by June 30, 1941, was reported by the United States Office of Education to exceed 1,500,000. To date, the total number actually trained is approximately 3,300,000 under the program of Vocational Training for War Production Workers. The goal for the current school year is 2,500,000 and from present indications, it will be achieved.

There have been some outstanding trends and developments in the field of war production training during the first 10 months of 1942 as compared with the entire year of 1941. We find that, so far this year, trainees in the preemployment training field total about three times as many as were enrolled in 1941. The increase in the number of girls and women seeking training in the vocational public schools has developed to a remarkable degree. For example, in one critical war production industrial area there were only 1,056 females in training during 1941. So far this year, the vocational schools in that area have enrolled more than 14,000 girls and women. This growth, in greater or lesser degree, has been noted in all war production centers throughout the country.

Training Negroes

Another trend has to do with the training of Negroes, both male and female, for war production jobs. In the industrial center previously cited, the total number trained in 1941 was only 659; during the current year approximately 11,000 Negroes, men and women, have been trained or are in training in the vocational schools.

In spite of overtime work required of employees in war industries the supplementary training program offered by the vocational schools has held its own. The rationing of gasoline and other factors have influenced the numbers enrolling for this training which enables the workers to advance to more important jobs. Instead of the number of trainees decreasing in the program, it has remained fairly constant.

Vocational educators also have found that there is an increasing demand for the development of intensive foreman training programs. Vocational teachers, supervisors, and directors find that this work is demanding more of their time and effort. It has become necessary to handle such training in courses ranging from 20 to 35 hours.

Meeting Farm Labor Problems

The farm labor shortage has reached the point where teachers and students of vocational agriculture in our rural areas will be called upon to assist more and more with the placement and training of inexperienced workers. The agricultural education section of the United States Office of Education is completing plans whereby the farm labor problem will be aided considerably through the vocational agriculture schools and departments, particularly with relation to the recently organized High School Victory Corps. Agricultural teachers also are giving increased attention to the United States Office of Education program for vocational courses in the production of farm commodities and in the repair, operation, and construction of farm machinery and equipment.

Vocational home economics teachers and students are giving increased attention to training in child care and nutrition and family living in war production centers. Many new social problems have arisen as a result of crowded housing conditions. Home economic staffs of all vocational schools are making a fine contribution through their efforts.

The War Work Training Conference of the American Vocational Association at Toledo has been streamlined to assist vocational schools in making their maximum contribution to the war effort. Two Brigadier Generals of the U. S. Army, the chief of the War Department's pre-induction training section, Ohio's Governor John W. Bricker, U. S. Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker, Ohio's State Director of Education Kenneth C. Ray, and Dr. A. L. Threlkeld, newly appointed director of the High School Victory Corps, will be among those to address the general sessions.

The manpower training problem as it affects the vocational schools will be presented by Brigadier General Frank J. McSherry, Director of Operations, War Manpower Commission. Brigadier General Stephen O. Henry, Commandant, the U. S. Armored Force School, Fort Knox, Kentucky, will outline those contributions that the vocational schools can make to the armed services. Merwin M. Peake, in charge of the Army's pre-induction training program, will tell how vocational schools may immediately expand this training service to the point where it will materially reduce the training period for youths and adults about to be inducted into military service. These three men will appear on the opening general session program on Wednesday evening.

Thus it will be seen that vocational education really has gone to war, and will stay in the thick of it so long as the services of its classrooms, shops, and laboratories are needed for ultimate victory. And after the war, vocational training is destined to go forward to a greater and more effective service in the field of education.

American Vocational Association

Agricultural Education	Industrial Education
Business Education	Part-time Schools
Home Economics Education	Vocational Guidance
Industrial Arts Education	Vocational Rehabilitation

War Work Training Conference
Toledo, Ohio, December 2-5, 1942

Easy Steps to Correct English

'It's' and 'Its' Perform Special Duties

17th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO YOU SAY

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. *May* I sit here?		1. *Can* I sit here?
2. Please, *let* me go!		2. Please, *leave* me go!

The correct sentences are at the left.

IT'S AND ITS

Do you use *it's* and *its* correctly?

It's means *It is*. The apostrophe (') shows the omission of the letter *I*. Thus, *it's* is the contraction of *It is*.

1. *It's* time to go. (*It is* time to go.)
2. "*It's* hard to work, but *it's* harder to want." (It is . . .)

We would not, of course, use *it's* in formal writing.

Its means possession, like *his* coat, *its* color.

1. "Every day has *its* night." (*its*, possession.)
2. Will that fabric retain *its* sheen? (*its*, possession.)

Nouns have an *'s* to show possession; as, woman's, man's, child's. But these words show possession WITHOUT the *'s*; as, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs, its.

Exercise 1

Strike out the incorrect word.

1. This garden has never lost (its, it's) charm.
2. "(It's, Its) the wealth of the mind that makes a man wealthy."
3. That book has never lost (its, it's) appeal.
4. (It's, Its) never too late to mend.
5. "Judge not a book by (its, it's) cover."
6. (It's, Its) a fact!
7. Autumn has (its, it's) own individual coloring.
8. I shall come whenever (its, it's) convenient.

THE APOSTROPHE

We also use the apostrophe (') for clarity; that is, to show the plural of letters, figures, and words regarded merely as words:

1. I cannot tell your *oh's* from your *uh's*.

To omit the apostrophe might cause confusion or misunderstanding; as, I cannot tell your ohs from your ahs. Thus, the apostrophe is needed for clarity.

2. Your 5's and s's look alike.

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct form.

1. You have omitted several (7's, 7s) in your report.
2. Please pronounce your (ands, and's) distinctly.
3. Please dot your (i's, is).
4. Cross all your (ts, t's).
5. How many (ps, p's) in the word disappear?

CAN AND MAY

Are you certain that you correctly use *can* and *may*?

Can expresses power or ability. (Mental or physical.)

1. George *can* solve that problem. (Mental ability.)
2. David *can* hike that distance. (Physical ability.)

May expresses permission or indecision.

1. *May* I speak with you? (Permission.)
2. We *may* come tonight. (Indecision.)

Exercise 3

Write either *can* or *may*.

1. ..... I be excused at one o'clock?
2. I ..... change my plans. (Indecision.)
3. ..... I borrow your map?
4. ..... you read rapidly?
5. Please let me know whether I ..... call for you.
6. I ..... (ability) play in the tournament, but I ..... (indecision) not.

LET AND LEAVE

Do you use *let* when you should use *leave*?

Let means to allow or permit.

1. Do not *let* me keep you waiting. (Do not permit me to . . .)
2. Father, *let* me go with you. (Father, permit me to . . .)

Leave means to abandon, forsake, or allow to remain behind.

1. Do not *leave* me here alone. (Do not allow me to remain alone.)
2. Did you *leave* your books at school? (Did you allow your books to remain at school?)

Exercise 4

Write either *leave* or *let*.

1. Please ..... me go.
2. Did you ..... your books at school?
3. Please ..... me call for you.
4. You may ..... the children play.
5. Shall I ..... your tickets at the office?

CONCLUSION: Now let us always use correctly *it's* and *its*, *can* and *may*, *let* and *leave* because we understand the character of each word.

In your next lesson you start those important words, pronouns.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—its (possession); 2—It's (It is); 3—its (possession); 4—It's (It is); 5—its (possession); 6—It's (It is); 7—its (possession); 8—it's (it is).

Exercise 2 (Apostrophe for clarity): 1—7's; 2—and's; 3—i's; 4—t's; 5—p's.

Exercise 3: 1—May (permission); 2—may (indecision); 3—May (permission); 4—Can (ability); 5—may (permission); 6—can (ability), may (indecision).

Exercise 4: 1—let (permission); 2—leave (allow to remain); 3—let (permission); 4—let (permission); 5—leave (allow to remain).

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Book Notes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If your boys and girls are groaning over having to take Latin, or if you yourself are a teacher of Latin, you will be interested in "The Latin Key to Better English," by Archibald Hart and F. Arnold Lejeune, published by E. P. Dutton and Co., New York, $2. It calls itself "a practical guide to more effective reading, writing and speaking of English . . . for those who never studied Latin as well as for those who did but have forgotten it." Actually it is a good little vocabulary builder, developing a more concise understanding of the meanings of English words through examination into the Latin from which they come.

Especially helpful are the paragraphs dealing with various prefixes and suffixes, and with the philological effect of some specific syllable within a word. At random: "Endum" or "andum," "end" or "and," meaning "something to be." "A memorandum is a list of things to be remembered." . . . "Agenda are things to be done" . . . "A dividend in arithmetic is a number to be divided; in finance it is a sum of money to be divided among stockholders, etc." Also words deriving from the Latin "pars, partis," such as particle, parcel, portion, participate, partake, partner, parse, depart, etc. Rather fun! If you like words you will find this book good to explore within; and it is bound to improve the high school child's attitude toward Latin as well as his use of the English language.

* * *

Education is not a mere mastering of a lot of facts, and therefore the book "The Practical Outline of Elementary School Subjects for Home Study" (edited by Lewis Copeland and Lawrence Lamm, published by Halcyon House, Garden City, N. Y., $1.89), is not mentioned on this page as a substitute for elementary education. Companion volume to one on High School subjects, it has value in this reviewer's opinion chiefly as a review of facts in the many fields it covers. The elementary subjects dealt with are: Grammar, spelling, punctuation, composition, good speech, arithmetic, history, geography, civics, elementary science, elementary art. Included are study exercises, special tests, and interesting examples. In its field it is useful and rather fascinating. The tests would be fun even at a party, by way of quizzes or "Information Please" programs. Also anyone who has not had elementary schooling or who feels inadequate in these subject fields would probably find this fat, inexpensive volume worth going through.

What It Means to Me to Live Under the Stars and Stripes

The Family Forum

By an American Mother

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

It would be a wholesome thing for those of us who are Americans if every man, woman, and child in the land were to sit down and carefully, gratefully ponder what it means to live under the Stars and Stripes, and then try to set his thoughts down on paper. There would be many, many answers, but ringing through a wholesome majority would be a deep love of freedom and a profound idealism as regards America's past, present, and future destiny.

Throughout the centuries men have slowly groped, labored, hoped and dreamed toward the concept of freedom inherent in man's inner nature. The new land of America offered a concrete possibility of making this hope and this dream a reality. Our forefathers came here so that they and their children might worship God in the way their innermost conscience decreed. They came to build a new world, where men might walk the streets at night unafraid, where they could speak their thoughts openly, where honest labor would be justly rewarded, and the humblest citizen could rise as high as his ability and industry led him, a world in which free men assembled could make the laws of the land and administer them fairly.

Into the building of this dream went vast labor, toil, sacrifice, and prayer. From such free soil sprang greatly liberated thinking, showing itself in the form of wonderful inventions for the comfort and advancement of people everywhere. And from this same free soil of America, as history will some day record clearly, sprang too the birth not only of the ideal of racial freedom but of the greatest religious reform in the history of Christianity, that reform which foretold the complete destruction of all mental slavery and the awakening of all men to their true immortal status as the children of the perfect God.

Living under the Stars and Stripes means to me partaking of the fruitage of all the labor and love which has gone into the building of this nation to its present great status. It means enjoying freedom to pursue the vital quest for Truth unafraid. It means that America's laws constantly protect my person, my possessions, my loved ones, my rights of free speech, free assembly, franchise, and trial by jury, to name only a few. At this distressing period of the world's history, it also means very vividly that my child has a right to read the Scriptures, to attend schools which have as their aim the teaching of the truth, and to develop normally with plenty of varied and food food, warm clothing, and adequate shelter.

No one thinking of these blessings can doubt that they were intended, not for a favored spot on the globe, but for all the children of men everywhere. Thus, living here today implies a solemn responsibility to work, fight, and pray not only to preserve these blessings which are so flagrantly and brutally challenged, but to be prepared to share them as wisely and rapidly as possible with other nations of the earth.

Living under the Stars and Stripes tomorrow will mean playing a part in America's role of world leadership. Both individual and national selfishness must give way to a sense of universal justice and brotherhood. The great democratic ideal that is America must spread to become a worldwide reality, and this can only be done as men everywhere return to God and His laws and are governed by them.

A Saturday Column

Secret Schools in Poland

S. H. Kahn contributes an illuminating note under the above title to The Journal of Education (London) July, 1942. It is particularly important as an indication of what happens to national education and national culture in Nazi-conquered lands.

"Hundreds of thousands of Polish students are today attending secret schools and learning from literature printed in underground publishing houses in occupied Poland.

"Imitating underground learning methods used during the century and a half when Poland was partitioned and the tongue forbidden, patriotic professors and teachers have organized what is referred to as 'traveling' universities. Regular high-school and university courses are arranged, and examinations are held at regular intervals as in normal times. This is free Poland's answer to the intense and thorough efforts of the Nazis to wipe out everything that would preserve Polish culture and literature.

"After the fall of Poland a German commission was appointed by the administrators of the conquered territory to censor all reading matter in book stores, libraries, and publishing houses. The list of prohibited books covers 49 pages and includes the names of about 1,500 Polish authors. The number of books banned is between 4,000 and 5,000. . . . Nothing in the way of print has escaped the German censor—history, literature, sociology, economics, philosophy, politics, natural science, geography, statistics, tourist literature, juvenile literature, art—everything. . . . All biographies of Poles and all histories of Polish culture, civilization, and art have been destroyed. . . . Even the books concerned only with the trend of Polish cultural development were banned, no matter how insignificant or little known. Geography books, too, are banned, as is all descriptive and statistical literature. This discloses a careful plan of destroying everything that might show the development and progress of Poland during its twenty years of freedom."

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TUESDAY'S
EDUCATION
PAGE
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	524,770
1942 volume to date	105,809,911
1941 volume to date	132,828,888

Stock Market Is Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Mild irregularity persisted in today's brief stock market, with peace favorites still given a slight edge over issues in the armament classification.

While the good war news from all directions remained as a bolstering influence for many leaders, buyers exhibited considerable week-end timidity. Tax selling again was a factor. Some who registered profits or losses for income statements were understood to have switched to other stocks but many inclined toward a cash position pending more definite clues regarding trends.

Dealings were slow from the start and, near the final hour, negligible minus signs were in the majority.

Eastern Air Lines made a new 1942 top by ⅛ and United Air Lines was up as much. The latter was aided by a pleasing earnings summary. Small advances were shown by Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Standard Oil (NJ), General Motors and International Harvester. Lower were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Anaconda, Westinghouse and Allied Chemical.

Bonds Irregular

Rails and utilities were fairly active among popular corporate bonds and prices generally were irregular.

Fractionally higher prices were paid for Great Northern 4s, Illinois Central 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, International Telephone 4½s and 5s, M-K-T 4s of '62, New York Central 3¾s and New Haven 4½s.

In slightly lower ground were Northern Pacific 6s, Ohio Edison 4s, Pennsylvania 4¼s, Frisco 4s, Southern Railway general 4s and Texas & Pacific 5s.

In the foreign department Cuban 4½s dipped 1⅜ on small offerings and Denmark 5s rose about as much. Canada 3s were fractionally lower.

U. S. Governments were steady.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged At 100.1 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Commodity markets were comparatively steady during the week ended November 21, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

There were some increases in quotations for cattle, sheep, live poultry and certain fruits and vegetables and reductions for cotton, peanuts, potatoes and most grains.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series remained unchanged at 100.1 per cent of the 1926 average.

	(1926=100) Nov. 21 1942	Nov. 14 1942	P.C. Change to Nov. 21 '42 from Nov. 1942	Nov. 1941
Commodity grps	21	14	14	22
All commod'ties	*100.1	*100.1		+ 8.6
Farm products	110.9	110.7	+ 0.2	+22.8
Foods	103.3	103.0	+ 0.3	+15.4
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 3.0
Textile products	96.6	96.6		+ 6.9
Fuel & light mtls	79.7	79.7		+ 0.4
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 0.5
Bldg materials	110.2	110.2		+ 2.6
Chem & allied	99.5	99.5		+11.2
House'furnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 2.4
Misc commod	89.9	90.0	— 0.1	+ 3.2
Raw materials	103.8	103.7	+ 0.1	+15.7
Semimnfd atcls	92.5	92.5		+ 3.4
Manufact prods	*99.7	*99.7		+ 6.1
Com other than farm products	*97.8	*97.8		+ 5.6
Com other than farm and foods	*96.1	*96.1		+ 2.7

*Preliminary

Use of Zinc Is Curtailed Further

WASHINGTON (AP)—In order to make more zinc available for ammunition and other war products, the War Production Board further curtailed use of the metal.

Among products in which the use of zinc is forbidden entirely are locking devices for automobiles, tires and gasoline tanks, barrel and drum plugs, a variety of building materials, and paper products dispensing machines.

The order also reduces the use of zinc in automotive and tractor carburators and fuel pumps for repair and maintenance purposes to one half the amount used in 1941.

In another order the WPB prohibited production of attachments for domestic vacuum cleaners. Manufacture of vacuum cleaners has been cut off since April 30, but the original curtailment did not apply to attachments.

Brazil's Bauxite Deposits Large, Says Reynolds Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Mr. Walter L. Rice, president of the Reynolds Metals Company, of Richmond, reported upon his return from South America that he had found high grade deposits of bauxite in substantial quantity in Brazil. Mr. Rice flew to South America at the invitation of the Brazilian Government several weeks ago to study bauxite deposits and the industrial possibilities of the country.

"There appear to be unusually high grade deposits present in substantial quantities in Brazil," Mr. Rice said. He added that the industrial outlook of Brazil is very bright.

While in Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Rice presented President Getulio Vargas with the first aluminum bar made of Brazilian bauxite.

Babson Weighs Fire Insurance Units' Outlook

By Roger Babson

NEW YORK CITY—Investors will soon be seeing newspaper reports about the Government getting after fire insurance companies. The trouble started with a grand jury investigation at Atlana, Ga.; it will probably be pushed by the Department of Justice until it reaches the Supreme Court.

The Government has already investigated life insurance companies and they came through with a good bill of health. Now the Government is after the fire insurance companies. It seems as if with Germans, Japanese, and Italians on our backs, the Department of Justice could wait until after the war.

Insurance stocks may roughly be divided into four groups: (1) life; (2) health and accident; (3) fire and marine; (4) casualty. The life insurance companies already have Government competition in the form of "social security" and will probably have more. On the other hand, it should be many years before there will not be a field for life insurance companies. There will always be a demand for policies which the Government will not wish to issue.

Selling Cost Too High

Fire insurance companies will probably be forced to reorganize their sales methods. It is costing too much to sell all kinds of insurance. Some New Dealers are said to believe that "selling" fire insurances should be eliminated by the adoption of automatic compulsory fire insurance equal to the assessed value of one's buildings. This, however, should not harm the good and independent companies which would still be needed to carry the insurance, inspections, and adjust losses.

I further think highly of the stocks of well-established, independent fire insurance companies as inflation hedges. Such companies have an advantage in being able to raise their rates to meet any emergency—a privilege not enjoyed by life companies.

The future of health and accident companies is not so clear. Most of their policies are now for small amounts with working people. If social security is enlarged to include health and accident, these companies may suffer. The wise ones are already hedging by taking on other lines.

The casualty group are the newest in the field. Thus far they have been very successful, but how they will survive the war only the future can tell. The Government already owns one of the largest in the field.

The insurance business has always appealed to me as a most honorable business. It comes the nearest to Christian teaching of any big business. Through insurance, when losses occur which are insurable, all the "neighbors" chip in and help pay the loss. The loss, which would otherwise fall on one family, is spread over thousands of families.

Money invested in an insurance company can do a lot of good, be fairly safe and return a good income. In fact, due to their experience and set up, insurance companies have an opportunity of becoming leaders in the new cooperative commonwealth ahead.

But why this government investigation? The answer is that too many insurance companeis have gotten into the hands of Wall Street and other financiers or are being operated as helpless members of "fleets." Of course, the difficulty is that the reputations of good, independent companies, which are not mixed up with "fleets" or Wall Street, may suffer with the weak ones.

The fire companies which should come through this investigation best are the medium-sized ones located outside of New York City free from certain "fleet" entanglements and not dependent upon any other company for business.

Consult Your Broker

Of course, a successful company must have a good group of loyal and active agents. Most necessary of all, however, is an honest management which is working solely for the stockholders and has no conflicting outside interests. Such men should be good business-getters, conservative investors and experienced underwriters. Insurance companies should insist upon thorough investigation both as to risks and investments. Policyholders, however, have nothing to fear,—wherever a company is located, whether independent or a fleet member. Nothing is safer than fire insurance policies.

I advise readers to show their lists of insurance stocks to an honest broker, asking him to mark the ones which are being operated independently and are not depending upon New York. These should be O.K. The value of "fleet members" depends largely, however, upon whether they are being operated solely for the benefit of the fleet stockholders, or are being operated, under a management contract, partly for the benefit of some other company.

Every company, whether or not a member of a "fleet," should keep in touch with its own agents and policyholders. Then, if at any time the management contract is cancelled by the big company, the little company would not be left high and dry as a mere shell. This can be avoided if the directors of the little companies will insist on proper up-to-date information and personal supervision. I go further and say that small companies which are members of "fleets" will ultimately survive or perish according to the character, independence and aggressiveness of their own local board of directors.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
69¾	49	Murphy GC (3)	5	59¾	59¼	59¼	N'v 27
111	108½	Murphy pf 4¾	1	111	111	11	
6½	4¾	Murray Cp ½e	4	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
39½	30½	Myers Br 1½e	1	33	33	33	N'v 25
3¼	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	1	3	3	3	
/	3½	Nash-Kelv ⅜e	8	6	5⅞	6	
19⅝	13½	Nat Acme (2)	5	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
1¼	3	Nat Auto Fib	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8	5¾	Nat Au pf.60	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
9¾	6½	Nat Aviat ⅝e	1	8½	8½	8½	N'v 25
16½	13	Nat Bis 1.40e	9	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
166½	140	Nat Bisc pf 7	1	161½	161½	161½	— ⅝
16	12½	Nat B & S .60	1	15	15	15	N'v 27
5⅞	3¾	Nat Can ¼g	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
19⅝	11	NatCashReg 1e	6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
9½	6⅞	Nat Cyl G .80	1	8½	8½	8½	
15¾	12¾	Nat Dairy .80	2	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
7¾	4½	Nat Dept Strs	7	7¼	7¼	7½	
9⅞	8½	Nat D S pf .60	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	N'v 27
26	17⅜	Nat Dist (2)	11	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
18	14¼	NatE&S 1½e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
5¾	3¾	Nat Gyps(¼e)	10	5½	5½	5½	
16¼	11⅞	Nat Lead ⅞	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
168	145	Nat Ld pf A 7	1	165	165	165	N'v 20
17¾	13⅞	Nat M & SC 1	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	N'v 25
36	29½	Nat Oil Pr ¾e	5	35½	35¼	35¼	N'v 27
3¼	1½	Nat Pow & Lt	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
54	43¾	Nat Steel (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	
6½	4	Nat Supply	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
63	45¾	NS5½pf 4½xk	2	60¾	60¼	60¼	N'v 25
16½	9½	Nat Sup $2pf	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 27
4	2⅝	Nat Tea	1	3½	3½	3½	N'v 25
9¼	4⅞	Natomas Co(1)	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Nehi Corp .52e	9	5	8¾	9	+ ⅛
15¼	11	Neisner Br (1)	1	15	15	15	N'v 19
37½	28	Newberry 2.40	5	39	39	39	N'v 12
30½	21½	Newmont 1½e	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
11⅜	7¼	Newport (⅓e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
25½	16½	Newp N S (2)	8	16½	16½	16½	— ½
109½	94½	Newpt NS pf 5	6	95	94½	95	N'v 25
32¾	23⅝	NY Air (2)	1	25	25	25	N'v 27
12½	6⅝	NY Cent (1e)	18	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17¾	11½	NY Chi&St L	2	12½	12¼	12¼	N'v 27
2	36	NY Ch&StL pf	6	37	36¾	36¾	— ¾
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omn 2¼e	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	N'v 27
6	4	NY Dock	8	5	5	5	N'v 18
15½	12¾	NY Dock pf	3	14½	14¼	14½	N'v 20
11	⅄	NY NH&H RR	1	11	11	11	N'v 27
4⅞	⅝	NY NH&H pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	N'v 27
½	⅛	NY Ont&West	1	⅄	⅄	⅄	N'v 19
30¾	1⅜	NY Shipbig 3e	3	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
23⅜	15½	Noblitt-Sl½e	5	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	N'v 13
192	143	Norf&West 10	3	164	163¼	164	— ½
14	9⅞	No Am Av(1e)	5	10¼	10	10¼	
11¼	6½	NorthAm1.34f	19	10¼	10	10	
52⅝	39	No Am 6pf 3	2	51½	51⅜	51½	N'v 25
52	39	NoA53¼pf2⅞	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ¾
8⅞	4½	Northern Pac	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
110½	100	Nor St P pf 5	1	108	107¼	107¼	N'v 27
15⅝	8	Northw AL ½e	10	15⅜	15½	15½	
3¼	1	Norwalk T&R	2	3	2⅞	3	N'v 23
10¼	7¾	Norwich .70e	1	8	8	8	— ¼

O—P

11	6⅜	Ohio Oil (1½e)	4	10¾	10¾	10⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	17	Oliver F (2e)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	N'v 27
4½	2⅞	Oppes Col ½e	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	N'v 27
17	11½	Otis Elev (1e)	1	16½	16½	16½	
26¼	16⅞	Outboard 2¼e	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	N'v 23
54	43¼	Owens-I G (2)	3	50¾	50	50⅜	+ ⅜
8⅞	6¾	Pac A Fish 1g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	N'v 23
21	7	Pac Fin 1.20a	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
24¼	15½	Pac G&E (2)	6	23⅛	22½	23¾	— ⅜
34	22½	Pac Lighting 3	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
19	13¾	Pac Mills (2)	4	17⅜	17½	17½	N'v 27
4	1¼	Pac Tin Cons	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9	5½	Pac W Oil ½e	2	8½	8½	6½	
3	1⅞	Packard(.10e)	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
23¼	11¾	Pan Am Air 1g	27	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
8⅝	1¾	Pan A Pet ¾g	2	7½	7½	7⅝	N'v 17
105	101	Parkd pf 5.60	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅜
2¾	1	Parkandle.10e	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	N'v 27
32½	20⅝	Paraffine (2)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	N'v 27
17½	11¾	ParamPic 1.20	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
123¾	100½	Param 1pf 6	1	116	116	116	N'v 24
17	14⅜	Park & Tilford	1	14½	14½	14½	N'v 12
2½	1½	ParkUtah .10g	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
29¼	19½	Parke D 1.30e	5	26½	26⅜	26½	
17½	13¼	Parker Rust 1a	3	16	16	16	N'v 23
2⅞	⅄	Parmeler Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
29⅞	13⅜	Patino M 4¾e	9	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
59½	44	Penick&F2¼e	2	58¾	58¾	58¾	N'v 27
80½	56½	Penney JC 3	1	74¾	74	74¾	+ ⅞
4	1⅜	Penn Coal & C	10	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
⅄	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	N'v 27
44	32	Penn-D pf13¼k	2	36	36	36	N'v 21
15	11	Penn G S .95e	6	13	13	13	
25⅞	18⅞	Penn RR 2½e	8	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
23⅛	16⅝	Peoples D 1¾e	4	19	19	19	N'v 27
46⅞	36	Pepp GL&C.4	1	45	45	45	+ ¼
2¼	⅛	Peoria & East	2	⅄	⅄	⅄	N'v 17
26¾	15⅜	Pepsi-Co 1½e	52	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	+ ¾
7½	4	Pere Marquette	2	5	4⅞	5	N'v 27
27¼	19¼	Pet Milk (1)	1	24	24	24	N'v 27
6	4	Petrol Co .20a	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6	5	PfeifferBr ½e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 25
32¾	22½	Phelps D 1.60	8	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
40½	28½	Phila 6 pf (3)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅜
11¾	7⅛	Philco Cp .55e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	N'v 27
75	55½	Philip Mor 3a	1	71	71	71	+ ½
107½	98	Phil M pf 4¼	2	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	N'v 23
110	103	PhM4½pf4½s	1	110	110	110	N'v 16
9	6½	Phillips-Jones	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 26
43⅜	30	Phillips Pet 2	6	42	41⅞	41⅞	
27⅛	13¾	Phoenix Hos'y	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
23¾	15½	Pillsbury (1a)	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
10⅞	5⅛	Pitt & W Va	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 27
4⅞	3	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
38½	26½	Pittsburgh pf	2	31	1	31	+ ½
6¼	4⅜	Pitt C&I ⅜pg	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 27
10¾	7⅝	Pitt Ferg ¾e	1	9	9	9	— ½
3¼	3⅞	Pitt S&B .45e	3	4	4	4	
6⅜	4	Pitt Steel	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
2⅞	1	Pittston Co	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	N'v 25
14½	11¼	Plym Oil 80a	1	13	13	13	
18½	15½	Pond Crk 1¾e	1	17½	17½	17½	N'v 14
5¼	3½	Poor & Co B	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
21	9½	Postal Tel pf	1	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
8½	5⅝	Pressed S ½e	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8⅜	6¼	PrSt1pf .06½ae	5	7½	7½	7½	N'v 20
29¼	22½	PrSC2pf2½k	1	26	26	26	N'v 17
52¾	42	Proctor&Gm 2	7	51¼	50	51¼	+ ¼
14½	9½	Pb Sv NJ .95e	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
111	79⅞	P S NJ7pf(7)	130	100	99¾	99¾	— ¾
99½	73½	P S NJ 6pf(6)	20	87	87	87	—1
86	6⅝	P S NJS5pf5	3	⅓	1¼	⅓	—1½
16	11½	P S El&Gpf 5	1	115	115	115	+ ¾
28⅜	20	Pullmn (1a)	13	61⅛	59⅞	25⅞	— ¼
1 5⅛	7	Pure Oil ½e	35	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
103⅛	90½	Pure O 6pf(6)	1	10	103	103	+2
91¼	80½	Pure O 5pf(5)	1	90	90	90	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Purity B 1.55e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛

Q—R

10¾	8¼	Quak S O (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	N'v 25
4⅜	2½	Radio Cp .20e	21	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
57½	46½	Radio pf 3½	2	57	56¾	56¾	N'v 25
88	88	Radio pf B (5)	4	88	88	88	Apr25
2¼	2	Radio-Keith-O	7	3½	3½	3½	N'v 27
52	34⅝	Radio-K-O pf	1	52	52	52	N'v 12
21¾	15½	Raybest 1¾e	1	20½	20	20	N'v 24
11⅜	7⅞	Rayonier (3)	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	N'v 27
26¾	23⅝	Rayonier pf(2)	1	26	26	26	N'v 25
15⅞	11½	Reading Co(1)	1	14½	14½	14½	N'v 25
28⅝	23¾	Reading 1pf 2	1	27	27	27	N'v 20
23⅝	20	Reading 2pf 2	1	22½	22½	22½	N'v 25
3¼	1⅜	Real Silk Hos	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
7½	6½	Reliable St ½	1	6½	6¼	6¼	N'v 24
12¼	10¾	Reliance (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	N'v 16
11	7¼	Ren Rand .85e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
70½	55	Rem pfww 4½	2	70¼	70⅛	70¼	— ¼
4⅝	2¾	Reo Motors ct	14	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
19	13⅜	Repub Stl 1¼e	13	14⅛	14	14⅛	
86¾	70¼	Rep Stl pf A 6	2	75	75	75	N'v 20
7⅜	4¼	Rev Cop & Br	2	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ½
8⅞	6¼	Reynolds Met	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
5⅞	3⅝	Reyn Sp (1⅛e)	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
27½	20	Reyn T B 1.40	17	23	22⅝	22¾	— ½
27¼	19¼	Pet Milk (1)	1	24	24	24	N'v 27
6	4	Petrol Co .20a	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6	5	PfeifferBr ½e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 25
32¾	22½	Phelps D 1.60	8	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
40½	28½	Phila 6 pf (3)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅜
11¾	7⅜	Philco Cp .55e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	N'v 27
75	55½	Philip Mor 3a	1	71	71	71	+ ½
107½	98	Phil M pf 4¼	2	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	N'v 23
110	103	PhM4½pf4½s	1	110	110	110	N'v 16
9	6½	Phillips-Jones	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 26
43⅜	30	Phillips Pet 2	6	42	41⅞	41⅞	
27⅛	13¾	Phoenix Hos'y	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
23¾	15½	Pillsbury (1a)	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
10⅞	5⅛	Pitt & W Va	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 27
4⅞	3	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
38½	26½	Pittsburgh pf	2	31	1	31	+ ½
6¼	4⅜	Pitt C&I ⅜pg	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 27
10¾	7⅝	Pitt Ferg ¾e	1	9	9	9	— ½
3¼	3⅞	Pitt S&B .45e	3	4	4	4	
6⅜	4	Pitt Steel	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
2⅞	1	Pittston Co	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	N'v 25
14½	11¼	Plym Oil 80a	1	13	13	13	
18½	15½	Pond Crk 1¾e	1	17½	17½	17½	N'v 14
5¼	3½	Poor & Co B	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
21	9½	Postal Tel pf	1	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
8½	5⅝	Pressed S ½e	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8⅜	6¼	PrSt1pf .06½ae	5	7½	7½	7½	N'v 20
29¼	22½	PrSC2pf2½k	1	26	26	26	N'v 17
52¾	42	Proctor&Gm 2	7	51¼	50	51¼	+ ¼
14½	9½	Pb Sv NJ .95e	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
111	79⅞	P S NJ7pf(7)	130	100	99¾	99¾	— ¾
99½	73½	P S NJ 6pf(6)	20	87	87	87	—1
86	6⅝	P S NJS5pf5	3	⅓	1¼	⅓	—1½
16	11½	P S El&Gpf 5	1	115	115	115	+ ¾
28⅜	20	Pullmn (1a)	13	61⅛	59⅞	25⅞	— ¼
1 5⅛	7	Pure Oil ½e	35	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
103⅛	90½	Pure O 6pf(6)	1	10	103	103	+2
91¼	80½	Pure O 5pf(5)	1	90	90	90	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Purity B 1.55e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛

Q—R

10¾	8¼	Quak S O (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	N'v 25
4⅜	2½	Radio Cp .20e	21	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
57½	46½	Radio pf 3½	2	57	56¾	56¾	N'v 25
88	88	Radio pf B (5)	4	88	88	88	Apr25
2¼	2	Radio-Keith-O	7	3½	3½	3½	N'v 27
52	34⅝	Radio-K-O pf	1	52	52	52	N'v 12
21¾	15½	Raybest 1¾e	1	20½	20	20	N'v 24
11⅜	7⅞	Rayonier (3)	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	N'v 27
26¾	23⅝	Rayonier pf(2)	1	26	26	26	N'v 25
15⅞	11½	Reading Co(1)	1	14½	14½	14½	N'v 25
28⅝	23¾	Reading 1pf 2	1	27	27	27	N'v 20
23⅝	20	Reading 2pf 2	1	22½	22½	22½	N'v 25
3¼	1⅜	Real Silk Hos	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
7½	6½	Reliable St ½	1	6½	6¼	6¼	N'v 24
12¼	10¾	Reliance (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	N'v 16
11	7¼	Ren Rand .85e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
70½	55	Rem pfww 4½	2	70¼	70⅛	70¼	— ¼
4⅝	2¾	Reo Motors ct	14	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
19	13⅜	Repub Stl 1¼e	13	14⅛	14	14⅛	
86¾	70¼	Rep Stl pf A 6	2	75	75	75	N'v 20
7⅜	4¼	Rev Cop & Br	2	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ½
8⅞	6¼	Reynolds Met	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
5⅞	3⅝	Reyn Sp (1⅛e)	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
27½	20	Reyn T B 1.40	17	23	22⅝	22¾	— ½
27¼	19¼	Pet Milk (1)	1	24	24	24	N'v 27
6	4	Petrol Co .20a	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6	5	PfeifferBr ½e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 25
32¾	22½	Phelps D 1.60	8	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
40½	28½	Phila 6 pf (3)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅜
11¾	7⅜	Philco Cp .55e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	N'v 27
75	55½	Philip Mor 3a	1	71	71	71	+ ½
107½	98	Phil M pf 4¼	2	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	N'v 23
110	103	PhM4½pf4½s	1	110	110	110	N'v 16
9	6½	Phillips-Jones	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 26
43⅜	30	Phillips Pet 2	6	42	41⅞	41⅞	
27⅛	13¾	Phoenix Hos'y	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
23¾	15½	Pillsbury (1a)	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
10⅞	5⅛	Pitt & W Va	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 27
4⅞	3	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
38½	26½	Pittsburgh pf	2	31	1	31	+ ½
6¼	4⅜	Pitt C&I ⅜pg	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v

Commerce and Finance

Hog Prices to Be Supported by Federal Purchase Operations

Business and Industry

Corporate Net For 9 Months 5 P. C. Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—Net corporate profits for the first nine months of 1942 were 5 per cent below the similar 1941 period, the Commerce Department reported.

It commented that in view of increased reserves needed for taxes, "the maintenance of profits at so little below last year's level represents an unexpected and remarkable achievement."

Net earnings for the three quarters were estimated at $4,903,000,000, compared with $5,150,000,000 in the same months last year. The department said that it did not expect "this good showing" to be changed by fourth quarter reports, and predicted that the full year would show a net no more than 5 or 6 per cent below 1941.

"There is no confirmation from the facts now available," the statement said, "that either the war or high taxes is destroying the profitability of American corporate business. This is not to deny that there have been business casualties caused by the war. However, for the over-all picture, the declines in certain industries have been very nearly offset by increases in others."

The department said that corporate profits before deductions for income taxes were nearly 40 per cent higher during the first three quarters than in the 1941 period, but that tax reserves used up nearly two-thirds of such earnings this year compared with about one-half last year.

Earnings of manufacturing companies decreased 15 per cent during the nine months. Net incomes of manufacturing subgroups varied widely, the department said, ranging from a 42 per cent decrease for printing and publishing to a 60 per cent increase for makers of transportation equipment.

The department said that in other fields the only increase of major significance was 35 per cent in the transportation industry. The construction industry reported a 32 per cent gain, but the department said that this is not expected to continue "now that the bulk of emergency construction for cantonments and war plants has been completed."

October Exports Increase 8 P. C. To $776,036,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — October exports, exclusive of shipments to United States armed forces overseas, amounted to $776,036,000, an increase of 8 per cent over September and again reaching a new monthly high, the Commerce Department announced.

The total includes lend-lease shipments to the United Nations, but no breakdown was given in the department's announcement.

During the first 10 months of this year exports aggregated $6,233,491,000, an increase of 55.7 per cent over the $4,002,589,000 for the corresponding 1941 period. The 10 months total this year far exceeds that of any full year except during the last war, but the figures for the other war period included shipments to our own forces.

October imports amounted to $199,392,000, an increase of $10,000,000 over September but a decrease of $105,000,000 compared with October 1941.

Cotton Ginnings Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's crop ginned to Nov. 14 totaled 10,686,879 running bales, counting rounds as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 8,808,276 bales a year ago, and 10,069,167 bales two years ago.

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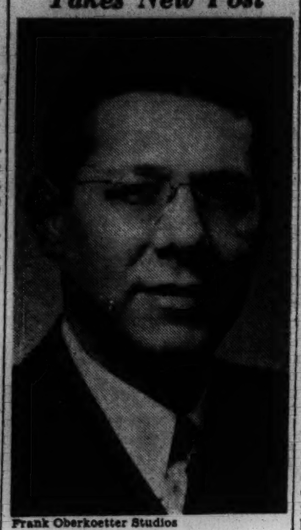


Frank Oberkoetter Studios

L. B. Neumiller

President of the Caterpillar Tractor Co., named President of the Caterpillar Military Engine Co. of Decatur, Ill., a Caterpillar subsidiary. Mr. Neumiller succeeds B. C. Heacock who has joined the Washington staff of the War Production Board.

N. Y. Central Net Rises $5,619,589 Month of October

NEW YORK (AP)—Huge increases in both passenger and freight revenue in October and the first 10 months of 1942 were reported by the New York Central Railroad.

Despite a sharp rise in taxes and operating expenses, the system reported net income after fixed charges in October of $6,774,341, an increase of $5,619,589 over that month last year.

The amount required for railway tax accruals in October was $8,592,405 against $3,184,758 a year ago. Of this total, federal income and excess profits taxes took $4,818,100, compared with $111,300 in 1941.

Freight revenues in October rose to $41,114,395 from $31,839,368 last year. Passenger revenues totaled $11,305,493, against $5,423,702. Total operating expenses amounted to $36,038,854 compared with $33,036,911 in 1941.

In the first 10 months the system reported net income after fixed charges of $38,903,386, compared with $22,979,095 a year ago. The total required for railway tax accruals in this period was $70,444,251 this year against $39,321,793 last year, with federal income and excess profits taxes accounting for $36,428,221 of the amount in 1942 against $8,878,132 in 1941. Operating expenses totaled $330,373,001 in the first 10 months of 1942 against $266,990,373 a year earlier.

Freight revenues in the first 10 months totaled $352,960,018, compared with $277,817,099 last year. Passenger intake amounted to $90,528,385, against $54,020,337.

Reflecting the management's policy of paying off some of the road's indebtedness out of current revenues, fixed charges of the system in the first 10 months of 1942 amounted to $39,915,251, a decrease of nearly $1,000,000 from $40,863,498 in the like months of 1941.

Sale of New Vacuum Cleaners Again Legal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sale of new vacuum cleaners to the public became legal again.

The War Production Board authorized all retailers and wholesalers to sell to the public any vacuum cleaners they have on hand. Such sales had been forbidden since Oct. 24.

Officials said they did not know how many cleaners this would make available, but that the number was substantial.

Vacuum cleaners held by manufacturers, their affiliates, and "private brand sellers" who have 500 or more cleaners remain frozen pending determination of how many of these machines are needed by the armed forces.

Studies have gone far enough to show that the military do not need the machines held by retailers and wholesalers, it was explained. Officials said that some of the manufacturers' stock may also be opened for public sale later on.

C. & O. Offers to Retire $2,295,000 Bonds of '43

CLEVELAND (AP) — Chesapeake & Ohio Railway will retire $2,295,000 in obligations due early in 1943, paying the holders their principal, with full interest to maturity. The offer, to be mailed Nov. 24 by Mr. H. F. Lohmeyer, secretary of the company, is good until Dec. 30.

J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, will be surrendering agent for two of the obligations—$1,380,000 in series G-2 refunding and improvement mortgage 0.60 per cent bonds, due next Feb. 1, and $400,000 in 2 per cent equipment trust certificates of 1937, due March 1.

Guaranty Trust Co., New York, will be agent for $515,000 in 1¾ per cent serial equipment trust certificates of 1942, due next Feb. 15.

Blaw-Knox Dividend

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Directors of the Blaw-Knox Company declared a dividend of 10 cents a share on its common stock, payable on Dec. 23 to stockholders of record Dec. 2. The stock, which bears no regular rate, drew 60 cents in four equal payments last year. A 15-cent dividend was paid last May 1 and a ten-cent one on Aug. 1.

Ceiling on Salaries Appears Due for Congressional Debate

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The salary limitation imposed by executive order which sets $25,000 after taxes as the net amount any individual may claim as earnings is not likely to stand without further challenging. Congress refused to pass legislation fixing this arbitrary figure as top pay, but the President discovered authority for it under amendments to the Price Stabilization Bill.

This week there were expressions of opposition both in the House and Senate and of intent to modify or set aside the salary order when Congress considers the next tax bill.

The reason that Senator Walter George, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, called the salary ceiling a "phoney" is the inclusion of the order in an anti-inflation bill. The ceiling will not be a factor in retarding inflation, the Senator observes, since the Treasury will actually lose money because much of the money above $25,000 would be kept by concerns who pay lower income tax rates than the high-salaried individuals.

Not Anti-Inflationary

The Treasury a short time ago estimated that the order would add $184 million to tax revenues, a figure which by no stretch of the imagination could be regarded as a significant factor in price control. The hollowness of the claim that it is anti-inflationary is evident when it is considered that only a very small percentage of any large salary is spent for the products that make up a cost-of-living index.

This discussion is not concerned with the size of the salary permitted but with the possible reasons for the innovation. Spokesmen for the order say that it was necessary for morale, since unless big salaries were kept down, it would be a very difficult task to put a ceiling on wages, and it was argued that making violation a penal offense would prevent some corporations from paying bigger salaries at the expense of stockholders' dividends.

Nevertheless, the salary limit decree is suspect. It is not anti-inflationary, or only negligibly so and hence sails under false colors. It has gotten around Congressional intent and so lays itself open to the charge of usurping legislative rights. Of course such a charge gets nowhere in wartime. It is, however, symptomatic of the opinions of those who would keep effective such elements of the free enterprise system as they hope will prevent depression after the war. One of those elements is incentive.

An Equalitarian Method

Of course, $25,000 net or $67,200 gross is a salary beyond the attainment of all but a very few—about 3000 persons, according to James F. Byrnes, economic stabilization director. Nevertheless, if the earnings of individuals can be fixed or regulated so as to establish some sort of economic equality, then a sum of $10,000 or $2000 could equally be set as desirable in order to "provide greater equality in contributing to the war effort." Once the principle is accepted, it could be argued under such an equalitarian theory, that substantial differences in earnings would be unfair.

The fixing of an arbitrary figure as an earnings peak will mean that corporations will not pay anything in excess of the statutory limit and so will probably decrease the amount collected from people in the higher brackets. It is therefore not a revenue measure but one directed at a particular class, and hence falls into the category of social or reform tactics. It becomes part of a measure which says Sept. 15, 1942 wage rates are proper and that net salaries above $25,000 (in effect) are improper.

This salary limitation is open to obvious attack as discriminatory, because it does not touch those who receive non-earned incomes over and above the limit fixed in the order.

Just how many people there are in the upper brackets who enjoy incomes which are composed of dividends, interest, rent, royalties, etc., is not easily ascertainable. The Administration probably saw no reason to use this as a means of placating labor when a salary limitation would do it. Logic would indicate that if the salary limit is to remain, then some similar limit should be placed on incomes of people who do not earn them.

If the government had tried to reach its goal by simply increasing the surtaxes, as has been done in Britain where there is no salary ceiling and where the principle of progressive taxation remains in effect, there could have been no valid criticism. The cutting of salaries to a $25,000 net maximum is no hardship in the real sense of the word. It does not bear comparison with the sacrifices of those who have lost their jobs or seen their small businesses become war casualties. But the order is nevertheless a departure from true constitutional procedure.

Penalizes the Earners

It places a penalty on those who earn their living and sets no proscription on the income of those who live on rents or who clip coupons. In reducing salaries, it abridges the customery freedom of contract of persons who cannot bargain or enforce bargaining as can unions. While called a wartime measure, there is no certainty it will not be continued after the war.

It represents a tendency toward levelling of incomes and standardization even of those qualities wherein men differ substantially. It is a sort of signpost on the road toward a state where any kind of aristocracy is resented, even though it be cultural, though more particularly if it be economic or social.

There can be no quarrel with the taxing away of high incomes to further the war effort. Sharp differences of opinion arise, however, when legislation or edicts are enunciated under the guise of doing something else. The nose of the camel is in the tent. To many, this looks like the ears of the socialistic quadruped.

It is possible that it may be forward looking departure, but it is regarded in a great many quarters as deterrent to incentive. Idealism may deplore the fact that money is a potent motive in influencing men's actions, but it cannot be asserted that it does not operate as a major force in the modern economy. So long as it remains a measure and a stimulus to the nation's thinkers and workers, opposition may be expected to arise when barriers are placed to the opportunity of making the most of an individual's natural or acquired abilities.

Newspapers Credited With Success Of 6,000,000-Ton War Scrap Drive

NEW YORK (AP)—More than 6,000,000 tons of iron and steel and other scrap for manufacture into tanks, ships, planes and guns was credited to the newspapers' united scrap metal drive by Richard W. Slocum, chairman of the campaign.

Mr. Slocum said that although the official collection ended more than a month ago, many drives still were in progress in some States. Newspapers in other areas, he added, were continuing to aid salvage collections by special cooperation with the industrial metal scrap drive of the War Production Board.

Because of these continued campaigns, he explained, it was impossible to compile complete totals although the national average already is nearly 82 pounds for every man, woman and child.

Kansas led the States in the compilation with 158.7 pounds for every citizen, or a total of 142,874 tons.

Vermont was second among the 18 States which had 100 pounds or more per capita, turning in 155.4 pounds per person with a total of 27,905 tons.

Washington State with 122,826 tons had an average of 141.5 pounds per person.

Reports to the committee for the rest of the 48 States pushed the aggregate so far to 5,364,415 tons, with many State figures incomplete.

Oregon was fourth with 129.3 pounds per capita, 70,508 tons; Indiana fifth with 124.6 pounds or 213,548 tons, and Nebraska, which originated the scrap idea and started all over again came up with 80,993 tons or an average of 123.1 pounds per capita in its second or "official" campaign.

Other State reports, with pounds per capita and total tonnage, as reported by the committee, were:

Illinois 122.4 pounds and 483,300 tons; Wyoming 122.2 and 15,348; Nevada 119.1 and 6,551; Montana 116.6 and 33,622; Kentucky 113.2 and 161,013; Iowa 110.9 and 140,847; Pennsylvania 110.6 and 547,404; Arizona 108 and 26,948; New Hampshire 106 and 26,077; Wisconsin 106 and 165,130; Ohio 104.2 and 360,000; Texas 103.6 and 329,015 tons.

New York 93.6 and 636,980; Rhode Island 91.7 and 32,700; Delaware 90.1 and 12,026; Michigan 88 and 323,200; Connecticut 82.8 and 70,767; Massachusetts 80.6 and 174,000; Colorado 76.9 and 43,282; South Dakota 73.4 and 23,899; Oklahoma 70.1 and 78,007; Maryland 69.3 and 63,101; Utah 67 and 18,422; Maine 66.1 and 38,000; California 65.1 and 226,000; Virginia 60.9 and 81,628; Louisiana 60.3 and 71,364; Missouri 54.8 and 163,566; Florida 52.8 and 50,000; New Mexico 46.6 and 13,400; Minnesota 46.4 and 54,749.

West Virginia 43.7 and 41,575; North Dakota 42.2 and 13,869; Tennessee 41.5 and 80,507; New Jersey 41.3 and 85,775; North Carolina 33.5 and 89,894; Alabama 32.8 and 46,600; Georgia 32 and 80,000; District of Columbia 21.7 and 7,300; South Carolina 21.1 and 30,000; Arkansas 19.8 and 16,300; Mississippi 8.7 and 9,584, and Idaho 7.6 and 2,000.

General Gas Group Sues on Stock Sale

NEW YORK (AP)—A minority stockholders group of General Gas and Electric Company has filed suit in Supreme Court for $79,175,000, of which they charged the company was defrauded in 1929 through the sale of controlling interest in the concern to the Associated Gas and Electric Company.

Defendants are 14 members of a group which formerly held the controlling interest involved in the sale.

The defendants, including William S. Barstow, former president of General Gas and Electric, denied the charges and also cited the statute of limitations in asking for dismissal.

Alton Railroad Fills Reorganization Petition

CHICAGO (AP) — Attorneys for the Alton Railroad Company have filed a petition for reorganization under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act in federal district court here.

The petition followed by one day an announcement by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., that it is terminating an agreement signed June 15 for temporary application of income of the Alton.

The Alton petition said the road is unable to pay obligations which have accrued and are about to accrue and has no means of borrowing or otherwise procuring such funds.

The Baltimore & Ohio owns all of the Alton road's outstanding stocks.

Hog Output Goal Raised By Wickard

WASHINGTON (AP)—Declaring that recent war developments had increased the demand for work products, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has revised upward previously established 1943 hog production goals and at the same time announced a program designed to support hog prices at an average of $13.25 per hundred pounds, Chicago basis, until September 30, 1944.

The revised 1943 goal calls for an increase of 15 per cent over this year's record pig crop. On October 16 the Secretary asked farmers to increase their 1943 spring farrowings by 10 per cent.

If realized, the new goal would result in a 1943 pig crop, spring and fall farrowings combined, of 121,000,000 head.

Mr. Wickard said hog prices would be supported through government purchase operations of the Agriculture Marketing Administration. The purchase program, he said, would be operated in such a manner as to insure a price level of $13.25, Chicago basis, for good and choice grade butcher hogs weighing 240 to 270 pounds, until the fall of 1944.

In order to maintain this price level, the AMA purchase policy will be:

1. To pay ceiling prices for all pork products offered which meet government specifications, except that if pork processors appear to have reduced prices for live hogs unreasonably in view of such ceiling prices, or appeared to be inflating margins unduly, the AMA price will be reduced appropriately. Officials said they expected this policy to lead processors to pay prices less than the Government's support price.

2. In event prices should fall below the support level, the AMA would buy live hogs at the support price and arrange for their processing on a custom basis.

In announcing the revised hog program, Mr. Wickard said:

'In view of the constantly increasing demands for pork products by lend-lease, the armed services and our own civilian workers, prices should stay above the $13.25 Chicago level during the next two years without special government action. There is a ready market at ceiling prices for all the pork and lard that American farmers can market between now and the fall of 1944. However, "since we want no question of prices to exist in the minds of the hog farmers of whom we are making such tremendous demand, the Department of Agriculture is making this guarantee."

Mr. Wickard said that he believed efficient packers would certainly be able to pay prices considerably above $13.25.

Cosden Petroleum Earnings

CHICAGO (AP)—Cosden Petroleum Corporation, Big Springs, Texas, announced earnings of $555,484 before federal income taxes for the six months ended Oct. 31. This compared with earnings of $519,210 before federal income taxes in the same period of last year.

Bank Official

Chidnoff

Wilfred Wottrich

Elected a Vice-President of the Manufacturers Trust Company, New York, and placed in charge of the bank's Personal Trust Department. Mr. Wottrich, who has been a Trust Officer of the bank for the last 10 years, succeeds Elliott Debevoise, Vice-President, who is now stationed at the bank's Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street office.

Freight Carloadings Up 1.2 P. C. in Week; 4.6 P. C. Above '41

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 836,427 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Nov. 21.

This was an increase of 9,826 cars, or 1.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week: an increase of 37,041 cars, or 4.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 102,936 cars, or 14.0 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous Frgt.	396,989	5,211	29,716
Less than-car. Mdse.	91,541	476	†49,716
Total	167,404	2,163	37,196
Grain & Grain Prod.	45,690	4,350	4,668
Livestock	19,707	†536	6,506
Forest Products	42,233	†414	2,508
Ore	58,376	†1,776	3,349
Coke	14,487	352	2,814

†Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight carloads handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Nov. 21, 1942, included:

	Nov. 21	Pvs. Wk.	Year Ago
Erie	27,776	27,066	28,247
Great Northern	23,961	24,686	21,229
Northern Pacific	17,558	16,981	15,355
New Haven	27,401	26,322	26,419
Southern Railway	48,235	47,020	43,955
Missouri Pacific	38,520	36,623	30,270
Southern Pacific	56,984	61,367	44,770
Reading	44,526	40,981	39,830
Jersey Central	27,905	26,909	23,075
Frisco	19,934	18,495	17,296
Santa Fe	36,787	35,506	31,373
Rock Island	29,406	28,658	27,461
Seaboard	20,084	19,825	18,058
Northwestern	30,648	31,831	31,522
Illinois Central	44,050	42,245	41,049
St. Paul	30,520	29,875	29,860
Katy	13,206	12,369	8,335
Pennsylvania	145,238	141,744	131,438
Chesap & Ohio	40,460	41,051	31,259
Nickel Plate	23,029	20,799	19,651
Pere Marquette	12,564	11,792	12,360
Baltimore & Ohio	66,284	65,371	58,751
N. Y. Central	100,643	95,120	93,458

Latin-American Natives Hack Out Quantities Natural Rubber

WASHINGTON (AP) — Down in the steaming jungles of Central America and the Amazon Valley of South America, natives are hacking their way into little or never before explored wilds and are bringing out natural rubber in quantities greatly exceeding expectations.

Trading posts not unlike those once set up in pioneer fur trading days in this country are springing up throughout the 16 Latin-American republics with which the State Department has made agreements for exploitation of wild rubber resources. The Board of economic warfare maps out the program, the Rubber Reserve Company, subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, executes it.

Shipped By Plane

The arrival in Dallas, Texas, early this month of Tom Braniff, airline operator, with a plane bearing 4,000 pounds of crude rubber from Nicaragua, exemplifies the rapid strides being made in the efforts of the United States to obtain in the western hemisphere rubber supplies to partially offset the loss of normal sources when the Japanese overran the East Indies.

The rubber was loaded in the plane in Managua, and in a matter of hours was delivered to this country, the first such shipment to come by air from Nicaragua. It was the forerunner of many to follow.

Transportation of crude rubber importations from Latin-American countries, however, will be accomplished largely by boat, an official of the BEW said. The present stockpile of crude rubber already on hand is considered sufficient to meet all essential requirements for more than a year. The BEW has made arrangements so that whenever planes en route to the United States have available cargo space, they should be loaded with crude rubber.

Speaking of the Nicaragua rubber resources, the BEW official said:

"There hadn't been a hat full of rubber shipped out of there in 30 years. On the basis of previous surveys, we estimated when we started this program that importations from Nicaragua might average 200 tons a year. It begins to look now like we may get five or 10 times that much."

The same pleasant surprise in rubber yields is turning up as the program gets under way in the tropics elsewhere in the western hemisphere. Production in Panama was described as two or three times more than expected, and a survey just about completed in Mexico indicates that the yield there will be considerably more than in any of the Central American countries.

Lest someone might interpret these results to mean there would be any less need for rubber conservation, the official warned that even with above-expectation importations, shipments of natural rubber still would be woefully small and destined only for military and naval needs.

It was last April 13 that the BEW received an order from President Roosevelt to initiate the program, to use every means possible and compatible with the good neighbor policy to tap the vast and mostly unknown natural resources of this hemisphere.

The personnel and industrial organization of large American companies long established in Latin-American countries were utilized as much as possible. For example, the big chewing gum and copra industries, with their thousands of native employees, were called upon to serve.

Almost impenetrable jungles had to be pierced. Equipment had to be rushed down by boat, train and plane from American factories—machetes, tin pails for catching the valuable latex, medical supplies. Even outboard motors were hurried in, to be attached to native canoes and boats and go put-putting deep into regions where only the cry of bird and beast had been heard.

Natives Are Taught

Many natives had to be taught, and still are being taught, how to recognize rubber trees and how to go about tapping them. The whole program is being developed so that they bring their latex to the "trading posts," which may be only a thatched roof building in a remote section of a country. From these original gathering points the latex is concentrated to still more focal points and so on until ready for shipment to the United States.

Under the agreements reached between the State Department and the Latin-American governments this country is to acquire all of the natural rubber produced in excess of their own essential needs.

The Rubber Reserve Company must finance much besides actual purchasing of the rubber. In some instances roads and bridges must be built to get supplies in and out of a region, boats bought and transported overland to rivers that go inland to the rubber tree country.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec.	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec	10
Union Savings Bank	Dec	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec.	16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Dec.	1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec.	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec.	21

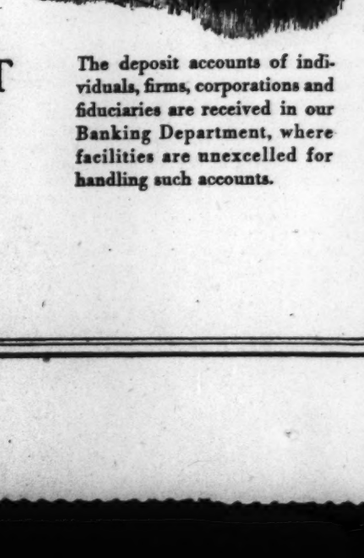
Sinews Of War

"The bodies of men, munition, and *money*, may justly be called the sinews of war."
Raleigh

Money is the sinew of war which supplies the men with munitions. It is vital to victory. That is why you buy War Bonds and cheerfully submit to extraordinary taxation.

May we suggest an additional reason for the purchase of large amounts of War Bonds?—family provision. By purchasing F and G War Bonds and registering them in the name of your Trustee you can integrate this assistance to your country with your plans for providing for your family. Thus you can perform a double duty.

Ask for information about a War Bond Trust Fund.



BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
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At Arch and Devonshire Streets

The deposit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and fiduciaries are received in our Banking Department, where facilities are unexcelled for handling such accounts.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Senators Query Authority Of WPB Powers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—A Senatorial subcommittee today inquired into a WPB plan to strengthen its authority over war production schedules against reported efforts of the armed services to take over that function.

Chairman Claude Pepper (D-Florida) of the labor subcommittee considering a proposed civilian office of war mobilization indicated his intention to ascertain how strongly WPB chairman Donald M. Nelson is exercising his authority now in the reported conflict. For this purpose, he arranged to question Mr. Nelson's program administrator, Ferdinand Eberstadt, in a closed hearing.

Before this hearing, Senator Pepper called on Major General Lewis B. Hershey, head of Selective Service, for testimony on manpower which, along with procurement and production, would be controlled by the proposed OWM.

Mr. Eberstadt, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, told the subcommittee yesterday that Mr. Nelson had authority over production scheduling, with "procurement powers." In support of this assertion, he cited President Roosevelt's order setting up the WPB.

With reports current, however, that the armed services actually were exercising a preponderance of this authority through their power to let contracts and review them, Senator Pepper sought to learn how the procurement scheduling was operating in WPB. Mr. Eberstadt replied that he preferred to answer in executive session "if discussion of my superior, Mr. Nelson, is to be pressed."

The Army air forces were reported to be lined up on Mr. Nelson's side in his struggle with other military services for control of war production.

Informed persons, who declined to be quoted by name, suggested that the air forces aim to increase the output of planes by curtailing the flow of materials to manufacturers of ordnance and heavy ground equipment.

General Motors War Output Over $8,000,000 a Day

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. said it was producing war materials at a rate of more than $8,000,000 a day.

The corporation said its plants in the United States and Canada delivered $248,405,560 worth of war materials in October, an increase of $35,554,200 over the previous month.

Total deliveries of $1,452,255,449 for the first 10 months of 1942 compared with $406,149,273 for all of 1941. The aggregate for the first three quarters of this year was $1,203,849,889 against $247,679,575 for the like 1941 period.

General Motors said employment continued to increase with the hourly-rated figure in the United States at 273,112 in the week ended Nov. 15, an increase of 10,563 over the week ended Oct. 11.

Total employment in the United States was about 343,530 with an additional 13,175 men and women employed in Canada.

A sumary of monthly deliveries for 1942 follows:

January	$78,048,424	June	$141,601,064
February	84,064,535	July	156,892,348
March	95,346,412	August	205,667,029
April	110,026,601	September	212,851,360
May	119,332,116	October	248,405,560
1942 to date,			$1,452,255,449

Increase in Price Of Gold Jewelry

WASHINGTON (AP)—An increase in the price of gold jewelry and other gold articles was authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

It was explained that manufacturers now must use a relatively expensive brand of silver as a base for gold plated or gold filled articles. Formerly they used a cheaper type of silver or copper.

The amount of the price increase will depend on the amount of silver used in each article. The order is retroactive to Sept. 3.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, include:

Monday, November 30, 1942

Atlantic Refining Co. (Pfd. "A") (10 A. M.)
Consolidatd Edison Co. of N. Y. ($5 Pfd) (9:30 A. M.)
Ex-Cello-O Corp (Com.) (10 A. M.)
Myers (F. E. & Bro.) Co. (Com.) 10:30 A. M.)
Timken Detroit Axle Co. Com.) 10 A. M.)
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. Pfd.) 44 P. M.)
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 7% Pfd. & Com.) 11:30 A. M.)

Tuesday, December 1, 1942

Bendix Aviation Corp. Com.)
Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. Pfd. & Com.) 2 P. M.)
Celanese Corp. of America (All Pfds. & Com.) 3 P. M.)
International Shoe Co. Com.) 10 A. M.)
Link-Belt Co. Com. & Pfd.) 10 A. M.)
Penney (J. C.) Com.) 10 A. M.)
Rubero'd Co. Com.) 2 P. M.)

Wednesday, December 2, 1942

American Agricultural Chemical Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
American Water Works & Elec. Co. (Com. & Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
Cuban-American Sugar Co. (Pfd. & Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Davega Stores Corp. (Pfd.) (3 p. m.)
Federal Light & Traction Co. (Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.)
General American Investors Co. ($6 Pfd.) (12 m.)
General Printing Ink Corp. (Com. & Pfd.) (2 p. m.)
General Time Instruments Corp. (Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)
Mathieson Chemical Works (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Penn Electric Co. (Cl. "A") (11 a. m.)
Penn Power Co. (4½% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.)

Thursday, December 3, 1942

Consolidated Oil Corp. (Com.) (4 p. m.)
General Telephone Corp. (Com. & $2.50 Pfd.) (10 a. m.)
Hercules Motors Corp. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Pacific Tel & Tel. Co. (Com. & 6% Pfd.) (2 p. m.)

Friday, December 4, 1942

Radio Corp. of America (1st Pfd. & Pfd. "B") (12 m.)

President Buys First Bond in Loan Drive

Associated Press Photo

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau (left) selling President Roosevelt the first $500 bond in the Treasury's new victory loan drive in which it will try to sell $9,000,000,000 in war bonds during December. Between them is Daniel W. Bell, Under Secretary of the Treasury.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Third Reich has been forced by circumstances to realize that the exploitation of occupied countries can be carried beyond the limit even when it is helping their own war effort.

The Germans blackmailed the conquered peoples into surrendering most of their surpluses in foodstuffs, raw materials and manpower, but at the same time they realized that it was essential to restore as far as possible normal economic conditions in the countries they occupied, and to prevent their troops from producing economic chaos in the areas they occupied through the sudden introduction of this increased purchasing power.

Their chief problems were in east and southeast Europe where the general standard of living was at a very low level or the monetary system had been completely destroyed by war, as in East Poland, in parts of White Russia and the Ukraine.

The German financial authorities used the Reichskreditkasse (Reich Credit Fund) to restore normalcy in business in these regions and to check the troops from introducing too much new purchasing power into the local community in which they were.

In East Europe the problem was particularly difficult, since in addition to being poverty-stricken, the territory conquered from Soviet Russia had been under a system of state ownership, so that there were lacking, at the outset, those private investments in land and other values, which could have served as a basis for a large amount of initial credit.

The Reichskreditkasse therefore evolved a working system on the basis of its special 'credit notes." Economic commissions were set up which authorized the issue of credits whenever necessary for the purchase of goods, reopening of essential businesses, etc.

Trustee Loans

These economic "commandoes" as they were called, because of the speed and determination with which they were reputed to work, granted trustee loans on the basis of a Reich account, to the amount of RM 30,000,000. Shortly afterward, deposits began to accumulate in the various depots, and these became the basis of local demands for credit.

In the Ukraine, in particular, large sums were collected in Soviet roubles. These were soon placed in circulation once more and helped to restore normal trading conditions. In addition, the German armies in their advance seized large sums of cash, left behind by the retreating Russians. And these, in turn, helped to restrict the issue of "credit notes" from the Reichskreditkasse. At the same time, the various branches of this institution which were established also acted as clearing exchanges between the newly occupied territories in East Europe and the Reich. In this way, the Reichsbahn, the Reich Post Office and the various trading companies were able to exchange their "credit notes" with a minimum of delay and inconvenience.

The Reichskreditkasse has about 40 branches, as well as 24 money exchange bureaus in East Europe, while similar bureaus are also operated by the Reichsbank, the Central Note Issuing Bank of Poland, and by the Reichswehr itself.

Statistics published by the Reich Ministry of Finance in March, 1942, show that the Central Administration of the Reichskreditkasse operated on the basis of a loan of RM 5,000,000,000 from the Reichsbank but the "credit notes" actually issued to date have covered only about one-third of this amount.

Buying Power Cut

The other important problem facing the German financial authorities was that of how to reduce the purchasing power of their troops, especially in economically poor countries. The first method adopted was that of paying out only a small proportion of their pay to the troops, either in Reich or local currency, the rest being retained until they returned home or until the end of the war. Had not this been done, the increased purchasing power introduced into Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, etc., would have caused prices to rocket sky high.

While this method succeeded in theory, it was found to involve too much bookkeeping to be satisfactory in practice. For it involved a number of separate entries and transfers of credit balances back to the Reich which were both complicated and difficult under existing war conditions.

As a result, restriction of purchasing power was enforced upon the German soldier in occupied territory in another way. Payment was made to him only in "canteen money," which had anything like its full value only in canteens, stores, etc., stipulated by the Reichswehr authorities.

Recently, it was decided that this method could be improved, through the introduction of Behilfsgeld (assistance money) for the troops. Such money, which it was announced in early October would shortly be introduced, will be restricted as to its full validity to very special institutions (army canteens, etc.) and will not be valid in the ordinary shops or markets of any occupied country.

The improvement in the new system, as far as the German authorities are concerned, is that this new money (Behilfsgeld) will exist only in special Pfennig notes, each one of which will have only 10 per cent of its face value if spent outside the recognized negotiable stores, canteens, etc.

Value of Money

If the soldier decides to send his money home or to change these new notes at the German frontier when going home on leave he will receive one mark for each 10 pfennig note. He, therefore, loses nothing, nor does the Reich, nor does the price structure of the occupied country become seriousy affected by payments to the invading army.

Finland appears to be one of the few countries of east Europe fighting with the Axis powers which is an exception to this rule. There, in districts behind the front, the rouble is used as currency by the Germans.

This new move by the German authorities is yet another indication of the poverty-stricken condition to which they have reduced the countries they have occupied. It shows that after they have completely stripped these lands of all that could be stolen from them, any new financial strain might well cause these currencies to topple over.

The Germans, judging by their past actions, would not be so much concerned even by such eventualities were it not for the fact that they fear the repercussions both on the general internal conditions in these subject countries and upon their own currency.

The Reich's note circulation continues to increase at a very fast rate. The returns for Sept. 30, 1942, show that the notes in circulation amounted to RM22,036,900,000 as comparde with RM16,918,000,000 a year earlier.

Imports of Sesame Seed Restricted by WPB Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—All importation of sesame seed, a source of vegetable oil, has been prohibited by the War Production Board unless it gives specific authority.

Importation of sesame seed without WPB authorization heretofore has been allowed on overland routes from Mexico, Guatemala and South America.

WPB said movement of the seed through Mexico to the United States had placed a burden on the West Coast's crushing equipment now being used to process soy beans, copra, and other seeds.

WPB also stopped the importation of quartz crystals without its express permission. The crystals are used in the manufacture of radios, telephones and other types of sound equipment.

OPA Sets New Adult Bicycle Quota of 85,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—A quota of 85,000 new adult bicycles for rationing in December was established by the Office of Price Administration. This compared with the November quota of 87,000.

In addition, OPA established state reserves totaling 25,500 compared with reserves of 26,000 for November.

Farm Benefit Payments May Drop Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm conservation benefit payments in 1943 may be reduced $100,000,000 below the $500,000,000 amount authorized by federal crop control legislation and $50,000,000 below the amount Congress appropriated for the current crop year.

Agriculture Department officials who asked that they not be quoted said the Budget Bureau had agreed to recommend an appropriation of $400,000,000 for conservation payments to be distributed among farmers complying with next year's war food program.

Less than in 1942

The amount appropriated for like payments this year was $450,000,000. The Agriculture Department had asked the Budget Bureau to recommend an appropriation of $450,000,000 for 1943, these officials said.

Pointing to advances in farm prices and to Agriculture Department reports that farm income was 35 per cent greater than a year ago, Budget Bureau officials were said to have taken the position at first that farm benefit payments should be reduced. They were said to have suggested $200,000,000 to finance payments to farmers who complied with soil conservation practices recommended by the Agriculture Department.

Department officials objected, it was said, on the ground that funds would not be available for payments to farmers for planting within their Agricultural Adjustment Administration acreage allotments for such crops as cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, rice, peanuts and potatoes. Those allotments are designed to make the best possible use of agriculture's limited manpower and productive facilities in producing war food and fiber needs.

Agricultural officials argued that some farmers, not having the inducement of acreage payments, might ignore their allotments and produce crops and products not so greatly needed at the expense of products vitally important to the war program.

Budget officials were said to have been won over to the extent of recommending $400,000,000—$200,000,000 each for conservation practices and $200,000,000 for acreage compliance.

Parity Payments Out

No commitment was said to have been made by the Budget Bureau on a third type of farm benefits—the parity payments. Farm legislation authorizes these payments to amounts sufficient to give farmers full parity returns on cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts when market prices fail to provide such returns.

Parity payments may be made, however, on corn and wheat. These crops are bringing farmers less than parity, largely because of Government price-control operations designed to stabilize feed grain prices at levels favorable to the feeding of livestock and dairy cows. When these price operations were inaugurated, Secretary Wickard told corn and wheat producers the difference between the stabilized prices and parity would be made up to them in benefit payments.

'Gas' and Fuel Oil Stocks Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Stores of gasoline as well as both types of fuel oil declined in the week ended Nov. 24, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Supplies of residual, or heavy, fuel oil decreased 852,000 barrels during the week to a total of 77,779,000, while gas oil and distillates, or light fuel oils, were off 320,000 to 49,541,000.

Total stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline declined 835,000 barrels to 78,583,000, compared with 79,418,000 in the previous week and 85,409,000 a year ago.

Refineries operating at 77.5 per cent of potential capacity ran an average of 3,722,000 barrels of crude oil to stills daily, a decline of 66,000, compared with 78.9 per cent and capacity of 3,788,000 last week. A year ago the total was 4,035,000.

Daily average gross crude oil production in the United States increased 32,650 barrels to 3,912,400, compared with 4,336,850 a year ago.

Total estimated domestic gasoline production was 11,431,000, against 11,417,000 last week.

Packers Agree to OPA Rules; Charges Dismissed

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Office of Price Administration charges against three meat packing companies were dismissed in Federal Court Saturday when the companies submitted stipulations agreeing to abide by OPA regulations and to accept Government grading of meats.

Judge Robert C. Baltzell said that the companies' offer to agree with OPA regulations was not to be regarded as an admission of violations.

The three packers were Stark Wetzel & Co., Kuhner Co., and Armour & Co.

Suits were brought against the packers July 15. The Government charged they had refused to submit to grading and sold meats in advance of price ceilings.

Illinois Central Gains

CHICAGO (AP)—Illinois Central Railroad reported net income of $3,007,217 in October against $524,769 in October, 1941. Net income for the first 10 months this year totaled $19,172,999 compared with $8,308,442 in the same 1941 months.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York City Bond

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 N Y City Bond 3¼ 60	104¼	104¼	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Am & For P5s 2030	73¼	73¼	73¼
30 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Am T & T3¼s 6[illegible]	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
3 Am W W & E 6s 75	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	284	84	84
1 A C Line 4½s 64	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
9 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32½	32½	32½
5 BOQ 1st mig 4s 48	57¼	57¼	57¼
3 B&O 95 st A	26⅝	26½	26⅜
7 B&O 2000 st D	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
4 B&O 96 st F	26⅛	25¾	26⅛
1 B&O cv 69 st	21¼	21¼	21¼
24 BPO 4s 48	56	55	56
43 B&O S W 50 st	36	35⅞	36
13 B&O T C 4s 50	43	43	43
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	37¾	37¾	57¾
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104½	104⅜	104⅜
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
38 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39⅜	39	39⅜
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	72½	72½	72½
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	81½	81½	81½
1 Can Sou 5s 62	79½	79½	79½
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
3 Celanese 3½s 62	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
30 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23	22¾	22¾
6 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	66½	66¼	66½
12 Cen N Y Pow 3⅜s 62	109	108¾	108¾
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	82½	82½	83¼
17 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
13 Cen P R R N J 5s 87	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
10 Cen R R N J 4s 87	16	16	16
7 Certain-td 3½s 48	92¾	92½	92¾
10 C&O 3½s 96 D	102½	102¼	102½
40 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16	15⅝	16
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	73	73	73
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	62½	62½	62½
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80½	80	80½
10 Chi & E Ill inc 67	30½	30¼	30½
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	65¾	65¾	65¾
21 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17¼	17	17
14 CMSP&Paj 5s 2009	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41½	41	41
1 CM&St P 4½s 89E	41	41	41
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
11 Chi&NW 4¼s 2037C	20¾	20½	20¾
12 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19	19	19
46 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Ch & W Ind 5s 52	96¼	96¼	96¼
7 Childs Co 5s 43	48¾	48½	48¾
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45⅜	45¼	45¼
1 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	65½	65	65
8 Clev UnTerm 4½s 77C	59	58¾	59
8 Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	22	22
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Comi Mack inc 69ww	54	54	54
6 Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	108⅝	108¼	108¼
7 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
3 Curtis Pub 3s 55	95	94⅞	94⅞
3 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	55	54¾	55
5 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
3 D&RG West 5s 78	17	17	17
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
5 Erie 4½s 2015	52½	52	52
2 Erie 4s 95	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
10 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	18	18	18
5 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	77½	77½	77½
20 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
9 Gt Nor 4s 46G	99¼	99	99
2 Gt Nor 4s 48H	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17	17	17
8 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	40½	40½	40½
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45½	45½
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	45	45
9 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40¾	40⅝	40¾
9 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	53	53
1 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	45	45	45
37 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	43¾	43½	43½
10 IC&CSY&NO 4½s	40⅝	40	40
3 IndIll&Iowa 4s50	80	80	80
7 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27	27	27
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 Int Paper 5s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Int T&T 4½s 52	60¾	60½	60¾
40 Int T&T 5s 55	65	64½	65
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	54	54	54
1 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
11 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	86	86	86
3 Lac Gas 5s 45	100	100	100
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34	34	34
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30	29¾	29¾
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27½	27½	27½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s[illegible] st	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Lorillard Co 5s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
2 Louisia & Ark [illegible]69	75	75	75
5 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	110	110	110
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47	102	102	102
1 Marion StShov 6s 47st	102	102	102
4 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	107	107	107
3 Mich Gen 3½s 52	97½	97½	97½
1 MilStar&NW 4s 47	26	26	26
MSP&SStar 5½s 78	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
8 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
7 M-K-T 4½s 78	34¼	34¼	34¼
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¼	41⅜	40¼
5 M-K-Tex 4s 42 B	31	30⅞	31
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	35	35	35
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35	35	35
7 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35	35	35
2 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 Mont Pow 3⅜s 66	103¾	103½	103⅝
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	30½	30½	30½
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2900	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101½	101½	101½
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	104	104	104
4 N Eng RR 4s 45	69½	69½	69½
24 NO Tex & Mex 5½s 54	54¼	54¼	54¼
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¾	50¾	50¾
16 NYC 4½ 2013 A	46½	46¼	46½
51 NYC 3½s 46	98½	98⅛	98½
2 NYC cv 3½s 52	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
1 NY Chi & St L 5½s 74	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
9 NYChiL StL 4½s 78	59⅝	59¼	59¼
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	65½	65½	65½
20 NY Edis 3½s 65	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
14 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	40½	40⅜	40½
5 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	53⅜	53½	53½
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37¼	37¼	37¼
10 Norf & Sou cv5s 2014	33¼	33¼	33¼
16 Norf & W 4s 96	126	126	126
8 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63	62¾	63
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	51½	51½	51½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¾	72½	72½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41	40½	41
2 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106½	106½
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108½	108¼	108¼
5 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	106	106	106
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
2 Pac G & E 3s 71	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Pac G & E 4s 64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
46 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Ch & W Ind 5s 52	96¼	96¼	96¼
7 Childs Co 5s 43	48¾	48½	48¾
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45⅜	45¼	45¼
1 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	65½	65	65
8 Clev UnTerm 4½s 77C	59	58¾	59
8 Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	22	22
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6 Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	108⅝	108¼	108¼
7 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
3 Curtis Pub 3s 55	95	94⅞	94⅞
3 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	55	54¾	55
5 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
3 D&RG West 5s 78	17	17	17
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
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5 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	77½	77½	77½
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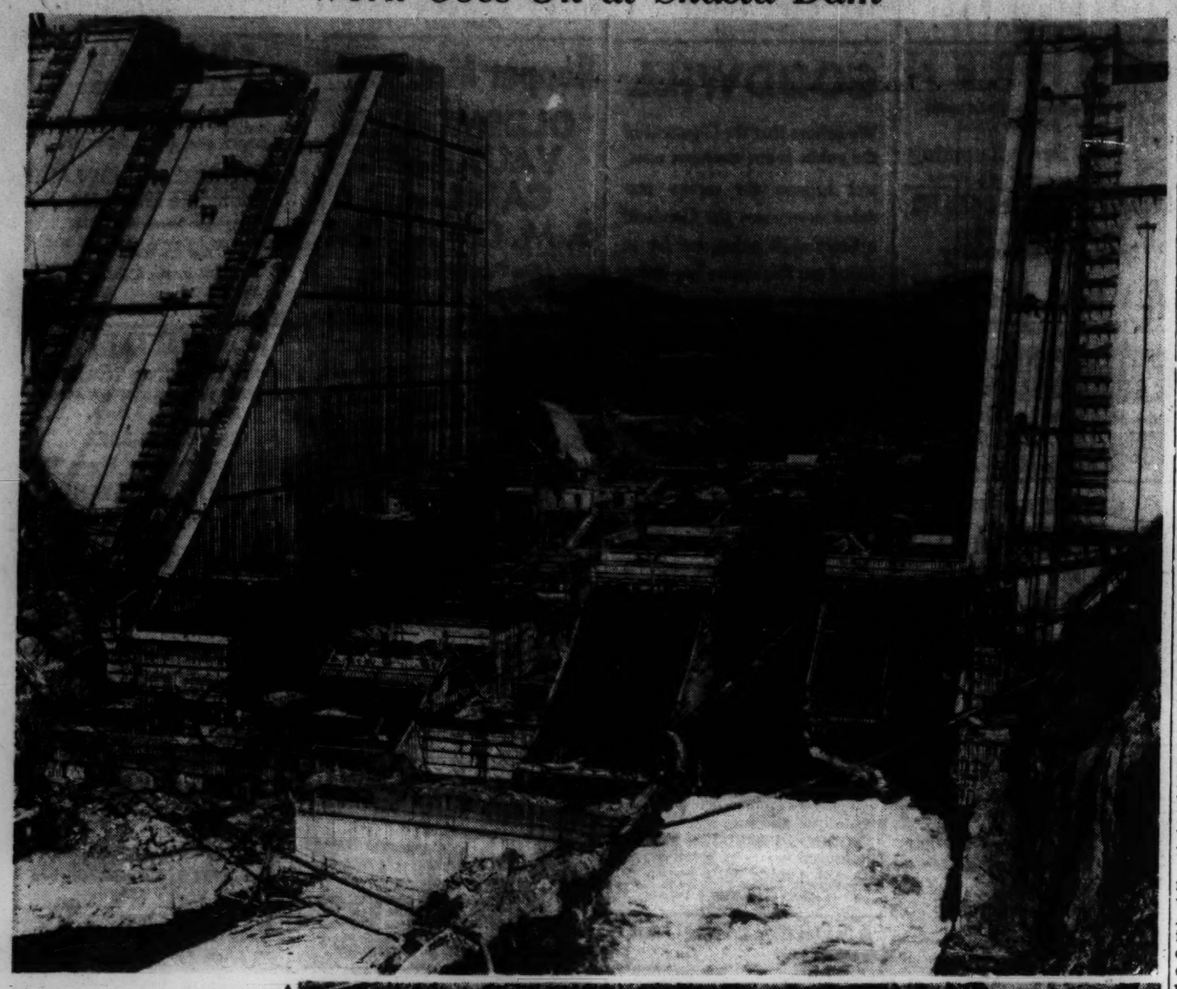
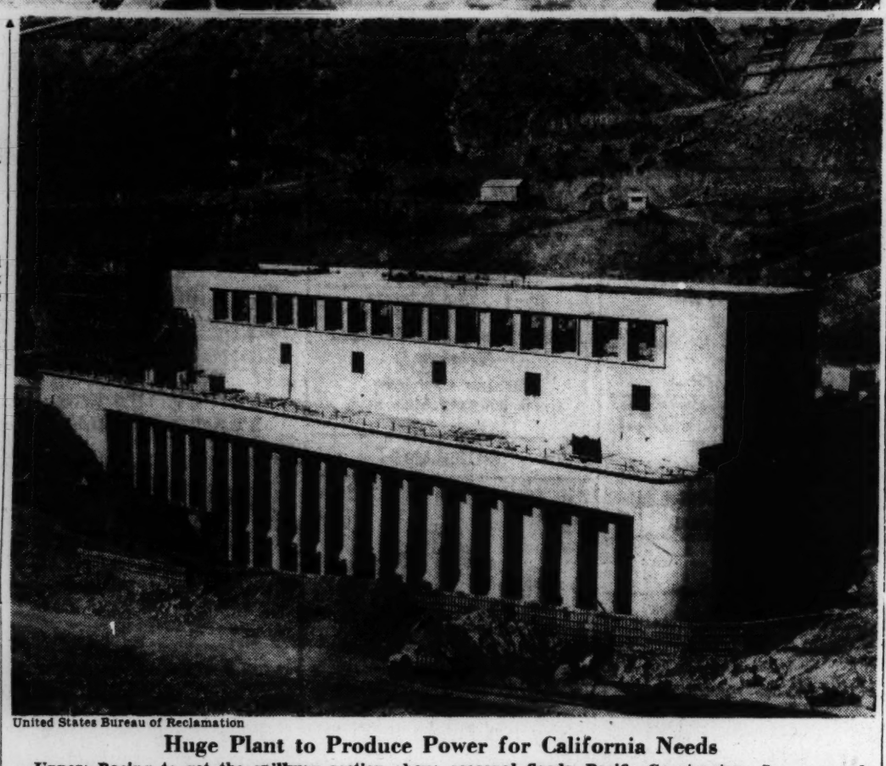
9 Gt Nor 4s 46G	99¼	99	99
2 Gt Nor 4s 48H	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17	17	17
8 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	40½	40½	40½
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45½	45½
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	45	45
9 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40¾	40⅝	40¾
9 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	53	53
1 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	45	45	45
37 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	43¾	43½	43½
10 IC&CSY&NO 4½s	40⅝	40	40
3 IndIll&Iowa 4s50	80	80	80
7 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27	27	27
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 Int Paper 5s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Int T&T 4½s 52	60¾	60½	60¾
40 Int T&T 5s 55	65	64½	65
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	54	54	54
1 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
11 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	86	86	86
3 Lac Gas 5s 45	100	100	100
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34	34	34
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30	29¾	29¾
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27½	27½	27½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s[illegible] st	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Lorillard Co 5s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
2 Louisia & Ark [illegible]69	75	75	75
5 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	110	110	110
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47	102	102	102
1 Marion StShov 6s 47st	102	102	102
4 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	107	107	107
3 Mich Gen 3½s 52	97½	97½	97½
1 MilStar&NW 4s 47	26	26	26
MSP&SStar 5½s 78	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
8 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
7 M-K-T 4½s 78	34¼	34¼	34¼
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¼	41⅜	40¼
5 M-K-Tex 4s 42 B	31	30⅞	31
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	35	35	35
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35	35	35
7 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35	35	35
2 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 Mont Pow 3⅜s 66	103¾	103½	103⅝
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	30½	30½	30½
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2900	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101½	101½	101½
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	104	104	104
4 N Eng RR 4s 45	69½	69½	69½
24 NO Tex & Mex 5½s 54	54¼	54¼	54¼
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¾	50¾	50¾
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46½	46¼	46½
51 NYC 3½s 46	98½	98⅛	98½
2 NYC cv 3½s 52	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
1 NY Chi & St L 5½s 74	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
9 NYChiL StL 4½s 78	59⅝	59¼	59¼
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	65½	65½	65½
20 NY Edis 3½s 65	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
14 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	40½	40⅜	40½
5 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	53⅜	53½	53½
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37¼	37¼	37¼
10 Norf & Sou cv5s 2014	33¼	33¼	33¼
16 Norf & W 4s 96	126	126	126
8 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63	62¾	63
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	51½	51½	51½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¾	72½	72½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41	40½	41
2 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106½	106½
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108½	108¼	108¼
5 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	106	106	106
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
2 Pac G & E 3s 71	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Pac G & E 4s 64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	104	104	104
2 Penn Ob&Det 4½s 77	101¾	101¾	101¾

Work Goes On at Shasta Dam





United States Bureau of Reclamation

Huge Plant to Produce Power for California Needs

Upper: Racing to get the spillway section above seasonal floods, Pacific Constructors, Inc., general contractor for the Shasta Dam and Power Plant, is speeding concrete placement operations in the gap temporarily left between abutments of the dam. A low row of blocks at the right provides a transient channel for the river while concreting proceeds on the remaining blocks. In the circle may be seen seven of the workmen. Lower: Shasta Power Plant, a city a block long and seven stories high, will have ultimately a capacity of 375,000 kilowatts. Two generating units are being installed to produce 150,000 kilowatts in January, 1944, to relieve partially the growing demand for power in central and northern California.

'Arid Third' Forgoes Plan For Duration

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Far West

The "arid third" of the United States is giving up some of its most cherished hopes and plans in the interests of the war effort. Reclamation projects, designed primarily for water development for agriculture but with an important sideline of electric power for industry, are being put on the shelf for the duration. The stoppage is not complete, but it is important.

The War Production Board recently revoked priority ratings previously granted to seven power and irrigation projects. Six of the projects are sponsored by the United States Bureau of Reclamation. The seventh involves construction equipment for a section of Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River in Washington.

As if to reassure the Far West, and ask its forbearance in this cessation of projects which embody high hopes of several States and many communities, the Bureau of Reclamation issued word right on the heels of the War Production Board's order, saying that power installations are continuing on five exempted projects, and that these will add 778,600 kilowatts to the war power supply by January, 1944.

Top of 'Shelf'

The WPB, it must be inferred, has measured the partial stoppage of electric power development against the use of manpower and critical materials involved in a continuation of all the projects at this time, and has decided in favor of conservation of the materials and manpower. Since the stoppage order is strictly tied to the necessities of war, it may be further inferred that completion of the projects will be at the top of that "shelf" of necessary peacetime works now growing in all parts of the nation.

Having watched the harnessing of the Colorado, Sacramento, Columbia and other rivers in recnt years, for use of their water and power, and having seen what seemed likely to be vast over-supplies of electric power prove insufficient even before installations were completed, the West is acutely conscious of the potential agricultural and industrial wealth dormant in its great streams, and will await with eagerness the day when that development may be continued.

The projects affected by the stoppage order of the WPB are these:

Davis Dam—Located 30 miles west of Kingman, Arizona and 40 miles south of Boulder Dam on the Colorado River. The project comprises the dam and five power plant units of 45,000 kilowatts each scheduled to be put into operation in the latter part of 1945. The stop order covers the entire project.

Colorado Big Thompson project—This project includes the Green Mountain and Granby Dams on the western side of the Continental Divide, a 13-mile tunnel to the east side and dams and power plants at Colorado Big Thompson, Estes Park and Mary's Lake, Colorado. The stop order affects the tunnel and those other parts of the project located east of the Continental Divide and the Granby Dam on the west side. The power plants at Colorado Big Thompson, Estes Park and Mary's Lake were to generate a total of 103,100 kilowatts and were to be put into operation by December, 1945.

Keswick Dam—Located on the Sacramento River, Calif., eight miles below Shasta Dam. The project comprises the dam and three power plant units of 25,000 kilowatts each. The date of operation was set at spring, 1944. The stop order covers the entire project.

Anderson Ranch project—Located on the Payette River, approximately 30 miles east and 20 miles north of Boise, Idaho. The project includes a dam and two power plant units of 13,500 kilowatts each and was due to be put into operation in the latter part of 1945. The stop order covers the entire project.

Shasta Dam—Located on the Sacramento River, California. The stop order covers unit No. 5 designed to generate 75,000 kilowatts which was due to come into operation in the latter part of 1944. Construction of the dam and units No. 3 and No. 4 is not affected by today's order.

Grand Coulee Dam—Located on Columbia River, Washington. Two revocation orders apply to projects associated with Grand Coulee. One involved construction equipment only for the East power house. Completion of that portion of the Grand Coulee Dam and the West power house necessary to place the hydro-generators authorized for installation in the West power house in effective operation is not included in the revocation.

Second Order

The second revocation order covers units Nos. 7, 8 and 9 in the West power house of Grand Coulee, each of which would generate 108,000 kilowatts. These units were to be placed in operation in 1945. In bays for housing units Nos. 7 and 8 are now being installed two 75,000 kilowatts units originally scheduled for Shasta Dam. The WPB order reduces the potential output of the West power house by 174,000 kilowatts.

Reporting on the construction stoppages and project prospects to Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, the Commissioner of Reclamation, John C. Page, pointed out the exemptions to the general WPB order, and the results expected, as follows:

At Grand Coulee Dam in the Pacific Northwest, by the end of 1943, a total of 474,000 kilowatts will be added to the present capacity of 344,000 kilowatts. Of the new installations, 150,000 will go on the line next month with the installation of two generating units originally ordered for Shasta Dam in California. The remainder in three units of 108,000 kilowatts each in July, September and November of 1943.

At Boulder Dam two generating units of 82,500 kilowatts each will increase the capacity of this plant to 1,034,000 kilowatts. One of the new units will be added in December, 1942, and another in December, 1943.

To Be Completed

The three new power projects to go into operation are:

Parker Dam Power Plant, on the Colorado River 100 miles below Boulder Dam, will bring in 120,000 kilowatts by May, 1943. Two units will come in in November, a third in December, and a fourth in May.

Green Mountain Dam of the Colorado-Big Thompson project in Colorado, will go into operation in the late winter of 1943 with 21,600 kilowatts.

Shasta Dam, of the Central Valley project in California will go in January, 1944, with two units totaling 150,000 kilowatts. A 97-mile transmission line from Shasta Dam to Oroville, Calif., is authorized as a part of the Shasta Dam development.

Although the terms used in detailing the construction stoppages and the exemptions are chiefly those of electric power, some of the projects affected, such as Davis Dam and the Big Thompson are extremely important to irrigation, and thus to agricultural production.

The total power-producing capacity affected by the WPB shutdown is given by the Bureau of Reclamation as 865,000 kilowatts, which is the symbol of vast productive capacity. No similar figure is given that might be used as a measuring stick in agricultural production, such as acre feet of water, but such a figure would be almost correspondingly large.

Victory in the war will have an added meaning for those States and many communities whose peacetime agricultural and industrial expansion hopes have been postponed.

180 Negro Soldiers Arrested After Riot

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 28 (AP)—A military board's investigation had resulted today in the arrest of more than 180 Negro soldiers—the aftermath of a three-hour gun battle involving approximately 300 soldiers and 100 military and civil police.

Two persons were killed and 12 wounded in the fight early yesterday over a 28-block area.

Monarchy Move Denied in Behalf Of Archduke Otto

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Archduke Felix, who said he was speaking for his brother Otto, denied charges that the pretender to the Hapsburg throne was using the Military Committee for the Liberation of Austria as a stepping stone to restoration of the monarchy.

Archduke Otto, in heading an organization to recruit a battalion of Austrian nationals to fight as a unit in the United States Army, is acting "not as pretender, but as an Austrian patriot without a political role," his brother said in an interview at committee headquarters opened here recently.

The charges were made by Count Ferdinand Czernin, chairman of the Anti-Monarchist Austrian Action [Free Austrian Movement], Count Czernin declared.

"It is completely impossible for any democratic group to co-operate with the Military Committee for the Liberation of Austria as it now stands." He claimed that Austrians of all shades of political opinion should have been included.

Already recognized by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, as a recruiting medium for the battalion, the Committee welcomes the cooperation of any Austrian national, Archduke Felix said.

American officers will train the battalion, the Archduke said, disclosing that he as well as two younger brothers, Archduke Charles Louis and Archduke Rudolf, plan to enlist in the unit.

Size of War Effort Mounts in Canada

HALIFAX, N. S. (CP)—Enough "cement runways have been laid in airfields across Canada to make a highway across the Dominion 12½ feet wide," W. Stanley Lee, Nova Scotia Prices Board representative, told a service club here.

He said that Canadians will not know until after the war the magnitude of their war effort. In the first great war 10 per cent of Canada's national income was used for war purposes, but the figure in this conflict is 60 per cent, Mr. Lee said.

Ebbing Income Forces Alaska To Cut Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — With more money than ever before in the bank, tons of untouched gold in the ground, and plenty of salmon in the sea, the Territory of Alaska would appear to be facing smooth financial sailing as the Alaska Budget Committee assembles its final report for the biennial session of the territorial Legislature, which will meet in January at Juneau. But instead of setting the course for a voyage of expansion, the shrewd hands at the helm of the territorial ship of state are preparing to trim sail in the hope of weathering a wartime financial storm which threatens to wipe out 75 per cent of the Territory's tax sources in the next two years.

Treasurer Oscar Olson recently announced that Alaska has the largest bank balance in its history —$1,500,000. But liquor-tax revenue is threatened from two sides, first, growing sentiment for wartime liquor prohibition, and, second, the probability that an artificial prohibition of scarcity will be created, because steamships cannot be spared to transport nonessentials when vital supplies and equipment are needed in this war zone.

Gold in drift and placer mines must remain there for the duration, because the War Production Board has banned gold mining until the war is over, therefore Alaska will collect no 3 per cent tax on gross gold production until the war is won.

Making the tax picture even more gloomy is the fishing situation. Although the salmon pack is Alaska's prime source of revenue, its value cannot be estimated accurately in advance because of the ever-fluctuating size of the salmon runs. Add to this the likelihood that many operators will not be able to carry a full load next year, due to the lack of fishermen and cannery hands, and one has the answer to why Alaska's budget experts are keeping their fingers crossed.

Retrenchment Slated

However, there is a way out. The financial planners are stressing retrenchment by all territorial bureaus and departments. Another way out would be to establish some new tax source, such as a territorial income levy on individuals, but the Legislature rejected a proposal by Gov. Ernest Gruening for such a tax.

According to unofficial reports from Juneau, many department heads have submitted budget requests which represent considerable reductions over the last grants. Highway Commissioner William Hesse has found ways for his department to carry on with a $200,000 deduction from the previous Alaska Road Commission allocation. Other heads of departments reportedly are following Mr. Hesse's lead, except in isolated instances.

The University of Alaska, located near Fairbanks, is expected to ask for more money. The University claims it is the northernmost institution of higher learning in the world, but the 8 senators and 16 representatives in the Legislature previously have shown little sympathy. Besides slashing the university's biennial requests for funds, the legislators have pointed out that the Territory might better grant scholarships to every high school graduate in the Territory, enabling each graduate to attend any university or college in the continental United States, and save money.

The Alaskan Department of Public Welfare apparently is the only other division planning to request an increased allocation.

In only one instance is the Legislature expected to throw economy to the winds—the Territorial Department of Labor. Michael Haas, incumbent Labor Commissioner and a Gruening follower, was defeated at the polls by Walter Sharpe, long an opponent of Governor Gruening. The Governor is expected to suggest that Mr. Sharpe's department be abolished, or, at least, suspended for the duration. But political observers say the Governor will find stiff opposition in the Legislature.

Other than the University, the school system probably will suffer little financial loss. Enrollment has dropped considerably, due to the evacuation of many children; the others will be financed by the $5 head tax collected from every adult male wage earner in the Territory. Indian, Aleut, and Eskimo children —as are their parents—are supported by the Federal Office of Indian Affairs.

It is this Federal financial support, which embraces far more than the native population, extending as it does into forestry, wildlife conservation, unemployment insurance and many other costly projects which ordinarily burden state governments, which is the real reason Alaska can reduce expenditures so greatly and still maintain a government. Alaska, as a territory, is dependent upon Congress for most of its financial backing, and the war has brought Alaska into the national-defense picture so vividly that Congress has shown no reluctance to grant its many monetary requests.

Governor Gruening is one of the contributions by the Federal Government, being appointed by the President and not elected by the people. Admittedly a man of vision, with a great capacity for social planning, the Governor is said by his opponents to have made the mistake of planning chiefly for things that Alaskan voters don't want. The income tax is was one item. The Governor's proposal to build National Guard Armories throughout the Territory proved to be another. With Alaska's Big Dipper-and-North Star regiments long since mustered into service with the Regular Army, the Legislature has ben busy patting itself on the back for rejecting the Governor's armories.

N. E. A. Council Has Program For Citizenry to Know World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 — The day of isolation has passed, and unless citizens of the United States can co-operate democratically and constructively with peoples of all lands, the future can bring only an accelerating series of disastrous wars leading to the collapse of civilization, according to a report submitted to the twenty-second annual meeting of the National Council for the Social Studies, a department of the National Education Association, at the Pennsylvania Hotel here.

"Americans must know about other sections of the world and appreciate their culture if a foundation is to be laid for wise international action," the report declared. It called for the gearing of social studies to the war effort and postwar problems.

To this end the report included an eight-point program which called for:

1. In the study of United States history, special attention should be given the world relations—economic, social, and political—of the United States.

2. In all the social studies, especially in civics and history and modern problems at the secondary and adult levels, attention should be given to the techniques for conducting international relations—to the making of treaties, the conduct of diplomacy, the status of international law.

3. There should be surveyed in world and modern history classes the methods and plans by which nations have sought peace through concert of powers, balance of powers, and leagues of nations.

4. Especially in the elementary school, the qualities and characteristics of other peoples should be studied, with justification of diversities as well as likenesses among them.

5. World history and modern history courses should not neglect the background and status of China, India, Russia, and the British Commonwealth.

6. Special units on Canada and the Latin-American peoples should be included in social studies courses, especially in grades four to nine.

7. Courses in American history and civics should give special attention to minority groups in the United States, stressing the values of their heritage and the strength of diversity among groups within the framework of national unity.

8. Imperialism, colonialism, the protection of minorities and elevation of depressed groups should be re-examined with particular reference to the needs of the immediate future.

The report also appealed for increased attention to education for citizenship, study of the democratic way of life, geography, the economic impact of war and reconstruction, correction of racial and national intolerance, civic education, war duties for young citizens, and co-relation between schools and military and industrial services.

Dr. James E. Mendenhall, of the consumer branch of the Office of Price Administration, told the convention that the OPA was enlisting the teachers of America in the job of instructing the public in its programs of price, rent and rationing controls. He urged teachers to help educate the consumers to be managers of their resources, wise buyers of goods and services and users of what they have.

Among other speakers at the national conference on "Social Education in Wartime and After" were Roy, A. Price, President of the National Council; Dr. George N. Shuster, President of Hunter College; Nelson P. Mead, of the College of the City of New York; Austin H. McCormick, Executive Director of the Osborne Association; Howard E. Wilson, of Harvard University; Allan Nevins, of Columbia University; Willa Hayden, of the State Department of Education Maine, and J. R. Rackley, of the State Teachers College, New Britain, Conn.

All U. S. Pilots In Coast Guard

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Navy announced yesterday that effective immediately pilots at all United States ports will be placed in the uniform of Coast Guard Reserve officers and will be under the immediate administration of the Coast Guard.

"By being in uniform," the announcement said, pilots will be "subject to military discipline."

The pilots as well as their vessels and crews will become part of the regular Coast Guard Reserve and will operate "on a full military basis," the announcement added.

In making the announcement, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said that the decision "resulted from a detailed study by the Coast Guard of the wartime problems of pilotage of vessels."

African Labor Victory Plan

By Allied Labor News

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa—A decisive step toward a total war footing for the Union of South Africa—still a long way off—was the recent adoption of a 30-Point Program for Victory by the South African Labor Party.

Keynoted by the demand that South Africa be developed as a major industrial base for the armies of the Middle East, the program declares:

"This includes the mobilization of the entire country, rapid and intensive training of unskilled European and non-European workers, the transfer of workers to war industry; organization of woman power and elimination of nonessential production. The increased industrial personnel required can be found by the application of wartime schemes for the rapid training of new workers of all races, the re-training of transferred workers and the organization of part-time employment of women."

It is especially significant that the Labor Party, which has always represented the minority of relatively highly-paid, skilled European workers, should now propose an industrial program in terms of South Africa's entire population.

Although it does not specifically advocate arming non-Europeans, a proposal which is gaining more and more support in labor circles, it insists that mobilizing the country's full resources involves "creating a much larger and more powerful fighting force, adequately equipped, clothed, armed, armored and motorized, according to the standards prescribed for us by the quality of the enemy forces which have to be defeated."

One object of the Labor Party's proposal "to extend the variety of our production" is to guarantee a sufficient supply of previously imported commodities which are now limited by the shortage of shipping space. Other proposals for avoiding inflation include rationing of food, an inclusive system of price control and farm subsidies along the lines of the parity payments to United States farmers.

Considerable emphasis is put on the necessity for transferring "the resources of the gold mining industry to the production of armaments," in order to boost production of copper, iron and steel. Such suggestions are resisted stubbornly by the mining industry, whose spokesmen in the Government argue that to curtail gold output would wipe out 30 per cent of South Africa's yearly income, ignoring the fact that more useful industrial enterprises would create new sources of income.

G. O. P. Chairmen Group in Midwest

SAINT PAUL, Minn., Nov. 28 (AP) — Formation of an association of Midwest Republican state chairmen, whose primary purpose will be to develop a constructive agricultural program to present to the 1944 Republican National Convention, was announced here Nov. 27.

Two other main objectives of the association, decided upon at a conference of several state chairmen at Ely, Minn., are:

1. To exchange information and campaign plans and develop stronger state organizations in midwestern states.

2. To emphasize a forward-looking viewpoint of the Republican Party of the Midwest and to the problems of the coming years.

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ETHEL H. DAVISON, Corsetiere

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MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
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BAKERY
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Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
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MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
★
Style—Quality—Price

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Chocolate Milk
Cream
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More than 63 Years at the Same Location
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Milk • Cream • Buttermilk
Protected Quality—Through Foremost Dairies' Laboratory Control
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Now Is the Time to:
1. Do all you can for National Defense.
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Phone 400 1305 McGregor Blvd.

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Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

LAKELAND

The Benford Stationery Co.
Gifts of Distinction
125 So. Kentucky Avenue

MIAMI

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MIAMI (Continued)

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-2000
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 618

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston
Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

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See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
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Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS
CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: S-1943 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.
Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

Georgia

ATLANTA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

MILLERS'
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLERS' 64 BROAD N. W.

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

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WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2230 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Canary Birds and Cages
All kinds of supplies for your dogs and cats and other pets.
KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
Phone 5411 519 Third St.

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

NUTTING FLORAL CO.
FLOWERS
for all occasions
Phone 1776 171 Cotton Avenue

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

PURE PEP Thelma
Pure Sure Lubrication
Bill Hunt's Super Service
Pure Oil Products
OFFICIAL AAA SERVICE STATION
Morehead and Tryon Streets
Junction Highways U. S. 74-21—N. C. 27-49

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Droguerie Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(Groceries)

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radlerr
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9 Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring

A. LIPPOLD
Radioapparate aller führenden Marken
Reparaturservice
Schanzenstrasse 10 Tel. 4.12.42
(WIRELESS SETS)

JOS. LEHMANN
Traiteur und Delikatessen
Spalenberg 14 Tel. 2.00.80
(CATERER)

C. DOLDER
Travel Articles
Leather Goods
Aeschenvorstadt 20 M. B. K. G.

MARIA STAMMBACH
Couture Diplomee
Pfluggasse 5 Tel. 4.04.76
First-Class Dressmaking

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne
NOVELTIES IN WOOLLEN CLOTHS FOR Ladies' Wear, also Silks and Embroidery
Au Bon Marché
Berne Spitalgasse 3/7

Wollenhof
Filiale: Marktgasse 50 im Zentrum BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

GELTERKINDEN

J. HAURI-GSELL
Tuch- und Massgeschäft
Couture—Dressmaking
Gelterkinden, bei Basel

CARL HECKENDORN
Watchmaker — Jeweller
Dorfplatz
Tel. 7.71.42 Gelterkinden

INTERLAKEN

RAEUBER & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland

NEUCHATEL

1840 ZIMMERMANN, S.A. 1942
L'EPICERIE FINE PLUS QUE CENTENAIRE GROCERIES

ST. GALL

Wenn man vom Elektrischen spricht denkt man an
Grossenbacher+Co
Neugasse.
Electrical Installations.

M. WAPPLER-FRIDERICH
Multergasse 10
Seide, Sammt- Mercerie
Echarpes—Cravatten—Handschuhe
(Silks and Velvets)

ZURICH

Albrecht Schlapfer
Lintherscherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
IIII
can always be found at
Louies
IIII
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY
IIII

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and Dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

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We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—
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Johannesburg
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CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
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Associated with
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Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street Cape Town

Madame Grace
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E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

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West Street Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service
The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
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For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations etc.
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Electrical Engineers
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Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
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Specialises in:—
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BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
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Buy WHEATALIN Whole Meal Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

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Successor to
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Family Grocers
DURBAN'S LOWEST PRICES
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
PHONE 26321 472, WEST ST.

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
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ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

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OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
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P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

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ROBERTS PRINTER
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LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
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Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
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For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily

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OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS •
• UTMOST VALUES •
• FRIENDLY SERVICE •
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO. JOHANNESBURG
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SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Stockist of
"Panther"
"Dorothy Perkins"
and other well known makes of footwear

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
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Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

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Constantly on exhibition, paintings, etchings, sculpture, by leading Continental and South African Artists
Take lift Third Floor
323-6-7, Grand National Buildings
Cor. Pritchard and Rissik Streets
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For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
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Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
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Specialists in Outsize Frocks, Suits and Two-Piece Ensembles

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25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

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Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
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Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

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High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club
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Jewellers
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"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
NIGHT PHONES:
43-2933 22-1837
24-5026 42-3827

Union of South Africa

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DRY CLEANERS
Will Make Your Clothes Last Longer and Look Smarter.
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138, Church Street, Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
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Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter.
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PYROIL
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Motor Specialists
Panel Beaters. Duco Spraying.
Motor Trimming. Springsmiths.
Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428
373, LONGMARKET ST.

Maritzburg Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road Phone 3387
Branch of
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni, Durban
Phone 61438

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"The Quality Hardware Store"
234, Church St. Phones 3022 and 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
For the Best Gardening Tools, etc.

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Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224, Church St. Phone 2261 and 2262
After Hours 2262 and 2697

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Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
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298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
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Phone 26334 Auckland

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Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
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FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling. Repairs. Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

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Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
400 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

STREVENS
HOSIERY · LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Imper Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for
Men, Women and Children

FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS

"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"

GEORGE COURTS

Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.

Consulting Specialists
in All Men's Wear—Tailoring

Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats

Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.

With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,

Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

DADLEY'S LTD.

High Grade
FOOTWEAR

Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

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Seedsman, Florist

Floral Tributes for all occasions. Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the highest quality. Bedding Plants in endless variety.
Queen Street. Opp. Smith & Caughey
PHONES 40-254, 18-126

PRINTING, Etc.

THE FALCON PRESS
(F. D. KNIGHT)

Tirimoana Road, Henderson
(PHONE)

Auckland
ROBERT A. GUMMER
HARDWARE

Tools, Kitchenware,
Electrical Goods

Tel. 44-025 Herald Bldg. 151 Queen St.

CHRISTCHURCH

HERBERT'S
SHOE STORE

131 Cashel Street, Christchurch
High Grade Shoes
for All the Family
FITTING DONE BY X-RAY

HAY'S LTD.

For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings

GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP

Cycles, Repairs and Accessories
at Bedrock Prices

All Work Guaranteed

Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41 387

WEEKS LIMITED
FOR
GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES

223-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.

WELLINGTON'S
MOST POPULAR
SHOPPING CENTRE

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE

167 Riddiford Street - Telephone 24,010

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington
make the D. I. C.
your headquarters

Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.

D.I.C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

STAR STORES

Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.

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World Wide Photos

Hobbies of the Stars

Like most folks, motion picture and radio stars have hobbies which occupy their avocational moments. (1) Joan Davis, film comedienne, relaxes from the wear and tear of being funny by making artificial flowers. (2) Fibber McGee—James Jordan in private life—radio star—gets a thrill out of making things in his workshop. Jordan made all the lawn furniture for his home, and keeps busy making pieces for his friends and neighbors. (3) Songstress Dinah Shore's hobby is shooting pictures.

Hobby Nobbing

Share Your Hobby

By Irving Bacchus

Making other people happy is the hobby of many generous Americans, whose activities are pursued quietly with no thought of praise. If you are interested in a formula for hobby happiness, share your hobby with others.

Canary birds is the hobby of J. E. Reed of Kalamazoo, Mich. But Reed is no ordinary hobbyist. His birds are shared with people who need a bit of cheer. Reed's "bird library" has circulated the tiny singers over 15 states, and scores of recipients have written their gratitude to the "librarian."

The borrowers furnish transportation, cage, and stand, returning the birds after a stipulated period. The amateur fanciers do a surprisingly good job of caring for their winged visitors, Reed says.

Railroader's Hobby

For nearly four decades the single hobby of a Santa Fe locomotive engineer has been the remembrance of residents adjoining the tracks he followed on his daily run. Daily, Engineer Joe Gerard dropped newspapers and other small gifts to his roadside neighbors.

On Christmas Eve, Gerard packed every nook and cranny of the engine cab with carefully wrapped parcels containing toys, fruits and candies. These he tossed into the yards of youngsters who knew no other Santa. The veteran engineer cherishes many pleasant memories of his hobby.

Making toys for the underprivileged is the hobby of Edward McDonald of St. Louis. McDonald represents a tiny clan of hobbyists who spend all of their spare time creating toys to make one day per year an enjoyable memory for needy youngsters.

McDonald's handiwork has a professional appearance, but is the product of such assorted materials as he is able to procure from interested clubs, friends, and store officials. Sometimes the Christmas list of this industrious hobbyist will include more than 1,000 names.

Toys for Needy

Edwin Jackson, of Milwaukee, has enlisted the aid of 10 friends and their families to pursue the hobby of making toys for needy youngsters. Using donated materials and "assembly line" methods Jackson's hobby team produces hundreds of toys to cheer the hearts of neighborhood youngsters.

Here's another suggestion for hobby sharing. Jot down the hobbies of your friends and acquaintances. From time to time you will be able to aid them in many ways. It may be nothing more than clipping a magazine or newspaper story about some person pursuing the same diversion. If your friends collect small items you can add to the collection with but a little observation and expense.

It's the Language of the Leathernecks

World War II has added new angles to the language spoken by our fighting marines. Some of the latest additions to the leathernecks' glossary include:

Uncle Sam's Party—Payday.
Barmaid—A girl who won't date privates.
Bubble-dancing—Dishwashing.
Bog-pocket—Tightwad.
On the beam—In the know.
Yard Bird—Recruit.
Dinged—Bawled out.
Snow Whites—Nurses.
Chinese Landing (one wing low)—Bad plane landing.
The Iron Inn—Hoosegow.
Whistle Happy—A new barge with new whistle.
Angel's whisper—Bugle call.

Did You Know?

The Western Hemisphere produces half the world's annual cotton crop, four-fifths of which is grown in the United States.

For women welders: comfortable new flameproof work clothes, which afford protection from flying sparks, are replacing bulky asbestos garments.

It is accepted by most authorities that deer came to this continent by way of a land bridge from Asia to Alaska.

A Verse for Today . . .

And hereby we do know that we know him, if we keep his commandments . . . Whoso keepeth his word, in him verily is the love of God perfected.—I JOHN 2:3, 5

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: "Incompetents in Washington must go!" cried the new American Legion commander. As he named no names, not a creature stirred.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Remember when: "It's all gravy" meant 100 per cent profit, not the average restaurant's fricasseed chicken?

Detroit News: Writers to the letter columns of the New York press plead for free rides for service men in the subways. Surely there are less drastic means of acquiring a commando training.

American Ingenuity Aids the War Effort

By the Associated Press

Rockford, Ill.

This is a victory vignette.

It is composed of toil, ingenuity, junk and the hard-working Harringtons.

Some time ago the family owned a three-acre tract on the outskirts of the city, and little else. The 27-year-old twins, Russell and Richard, chopped trees, sawed them into lumber and built a house and shop on the land. They furnished the shop with equipment they pieced together with material gathered in junk yards.

They wrote dozens of letters in a futile effort to get a war contract. Then, in desperation, they sent a note to President Roosevelt. A secretary, in reply, gave them detailed instructions. They followed the prescribed procedure and wound up with an order for tools needed in Rockford factories.

But to their dismay, they discovered they lacked one necessary machine. So they whipped one up from an old lathe, a washing-machine motor, a water pump from a 1926 jalopy and various other parts, and went into production.

About their tasks went the working force of ten—the Harrington twins, their Ma and Pa, their two sisters, sundry in-laws.

James Marks, manager of the War Production Board's local office, went out to inspect the place.

"This," he reminded the Harringtons, "has got to be precision stuff."

He clapped a micrometer on one of the products. It was just what Uncle Sam wanted. The WPB man commented:

"I've seen lots of examples of what wonders American ingenuity and willingness to work can create, but this probably tops them all."

The happy Harringtons grinned.

Poor Motorist

Tires which are 99.84 per cent pure synthetic rubber are now being tested on American highways, but that doesn't mean the American motorist is necessarily going to get any of them.

Solving the Fuel Problem

Office of War Information

"Well, where shall we go? To the Joneses' who've converted to coal, or the Smiths', who have a fireplace?"

In Lighter Vein

A Mistake

"What's that ugly insignia on the side of the bomber?"

"Sh-h-h-h! That's the commanding officer looking out of the porthole." —Froth

Irish Answer

An American soldier in Ireland, anxiously waiting to hear from his sweetheart back home, accosted a native and inquired, "How many mails do you have here a day?"

"Three," was the reply, "breakfast, dinner and supper." —Exchange

NEWS ITEM— LADIES HAND BAGS ARE BECOMING LARGER AND LARGER.

WAIT A MINUTE, HONEY, - I'LL PUT AN EXTRA LEAF IN THE TABLE
WHY NOT SPREAD IT OUT IN THE BACK YARD, MOTHER?
IF YOU'RE STRONG ENOUGH TO CART THAT BAG AROUND, YOU'RE STRONG ENOUGH TO WORK IN A WAR PLANT
WE WON'T NEED THAT FOR OUR WEEK END TRIP-- MOTHER'S TAKING HER NEW PURSE ALONG
AS A WAR MEASURE LET ME SHOW YOU OUR LATEST CASH & CARRY PURSE - THIS COMPARTMENT IS FOR THE BABY, THIS FOR YOUR GROCERIES, THIS FOR ---
SALE OF PURSES
RAWHIDE LUGGAGE CO.
I.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Old-Fashioned Ways Are Out*

By Le Pelley

IF I WERE A GENERAL IN THIS WAR I'D ALWAYS HAVE A SURPRISE UP MY SLEEVE ! I'D ALWAYS DO THE UNEXPECTED ! THAT'S THE WAY TO WIN !
REALLY ?
YES SIR ! FIRST I'D SAIL A FLEET RIGHT INTO MONGOLIA .....
BUT MONGOLIA ISN'T ON THE WATER .....
THERE YOU GO ! JUST LIKE ALL THE REST — STICKING TO CONVENTIONS !!!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Did I Feel Like Two Cents!*

By Rodgers

I was mixed up in my days this morning
Having a holiday in the middle of the week threw me off schedule, I guess-
Anyhow, when the Boss didn't hop out of bed at the usual time, I proceeded to get busy. I didn't want him to be late for school-
I soon found out he had plenty of time to get to school-
Two full days!

The Adventures of Waddles—*And a Bedtime Story, Ted?*

By The Hagers

Reluctantly, we said good-bye To Mandy Lou. Ted wiped an eye.

Said he, "I'll sure miss Mandy Lou. Before she came, what did we do?"

"We mastered our Home Guard routine; We hunted for a submarine . . ."

"I'd like a glass of milk," said Ted. "It's eight o'clock—and time for bed."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toulon

The world does not yet know exactly what happened on November 27 to the warships and forts at France's great naval base, Toulon. The world knows even less about what happened before November 27 to the minds of the officers and men of the French fleet. For both there was tragedy, but also a kind of triumph. They were victims of a fatal effort to be neutral, but also victors finally over Nazi treachery.

Democratic peoples may have difficulty in understanding why commanders and crews could not have made a move for freedom earlier and placed their ships actively on the side of the United Nations. But there can be no misunderstanding their determination not to be used by the Nazis which caused them to scuttle the ships they loved and even to turn the guns of one upon another. And there can be no lack of respect for the heroism and sacrifice which defeated the Nazi plot to seize the fleet.

With their pyre of flaming ships the sailors of Toulon have lighted a torch by which the France of freedom and light men have admired can find herself. By moving into Toulon, after promising not to, Hitler has completed the physical occupation of continental France. By defeating him, the sailors of Toulon have freed France from moral occupation by Lavalism.

The explosions which are reported to have destroyed forts and arsenals and sent sixty ships to the bottom cleared the air of the mental miasma that has clouded France since 1940. This dramatic foiling of Nazi treachery will be heard round the world. It will thrill through all the underground of Europe. It should remove any last doubts from French crews and commanders in the harbors of Alexandria and Dakar. It will make further "collaboration" an affront to the sailors of Toulon. It should help Frenchmen to forgive and understand the hard choice the British made when they fired on French ships at Oran.

Possibly Toulon may also help Britons and Americans to see that many Frenchmen really were trying to be neutral and all the time thought they were resisting Berlin even though they took orders from Vichy. It may even throw a more favorable light on Washington's dealings with the only Government these men recognized. Besides that it is a signal that Hitler desperately fears the French people's love of liberty. Above all Toulon is both a sad lesson and a glowing beacon to all who would reassert that freedom.

Not of Major Interest

Proposed new types of social insurance—compulsory disability, hospital and health insurance—are usually urged by American advocates as labor legislation. How important labor itself thinks they are at this time is therefore of much moment.

The latest evidence is given by the recent convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Boston. The resolutions committee of the C. I. O. singled out twenty-eight topics for convention consideration and had the resolutions on the twenty-eight printed in a leaflet for distribution among the delegates. None of the compulsory insurances was on the list, nor was touched on in the few additional resolutions presented.

The only mention of these new social insurances came in President Philip Murray's annual report of eighty-two pages, and the subsequent report of the Committee on Officers' Reports. This committee took 9,000 words to review Mr. Murray's voluminous document.

The committee simply noted that President Murray had recommended "... adequate provision for unemployment, old age, sickness and disability, including a national health program. ..." The convention accepted the committee report covering many issues at one gulp. There was very little discussion, and none at all of the proposed insurances.

That is the entire extent of the attention given the new social insurance plans in a convention which ran five full days.

Apparently the C. I. O. coincides with President Roosevelt in his comment of a few days ago:

"In time of war the American people know that the one all-important job before them is fighting and working to win. Therefore of necessity, while long-range social and economic problems are by no means forgotten, they are a little like books which for the moment we have laid aside in order that we might get out the old atlas to learn the geography of the battle areas."

Quality, Not Quantity

There is much wisdom behind the request of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures for an end of the double feature for the duration. This request was voted after Lowell Mellett, who is chief of the Office of War Information's movie bureau, argued that the habit of sitting three or four hours, sometimes even longer, "with one's mind afloat in a fictional world," is hardly the best training for the rigors of war.

This does not suggest blanket indictment of movies in wartime. The motion picture industry has shown a very useful attitude toward the war; indeed, Hollywood played an energetic and awakened part in bringing the totalitarian threat home to Americans before Pearl Harbor. Moreover, the movies have been an important—if not uniformly salutary—propaganda medium outside the United States. And one picture such as "Mrs. Miniver" is certainly worth a great many thousand words in bringing Americans and Britons into better understanding.

But criticism of the double feature is justified. Second films consume manpower and materials (already the War Production Board has been compelled to place limits on 35-mm. film); they waste the man-hours of audiences, they preclude the showing of certain messages and documentary films that the Government needs to get over to theater audiences—and one picture at a smaller admission fee would leave more for taxes and war-bond savings.

The double feature was a development of the depression when people wanted escape and had time for it. Today there's a job to be done, and no time to waste, so off with the second picture.

Will This Solve the Problem?

The announcement by the Department of Agriculture that an experimental program for recruiting, training, and placing year-round farm workers will begin immediately is a step in the right direction. But the two groups with which it proposes to experiment do not seem a logical choice to many practical observers.

In essence, the Department plans to move 300 farmers and their families from marginal farms in Kentucky and Northern Wisconsin to farms where labor is needed. The 150 farmers chosen from Kentucky will have a short training period at Ohio State University and will then be placed on nearby dairy farms. The farmers from Wisconsin will be placed immediately.

No one questions the seriousness of the food situation. But the crisis will not be overcome by shifting a few thousand families from submarginal areas. Further, what the experts call "submarginal" and "underprivileged" is not a true picture of the total situation. A backwoods farm of a Northern State may have only two or three cows, a pig or two, and some chickens. The soil may be sandy instead of rich loam. This farmer, however, raises most of the food for his family and livestock. The farm provides all the fuel and shelter. The farmer works in the woods for wages part of the year. To a white-collared student of agricultural economics, this is submarginal. To the family concerned, however, it may be reasonable comfort and security.

The food situation demands clear-cut action. The farm labor shortage will approximate 1,500,000 by July 1, next. Not only must key farm workers be left on the farms, but it would seem that the United States could learn from England's experience and release from the armed services some older men with farm background. Experience and knowledge are as essential for farming as for running a machine.

Boys and girls between 14 and 18 can do much; many women on the farms are already doing men's work. It may be necessary to train a Women's Land Army. The Volunteer Land Corps will be expanded next season. As nonessential industries close down, other workers will be available.

Labor as a whole isn't attracted to the long hours and lower pay of farm work but if the wage level can be adjusted part of the problem might be solved. It is hardly common sense to expect farm workers to labor sixteen hours a day for perhaps $3 when a man or woman can get from $5 to $10 for eight hours in a factory.

Junior doesn't think it would be at all hard to be interned in Hershey, Pennsylvania. Isn't that where all the chocolate bars come from?

"Australian Troops Take Gona"—headline. So Gona's a goner.

Our Readers Say—

Civilized Treatment of Prisoners

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While at the movies I saw a newsreel showing the Japanese receiving medical treatment from the American troops.

A girl in the audience protested vehemently, exclaiming that we should not give the Japs such good treatment when they often behaved so cruelly towards their American prisoners. She made it obvious that she thought the American treatment just a little ridiculous.

It would be sad and discouraging, indeed, if the Americans resorted to the cruel neglect or brutal treatment of pitifully helpless prisoners, which is employed by savages. I heard a Norwegian testify about the deplorable and despotic conditions in Norway. Prisoners in concentration camps are subjected to some of the most inhumane practices. He said it was disheartening that humanity could sink to such a depraved state of thought and tastes.

Surely we do not expect to execute a plan based on such theory and tactics to any vanquished nation or captive fellow human. If this were so no nation could look to any other for a set of worth-while or practical ideals nor would we find safety or conditions likely to rise above a form of barbarism. How could we thus build any lasting peace?

It should be our aim to abolish the concepts based on the slave State motto, "Might makes right," or "an eye for an eye." Living conditions in many State prisons, where are housed some of the worst types of criminals, are better than those in many Nazi-conquered regions. Perhaps it is just as well if we raise the standard of the world by an example of civilized treatment of prisoners of war.

Among some of the Japanese this has begun to take effect, possibly weakening their resistance. They have reported that they liked their stay while prisoners of the American troops, and that, if they could they would not want to return to Japan. They were greatly amazed at our attitude towards them for they were taught that it would be better to commit suicide than to be caught, because the Americans would surely cut off their heads.

Shouldn't we fight this war to a winning conclusion and then take active means for preventing another by avoiding a feeling of ill-will that might eventually result in losing the peace?

DIANA RUDD

Garden City, N. Y.

Public Ownership of Lands

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent editorial cited, with evident approbation, a British plan for postwar rehabilitation of damaged areas. This project, government planned and directed, would include permanent public ownership of the lands and all improvements placed thereon.

This writer cannot believe that plans of this kind, toward socialization, portend the real nature of our postwar future. The rights of human liberty, won and finally made secure in Magna Charta and our own Constitution, are the rights of individuality.

Free men, claiming divine intelligence, demand individual freedom. Abuse of the capitalistic system does not warrant the destruction of that way of living, any more than the error of a would-be mathematician condemns the multiplication table.

I believe that if the outcome of this war is to mean anything at all constructive, it must mean the overthrow of European, Asiatic, and American socialism, and a return to the rights and religion of the individual.

San Francisco — W. E. BATES

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Boxing Him In

The Unconquerables

"The Day Is Coming—"

Janek, for so we shall call him, was a child of the mountains. But as a youth he had developed a mechanical turn, and when 1939 rolled round, the little shepherd boy was no longer recognizable in the city chauffeur, who was then further transformed into an aviation mechanic. When, after weeks of desperate fighting, the Polish forces had to surrender, Janek became a prisoner of the Germans, from whom he escaped to Soviet territory, and then to Warsaw.

There personal tragedy awaited him. His home had been bombed to rubble and his family killed. Although not recognized as an escaped prisoner-of-war, his freedom was shortlived. The Reich had need of laborers. Janek was strong and excellent for farm work, the Germans judged—though Janek did not tell them so—and soon he found himself hired out as forced labor on a German farm.

To the German authorities, the Pole was a serf and they quite overlooked the possibility of his being clever. He laughed as he told the Warsaw lady to whom he had come with a letter from her husband in the Reich, about his "service" to his "employers"; how he, a peasant child, familiar from infancy with farm animals and farm tools, had played the clumsy fool. How he could never remember to feed the cows at the proper time and ruined the milk supply; how he wrecked the wagon and ruined farm tools. In short, how he spoiled everything he touched.

Thus because of his apparent inability to do anything right and the damage he did, he was pronounced worthless and returned to Poland. Back on his native soil, he suddenly was no longer the rustic, heavy-handed bungler. The light which he had so carefully shielded during his labors in Germany, came back in his eyes.

So it was that Janek joined the underground army which is making ready for the "day that is coming"—working stolidly, waiting impatiently—hoping for the orders that will say that the moment is at hand.

"For," he firmly asserted, "the day is coming when 'they' will lack the iron they hurled at us and without it they are worth nothing. Then one of us will handle a dozen of them."

Mirror of World Opinion

An Argentine Speaks

I believe that a break with the Axis is the only stand Argentina can take. Of the twenty-one nations which signed the Rio de Janeiro resolution, only Argentina and Chile have yet to break off relations with the Axis. Not to honor our promise would be to detract from our integrity, to be unfriendly to those neighboring countries which have kept their promises. Moreover, we are isolated and weakened, for our neighbors arm themselves hourly with fleets of airplanes, with warships, guns, tanks, and materials of war. They increase their exports and build up their industries. . . .

Our sovereignty is threatened by the actions of the German Ambassador, Baron Von Thermann, by members of the German diplomatic corps, and by the leaders and partisans of the National Socialist Party operating in Argentina under instructions sent from the Institute for Germans Abroad, in Berlin. The Chamber of Deputies has already taken a stand against these activities subversive to our Nation, and the Senate has done likewise in the discussions of the sinkings of Argentine ships, sinkings which the German Government does not condescend to explain. Our democratic past also calls for a diplomatic break with the Axis Powers. That alone can place us on the side of the nations fighting for freedom.—CONGRESSMAN DAMONTE TABORDA as quoted in *Argentina Libre*, Buenos Aires.

The Wide Horizon

Community War Cabinets

By James M. Landis

National Director of Civilian Defense

We must not be deceived by the sense of security against air attack that has been developed by the growing perfection of our protective machinery. . . . The distance between us and bases in Norway and France has not lessened. What aircraft carrier fleet the Germans possess is still intact. Hitler's temptation to strike at strategic points of American industrial production must have heightened as they churn out an ever-increasing mass of planes, tanks, and guns.

True, our air defenses are better, our control of the seas more secure, but technical development has both increased the range of the bomber and the size of the bomb load. . . . It seems as idle to me to suggest the disbanding of [air-raid protection] forces or the relaxation of our vigilance, because no bombings have occurred, as to suggest the disbanding of a police force because for the moment no murders and no burglaries have been committed. . . .

But air-raid protection is only one phase of civilian defense. It took us some time to learn that. On December 8 after the initial excitement over the declaration of war had died down, life seemed to continue running almost as usual.

But slowly things began to happen. Not only were men going off to war, and industries cutting down on the manufacture of civilian goods, but unaccountable shortages began to develop. First sugar, then rubber and gasoline and cars and things made of steel and suddenly, almost overnight, the trains were full. Then prices started rising, and wages became a complicated problem, and towns started blossoming where there had been nothing before, and that brought problems of housing, of transportation, of schools. . . .

* * *

It is amid these facts that civilian defense began to gather new meaning. We became conscious that for America to be at war, its tens of thousands of communities had to be at war, and to put them at war it was necessary to organize every warlike resource that they possessed. If scrap was wanted, that was their job. If tires had to be saved, that was their job. It was their task to make rationing not only work but work cheerfully. It was their duty to make no unnecessary drain upon materials or manpower or food or medical services. They had to fight this war by throwing overboard what was unessential.

The grim, tough task of getting oneself and keeping oneself fighting this war: that to me, is the rapidly expanding meaning of civilian defense. It is understanding what the demands are upon the community, what its war deficiencies are, what can be done to make it a better fighting unit in this war, and then marshaling its resources to meet these demands. . . . The local defense council is, in short, the war cabinet of the community. . . .

Just as an army is organized from its generals down to its corporals, so that an order quickly reaches the last private in the rear rank, communities must be organized in successive echelons of command down to blocks or manageable neighborhoods. In that way, a war program that demands that millions of people shall do simple things such as save and flatten tin cans, conserve meat, or share cars, can be carried right down to the grass roots in the form of action and not talk. And America's communities will respond. . . .

* * *

This [civilian] army demands no equipment save willing arms and feet, no uniforms other than workaday clothes, no badge of authority other than neighborly respect. But organized and generaled as it should be by the defense council, it will put more meat and eggs and cheese in ships bound for foreign ports, it will put extra years on cars and trains, it will keep more steel furnaces alive that otherwise would grow cold, it will find homes for men and women who must work.

No one today can foresee the end of this war. No one can foretell just where next Spring and next Summer the battle-lines may be. No one can now envisage all the various responsibilities that will be placed upon American homes. . . .

This is only the inevitable fog of war that envelops every fighting command. But because we are in its midst, we dare not be inactive. Instead we have to create in civilian life the mechanisms of civilian warfare that will parry any enemy thrust.

If it is bombardment from the air, we will be organized to deal effectively with its consequences.

If it is a new community sacrifice or a new community effort that is demanded, we must be organized to meet the new demand.

North . . South . . East . . West

Resurgent Minorities

By Frank L. Perrin

No adequate record has been kept showing the steps haltingly taken along the way. Except as human history reminds us of the names and reveals the selfless vision of those who dared to assert and defend the defenseless and subjugated minorities, we rarely stop to realize the measure of gratitude their courage and sacrifice deserve. The theme is worthy of the inspired pen of a philosopher. What great reform, social, political, or religious, has been brought about except by a comparatively insignificant or seemingly inconsequential minority? Powerful majorities, the beneficiaries of liberal perquisites, the dispensers of unquestioned authority, are seldom mindful of the wishes, the hopes, or even the distresses of the submerged minorities.

We all are conscious of this fact as we realize the plight of the victims of war's inflicted hardships and abuses in the conquered and occupied countries and cities just beyond the seas, now just over the horizon. We are conscious, too, of the reserve power within those oppressed minorities to survive, and in surviving to reassert their rights, to prove their power and ability to regain what has been taken from them, and to realize new freedoms of thought and action.

Human ingenuity, understandably enough, seems never to have devised a chart or invented a process by which these greatest of resurgent revolutions may be regimented and conducted without, in the greatest emergencies, resorting to war. There is hopeful promise now that a better way is being thought out and that it will be learned. The course of events, when a degree of international sanity is achieved or restored, leads, logically, to what we in America call the way of democracy, which, when defined and analyzed, is the way of free and equal choice through the ballot box.

* * *

The course and progress of great social and political reforms in the United States bear the identifying marks, like a trail through forests and over mountain passes, of minorities and their idealistic and sometimes practical leaders with courage to espouse what multitudinous majorities have regarded as a lost or hopeless cause. The stalwart in politics who yesterday, or decades ago, underestimated the power and potency of a right idea, has learned, as many have still to learn, that the incubating processes in human philosophies are irresistible and irrepressible.

Those who have watched the operation of what are really evolutionary procedures in beneficial legislation and governmental regulation in industry, in eleemosynary, educational, and purely cultural development in the United States during the past half century are willing witnesses whose testimony fairly and convincingly establishes the fact that initiative rests, generally speaking, with the minorities, singly or in often clumsy unison. There rises from beneath the surface, seemingly, a persuasive and potent influence, first the almost inaudible voice in the wilderness, then the convicting acclaim, which persuades and moves as it will.

* * *

But let none of us be deceived, in our detached relation to governmental authority and present or future prevailing majorities, by the political opportunists who may seek to take to themselves the credit for reform in government not of their own conception or not to their liking. Those who listened quite recently to a debate on the "Town Meeting of the Air" radio program possibly were enlightened or amused. Two of the distinguished speakers were Democrats. A lone Republican Senator from an Eastern State was the sole advocate of the "minority." The Senator took the opportunity during the course of the debate to establish the fact, among others, that in the present session of Congress members on the Republican side had offered many important and constructive bills in aid of the war effort which had been systematically shelved by the majority party, only to be revived and presented later as the bright and progressive ideas of the party in numerical power.

One of these to which the Republican Senator referred was the bill proposing the granting of the mail franking privilege to men in the armed service. This, he insists, was "suppressed" in committee, only to be rewritten by a Democratic member and later passed unanimously. A member of the opposing team in the debate laughingly observed, "That sort of thing always happens with the party in power!"

Well, say we all, let it happen that way. By whatever connivance or parliamentary process of defeatism, jealousy, or partisan selfishness, the voice of an informed and progressive minority cannot be silenced forever. Out of all the debris of defeat and injustice, it will be heard and finally heeded.

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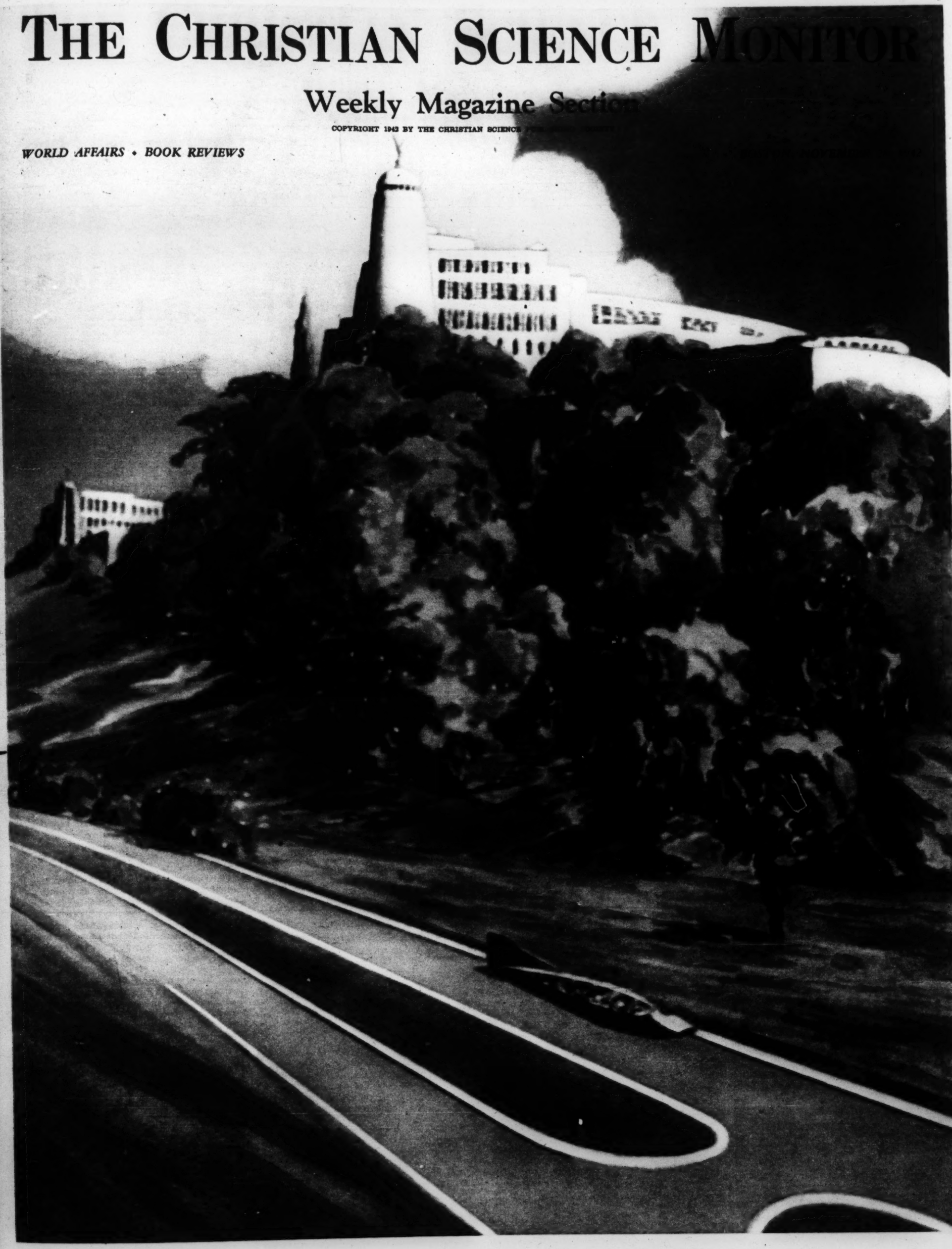
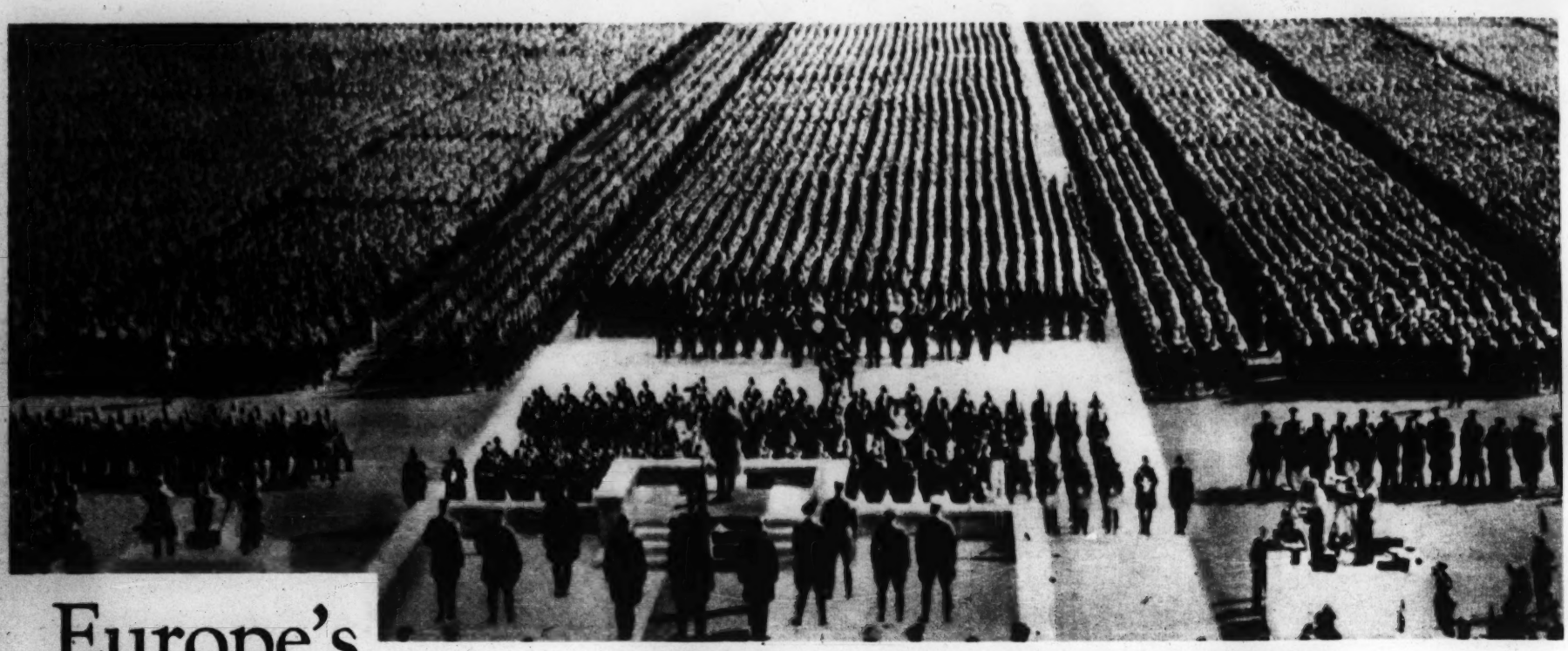


HOW A BRITISH "CASTLE TOWN" OF THE FUTURE MAY LOOK, *Page 8*



HITLER ADDRESSES THE STORM TROOPS AT A NAZI CONVENTION
More Than 100,000 of the Dictator's Ambassadors of Enslavement Gathered on This Occasion

Europe's Civil War Armies

By Egon Kaskeline

Wide World

DR. HEINRICH HIMMLER
Chief of the German Secret Police, Director of the Nazi Terrorist Order

MANY SIGNS indicate that the United Nations' war against Germany and Italy has taken a more favorable turn. In 1942 again, Hitler has been unable to crush Russia. At the same time, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Libyan forces failed to exploit their initial successes against the British. Unrest in German-occupied Europe as well as in Italy is rapidly increasing and the Nazis have neither succeeded in breaking the underground resistance of the subdued peoples nor in destroying the Yugoslavian guerilla-war army.

All observers of conditions inside Germany agree that these failures have greatly impressed the German people. Germany is still far from being beaten and probably her home front will long resist the many blows which the United Nations are able to strike.

Hitler-Germany, moreover, is very different from Imperial Germany, which, incidentally, capitulated only after she had been militarily defeated. The home front in Germany, Italy, and in the Axis-occupied countries has been thoroughly organized before and during the war, and the fascist rulers dispose of important militarized forces which are especially trained for civil warfare and which closely control the population at home and in the conquered territories. These troops, the praetorian guards of the fascist regimes, are devoted to their supreme chiefs and they crush any attempt of revolt on part of the civilian population. In a recent radio address to the German people, Thomas Mann, the great German anti-Nazi writer, has well developed this point: "This time," Mr. Mann declared, "Germany will not break down as in 1918. A people harnessed with the armor of terror cannot collapse. It remains horribly upright, even if all is already rotten under the ironclad." (Es ist nicht wie 1918 als Deutschland zusammenbrach. Ein Volkskoerper der in das Eisen des Terrors geschirrt and geschient ist wie der Euere, bricht nicht zusammen, sondern steht schauerlich aufrecht, auch wenn unter dem Eisen schon alles verfault ist.)

The fascist civil war armies which today control and dominate the European continent have been greatly extended in recent years. The number of police forces and other specialized formations in Germany, German-occupied Europe, Italy, France, and Spain can be estimated at 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 heavily armed officers and men. To these civil war armies must be added the bodyguards of German satellite rulers in Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia, which number more than 100,000 men. As compared to this large army which police the European continent the American authorities dispose of a very small police force to supervise the national territory. According to a recent statement of J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, there are not more than 150,000 policemen throughout the country working hand in hand with 4,300 special agents of the F. B. I.

Germany in modern times has always been rigidly policed. It is not by accident that the German word "Verboten" has become symbolic for German conditions in the eyes of her neighbors. Even under the liberal regime of the Weimar Republic the German police forces numbered more than 140,000 officers and men, including 760 agents of the political police. That is one policeman for every 460 Germans against one policeman for 850 Americans.

Under the rule of Adolf Hitler, however, Germany has become the most strictly controlled police state the world has ever seen. The number of regular police forces has been largely increased while, at the same time, a new and powerful police organization—Gestapo and SS, with their numerous underdepartments—has been set up. Although Nazi authors have spoken of a German police force of 675,000 men, we may assume that today 500,000 to 550,000 officers and men are available to police Germany and the occupied countires, to guard the numerous concentration camps all over Europe and to do the spy work at home and abroad.

* * *

Commander in chief of this powerful force of "order" is Heinrich Himmler, who ranks as a minister in the government of the Reich. Himmler, supreme chief of the German police, is at the same time Reichsleader of the SS troops and director of the Gestapo, the secret police of the Third Reich. He certainly is one of the most dreaded men in Europe and his decisions overrule those of all other Nazi leaders except Hitler's and possibly Goering's. It is significative for the present political situation in Germany and for the role the police are bound to play in a fascist state that Himmler is reported to be considered as Hitler's prospective successor.

The SS stands in the center of Hitler's and Himmler's civil war army. From a protection guard of the early National Socialist movement, the original task of which was to defend party meetings and to break off by force those of political adversaries, the SS (Schutz-Staffel or Elite Guard) has developed to become a large army, which comprises more than 50 highly motorized and mechanized divisions (200,000 to 250,000 officers and men). The SS not only superseded the regular police in their task to supervise the population, but SS men systematically occupied all key positions in the German police. Today, the overwhelming majority of regular police officers are former SS men. The police, thus, virtually became part of the SS. The members of the Gestapo are also recruited from the ranks of the SS. Under the leadership of Himmler, the German civil war army was organized as a homogenous force.

The SS actually represents more than an army of armed praetorians which are well paid and well fed to execute the orders of their superiors. They are the very voice of Hitlerism, the spearhead of National Socialism. These men are trained to become ruthless fanatics who are determined to propagate their creed by fire and by sword. In the eyes of the Nazi leaders, the SS men represent the ideal type of the new master race—he is a kind of Nazi superman. Applicants for the SS must be 18 or over, they must prove to be of pure "Aryan" descent, showing their pedigree back to 1750; and they must represent the "Nordic" type. They pass political and medical examinations before special boards. After acceptance, the new SS aspirants are trained in special schools (Junkerschulen) in Toelz and Braunschweig, where they are educated in Nazi ideology and receive all-round military training. After having sworn the oath of fidelity to the Führer, the young SS man lives in cantonements strictly separated from the civil population, which he has learned to despise. "Their spirit shall be that of the Japanese Samurai," declared a Nazi author. (Heinz Corazza.)

* * *

The main body of this Nazi shock army is the "general SS," which can be considered as the SS reserve formations. Its members remain in civil life and are only mobilized in case of emergency. The combat units of the SS are the "garrison troops (Verfuegungstruppen)," which are professional soldiers and are cantoned in SS centers. After four to eight years of service, the SS soldiers enter the SS reserve. The garrison troops are mobile units equipped with the most perfectioned material: guns, tanks, planes, etc. Special SS formations are the "Death Head Units (Totenkopfverbaende)," which are organized to guard Hitler's numerous concentration camps. These units count 25,000 to 30,000 men and they have tortured and slain hundreds of thousands of innocent people all over Europe. Another SS organization is the "Security Service (SS Sicherheitsdienst)," which was headed by the late Reinhardt Heydrich, who was assassinated by Czech patriots. The action of the Security Service has never been clearly defined in Nazi publications. We know, however, that it comprised the spy organizations of the Nazi party which supervised even the Gestapo.

If the SS is more than a powerful police force, the Gestapo, closely linked to the SS, is much more important than an ordinary intelligence service. Himmler has declared that the Gestapo must be considered as the brain of the SS organizations. The Gestapo has thrown its net not only over Germany but in a sense over the entire world. The acts of the Gestapo are not subjected to the law of the land. In 1935 already the Administrative Court of Prussia declared that the Gestapo was not subject to its jurisdiction, and in 1939 this decision became statutory law. The Gestapo, thus, enjoys immunity and actually became a state within the state. The number of Gestapo agents (not including the informers) is estimated at 25,000. In 1940, 9,500 of them, or almost 40 per cent, were said to work outside the frontiers of the Reich.

This is the first of two articles on Europe's Civil War Armies. Mr. Kaskeline's second article will appear in an early issue.

Japan's Invisible Shipping Reserve

By Paul Wohl

EVER SINCE the siege of Singapore the Allies have been hoping that the length of Japan's maritime communications and her limited reserve of merchant tonnage would put a brake to the oversea expansion of the Island Empire. By Oct. 10 Japan had lost 93 transports, 12 supply ships, and 99 merchantmen. In the Solomons and around New Guinea many more enemy ships have been sunk; scores have been damaged.

But Nipponese ships keep coming, and the supply services of the Mikado's forces are being maintained more than 3,000 miles off Tokyo. Fuel depots have been established on numerous islands from the Gilbert Archipelago to the Bay of Bengal. Troops and equipment are carried to Kiska and Guadalcanal, to Burma and Timor. Reports about raw material shortages in Japan have not been confirmed.

The unexpected strength of Japan's system of maritime transportation is due to four factors: (1) In Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, and the Philippines Japan has gained a solid anchorage for her bridge of ships; (2) her merchant marine turns around quicker than American and European vessels; (3) Japan has been able to divert almost all her fast and modern ships to military purposes; (4) Japanese shipbuilding and repair facilities are greater than generally assumed.

* * *

The strength of Japan's bridge of ships, like all bridges, depends upon the anchorage that supports it. Had the Allies been able to maintain positions permitting aggressive action against the ports of Japan and her principal supply stations on the mainland, Nippon's bridge of ships probably would have collapsed. Instead, Japan has sealed her harbors by forcing the Allies out of bomb range.

In Hong Kong, Saigon, Manila, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia Japan has captured extensive docks, repair shops, and supply stations which provide her merchant marine with secure bases close to the theaters of war, shorten her maritime routes and accelerate the turnaround of ships. Although many permanent installations have been blown up, enough was left that the enemy could use. Docks and piers are difficult to destroy. It took the Japanese only a few days to repair the causeway to Singapore Island.

Today, Japan's bridge of merchant ships is anchored all along a demicircle from Manila to Batavia and Rangoon. To Australia and India this means what the establishment of Allied bases in Brest, Bordeaux, and Algiers would mean to Hitler and Mussolini, or what Axis bases in Bermuda and Puerto Rico would mean to the United States. In reality, Japan's present position is even more favorable. Three and a half thousand miles of ocean separate New York from Bordeaux, but the routes from Nippon to Manila, Batavia, and Rangoon are studded with islands, roadsteads, and harbors. Bermuda and Puerto Rico would be within easy bomb range from the continental United States, whereas most of Japan's new anchorage in South Asia can be reached with difficulty only by long-range raiders or from precariously supplied bases in India and China.

* * *

In proportion to her total tonnage, Japan has a greater number of ships than the Allies. The average tonnage of a Japanese merchantman is around 2,400 gross tons against an American prewar average of 3,400 tons. Wartime shipbuilding increases the average size of Allied ships.

In the Philippines and in the Malayan campaign, the Japanese frequently used ships of 500 tons and less. According to Lloyd's, there were almost 900 ships of this type under Japanese register in 1939—246 of them less than five years old—and all seagoing. In reality, there must have been more than twice this number. Japan is the only maritime country which never listed her composite ships between 300 and 100 tons, allegedly because their measurement could not be established according to the usual rules.

It is much more difficult to sink between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of shipping consisting of 40 and more small ships than to torpedo or to bomb three large Allied cargoes.

Japan has the world's fastest tanker fleet; her tankers make 18 knots against 16½ knots of America's Liberty ships.

There are proportionally more middle-sized ships from 1,000 to 4,000 gross tons under Japanese registry than in the American and British mercantile marines. For fast, long-distance transportation of bulk commodities, Japan has a substantial number of large and modern motor ships of more than 10,000 tons. There are relatively few Japanese vessels of the 7,000 to 8,000 gross ton standard type of the Allies.

This peculiar composition of her merchant marine has enabled Japan to assign to the various types of ships tasks for which they are best suited and to obtain maximum results with a minimum of tonnage. The small units seem to have been withdrawn to home waters, the fast and more valuable large vessels ply secure sea lanes between Formosa, Indo-China, and the new bases on the fringe of the South China and the Java Seas, whereas the actual combat zone is provisioned by middle-sized units which pick up supplies from depots at the southern anchorage of the bridge of ships.

The vast labor supply in Asiatic ports and certain technical devices adopted by the Japanese merchant marine facilitate these operations. Most Japanese vessels have more hatches and holds than similar types in other countries. The average rate of loading and unloading in America is 30 tons per hatch an hour. If a vessel has six hatches instead of four it can stow and break out 180 tons instead of 120 tons an hour, leave port several days earlier and turn around quicker than a vessel with less holds.

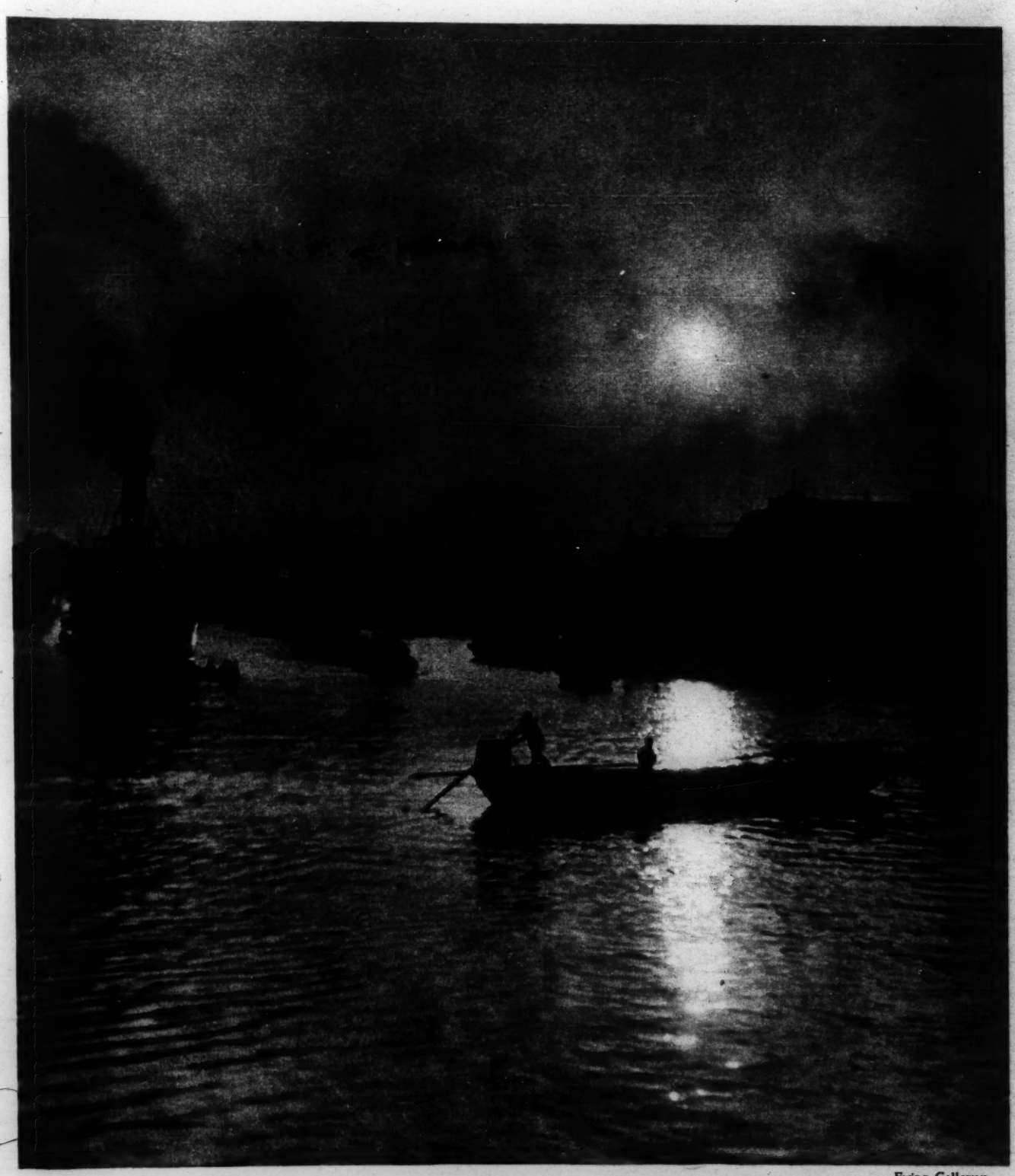
The entire Japanese shipping policy has been predicated upon shortening the stay of ships in port. Many larger merchantmen are equipped with hold cranes which enable a ship to discharge at least 45 tons per hatch an hour instead of the customary 30 tons handled by manual labor.

In America and Britain shipowners as well as labor are generally opposed to these devices; shipowners because additional hatches and hold cranes somewhat reduce the stowage capacity of a ship, labor because they reduce the demand for stevedores. American and European vessels, moreover, have longer trade routes than most of Japan's shipping, and on longer routes speed of transportation and carrying capacity are relatively more important than the time a ship spends in port. What American and European shipping needs most are fast ships with maximum stowage space, and such are the ships built in European and American yards.

Today, the quick turn-around of her merchant marine allows Japan to transport a greater amount of supplies with less tonnage. Another advantage is the replacement of modern units in Japan's home trade by a vast number of small vessels. These ships may not be ocean-going in the modern sense of the word, but they are as effective in inter-insular and coastal shipping as the schooners which America is employing in the Caribbean.

Before the invention of all-iron and steel steamers the cities of China and Japan received and shipped hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of tons of commodities of all kind in junks and various other small craft. For much of her civil supplies Japan can revert to similar forms

(Continued on page 13)



Ewing Galloway

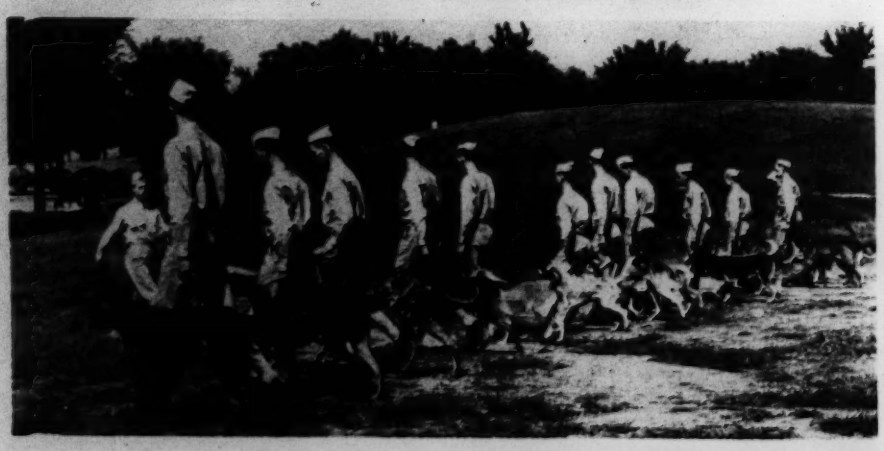
JAPAN'S LARGE SHIPS ARE SUPPLEMENTED BY MYRIADS OF SMALL CRAFT

This View of Harbor of Osaka at Sunset Gives a Hint of Nippon's Marine Resources in the Battle of the Pacific

A "HUSKY" GROOMED FOR DAILY INSPECTION

DOGS ARE WEIGHED IN WHEN THEY ARRIVE IN CAMP

MARCHING IN COLUMNS OF THREES, FRONT ROYAL, VA.



TEACHING THE DOGS TO MARCH "AT HEEL"

The Wags

By Mary Hornaday

DOGS MAY BE AMONG the great heroes of World War II. "You'll be hearing from some of these before the war is over," predicted a trainer at the Army's new canine reception center at Front Royal, Va.

Here private pets, enlisted for the war's duration, are being taught to use their keen senses of sight, smell, and hearing for seeking out enemy invaders, and performing other military duties.

Each dog will be assigned a definite task like any soldier. Some are being trained as messengers, others as sentries, as first-aid dogs, and even as airplane spotters.

In training along with the dogs are specially selected soldiers who accompany the dogs to their posts and continue their training until they get accustomed to their new masters. Expert civilian trainers are in charge of the corps at Front Royal.

The canine corps has been dubbed the "Wags," though that title is entirely unofficial. It is not an entirely accurate designation. There's not a lot of friendly tail-wagging among the dogs at Front Royal.

The Army dog is as severely disciplined as any Army rookie. If he can't make the grade, he is sent back home. All Wags are recruited through Dogs for Defense, Inc., a private organization of dog fanciers, with headquarters at 22 East Sixtieth Street, New York City.

To be accepted for Army training, a dog must be fairly large, in good health, from one to five years old, and have a fearless disposition. Female dogs, the soldiers say, are easier to train, but males usually make the best fighters.

Individual qualifications of the dog, such as its temperament and ability to learn and follow commands, are more important than the breed.

Oddly enough, two breeds originally developed in Germany are proving to be the best attack dogs. One is the Doberman Pinscher, bred to fight bandits in Thuringia, and the other is the German Shepherd, long outstanding in police work.

Among the 500 dogs in training at Front Royal as attack dogs are Airedales, Boxers, Collies, Retrievers, Great Danes, Bulldogs, Afghans, Dalmatians, and Irish Spaniels.

People are willing to lend their pets to the Army for various reasons. Some masters have gone into the Army. Others have gone out of the kennel business and into war plants. Still others have made a great sacrifice of a close companion for the sake of helping win the war.

Dogs, like many Army rookies, sometimes get a touch of homesickness after they arrive at camp, but are usually over it before their basic training has been completed. Masters are kept informed of their dog's location and often write the commandant to know how their pet is doing.

Under contract with their owners, the Army has promised to return the dogs after the war, but the chances are that their days as pets are over once they have entered the Army. While cruelty is not allowed, even in the training of attack dogs, rousing the animals to necessary ferocity is accomplished by the use of annoyance and discomfort. The dogs are trained to attack men in padded suits the minute they are given the signal. A good attack dog will hang onto his victim even when knocked against a stone wall. The minute the "let go" signal comes, he must be willing to relinquish his grasp.

Less combative dogs are being trained to seek out and give first-aid to men wounded in battle and to carry messages where radios fail. Newfoundlands, St. Bernards, and Great Pyrenees, with a long tradition of this type of service in their background, are being used for these purposes. Dogs with keen sense of hearing are being trained for a job new to canines —the spotting of airplanes before the noise of their motors is perceptible to the human ear.

Use of dogs in warfare is not new, but the scale and hazards of their service is being enlarged in World War II. In the first World War, a number of countries used dogs to carry messages and seek out wounded soldiers. The British used dogs to carry ammunition to soldiers and first-aid packs to wounded men during

THE KENNEL AREA AT THE ARMY Q. M. DEPOT, FRONT ROYAL

the Lib[illegible]mpaign. Russ[illegible] used dogs t[illegible] sleds carry[illegible]jured soldiers [illegible] points where th[illegible]ight be treated.

Dogs live well in the Wa[illegible]t with no frills. Each has a celotex kennel with a front porch. They get fed heartily once a day on a meat compound. Of course, if one's neighbor gets disturbed by a strange sound in the night and begins to bark, it is difficult not to wake up and bark yourself. Some of the new dogs bark so much in camp, they lose their voices. For advanced training the dogs are moved further up the mountainside, where they seldom see anyone but their trainers.

One shepherd pup, led from his kennel for display purposes, plainly indicated he was ready for a good romp, but the minute the trainer commanded: "Can you sit?" he went down on his haunches and let the trainer march on without him.

"Can you down?" shouted the trainer, with a downward motion of his hand. The dog went down flat with his stomach against the ground.

"Can you come?" invited the trainer, and the dog hurried to catch up with him.

Training methods and signals are generally military secrets, because, if they should fall into the hands of the enemy, the wrong person in a hand-to-hand altercation might be giving the orders. The efficient dog would know which order was coming from his master by the sound of his voice.

After completing training covering a period of four weeks or longer, depending on the task to be performed, the dogs will be issued by the Quartermaster Corps to the services requisitioning them for active duty. Most important immediate need for members of the canine corps is as sentries to guard camps, posts, beaches, munitions plants, and possible invasion points.

Because of the demand for the dogs, the Army recently established two new training centers at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, Quartermaster Remount Depot; and at the Western Remount Area at San Mateo, Calif. Dogs for Defense, Inc., will continue to act as the Army's dog procurement agency for the new training centers as well as the Front Royal School.

The Army has recently begun to share its canine corps with the Navy and with the Coast Guard. Members of these two branches of the service are taking instruction in dog training along with soldiers at Front Royal. Most of the men selected for the canine service have either run kennels or been fond of pets in civilian life.

The Wags put on an exhibition of ladder climbing, wall-hurdling, and burning-hoop jumping about once a week at Front Royal, but thus far they haven't done much showing off for the general public. [illegible] now there is a waiting list for the Canine Corps, so advertisement isn't badly needed. However, so numerous have been requests for Wag exhibitions in all parts of the country that the commanding officers of the corps are thinking of setting up a show unit, similar to the "This Is the Army" cast, so exhibitions will not interfere with the general training program.

THROUGH THE INTRICATE MOVEMENTS OF CLOSE-ORDER DRILL

Official U. S. Army Photos; U. S. Army Signal Corps

DOGS IN ADVANCED TRAINING SIT UNTIL GIVEN RISING SIGNAL

Sing a Song of Sixpence

By Irving Schwerké

I HAVE a particular fondness for singers. Singers are extraordinary people, not only because they sing and embellish our lives, but for many other pertinent reasons. It also happens that, if they are never quite so extraordinary as they themselves seem to believe, they certainly are more extraordinary than—other singers like to admit!

One thing I like about singers is their generous appreciation of each other. They take such undisguised pleasure in each other's successes and triumphs, and, when one of their clan makes a fiasco, cracks on a high note, is hissed by the public, or unfavorably noticed by the critics, the spectacle of their sorrow is bewildering to contemplate. While, as to the singing teachers and maestros, those remarkable people who can "build" voices—going nature one better all along the line—and each one of whom is the sole and last repository of "the only true method"—but that I had better leave for another chapter. So, paraphrasing Monsieur Choufleuri of the popular French play, I go on to say, *"Oui, j'aime les chanteurs! Ah, ce que je les aime!"*

I love to listen to singers, love to read and write about them, love to associate with them, and, on occasion, to tinkle their accompaniments on the piano. In charming friendship I have known a host of them, the gamut of my acquaintance beginning with many who should never have taken up vocalization, and mounting to the greatest of the great; among these latter (to name only a few) being Minnie Hauk, Borgatti, Erb, Caruso, Battistini, Emma Nevada, Marchesi, Norena, Muratore, Scalchi, Calvé, De Reszke, Davidova, Sembrich, Bréval and Adelina Patti. Dear Patti, who, in a treasured letter, summed up her views on music by saying, "I consider music the greatest of all the arts because it knows how to weep with those who are sad and to laugh with those who are happy." Dear, dear Patti!

* * *

Felia Litvinne, the great Wagnerian soprano and contemporary of Marchesi, had long since retired from the stage when she was induced to give a last concert in Paris. It was a memorable event, especially to those of us who had not heard Litvinne in her prime. The hall (Gaveau) was packed with admirers, all of them sad because of the evening's tone of finality. All gave Litvinne a new admiration for the masterly way in which she surmounted the physical difficulties and vocal shortcomings with which she now had to contend; and where many another singer has been known to bluff it out and pretend, Litvinne had no illusions about her powers or the condition of her organ. A week or so before this concert, Litvinne invited me to take tea with her. Handing me my cup, she said, "I hope you will come to the 'subterranean' recital which I am planning."

"I shall be the first one there!" I exclaimed. "But tell me, what do you mean with 'subterranean'?"

"Oh," she demurely replied, "you see, I no longer have any high notes, so I have arranged a program the entire *tessitura* of which is fully two stories under the ground!"

If Litvinne's singing on that occasion was "subterranean," its artistic effulgence caused her hearers to soar above the clouds. . . .

Mention of the Salle Gaveau, in Paris, reminds me of a successful recital given there by the American tenor, Richard Crooks. As I was leaving the hall, I overheard two society ladies exchanging ideas on the evening's entertainment.

"He sings very well, doesn't he?" remarked the one wearing the sables.

"Yes, he does," agreed the one enveloped in mink. "And when he is in good voice, he is almost as good as—as—hm—as Gary Cooper!"

Another incident that took place in the Salle Gaveau is associated with Marian Anderson, the American Negro singer. When Miss Anderson first came to the French capital, Paris knew very little about her, though it subsequently accorded her some of her most brilliant successes. Desirous of presenting her to the "right" musical people, Alexander Tansman, the modern composer, one of the singer's admirers, invited a numerous crowd to his studio to meet Miss Anderson and hear her in a short program. Most of us were so enthralled that we not only attended the concert which Miss Anderson gave shortly thereafter, but invited as many guests as we could afford, mine being two internationally known sopranos, the one of former years, the other still active in opera and recital. Knowing my vocalists, I saw to it that they did not sit together, and placed one in the last row in the hall, the other in the first.

* * *

Miss Anderson's singing produced the expected sensation. During the intermission, I sought out my two soprano guests.

"How do you like her?" I asked.

"I am sitting too far away from her to be able to judge," said she of the last row.

"I am sitting too close to her to be able to judge," quoth she of the first!

I have yet to meet the singer, male or female, who underestimated himself or the uniqueness of his voice and art. On those scores singers are never pessimistic, and that positive quality in their characters is one of the things that makes them so attractive. Having raised the point, I fondly recall a fashionable dinner in London, at which the conversation drifted to a discussion of the human race, of which entity practically every one at table proffered a different classification. One separated mankind into five classes, one into ten, another into twenty, another into none at all, and so on. All the talk was diverting, and some of it almost illuminating.

"Humanity can be divided into only two classes," spoke up the bejeweled exponent of colorature, next to whom I had the honor of sitting.

"Only two, Madame? No more than that?" queried the host with a cynical smile.

"Only two!" came the emphatic rejoinder.

"How do you make that out?" the host persisted.

"There are two classes and no more," the cantatrice explained, her fingers wandering idly over a chain of diamonds and emeralds, fruitage of her popular trills and high C's. "There is the intelligent class and there is the unintelligent class. The intelligent class comprises everybody who likes me, and the unintelligent class—unfortunately by far the most numerous!—comprises those who do not like me!"

"Oh, Logic," sighed our host, "thou art a woman and thy name is Soprano!"

* * *

It happened that, at one of my Paris tea parties, I had the pleasure of introducing two well-known sopranos to each other. One was a sort of specialist in *lieder*, the other an adornment of the lyric stage.

After I had made the presentation, the *lieder* singer inquired, "What did you say your name is, Madame? I did not quite understand." ("Something brewing," I said to myself, for I always make introductions distinctly.)

"I am Madame Y," answered the dramatic soprano.

"That sounds as if you were Arabian, Madame," returned Madame X.

"Nonsense, Madame, I am French."

"So am I!"

"Is that so? It seems that you are a singer, Madame?"

"Yes, but not of opera!"

"That may be your mistake, Madame.

(Continued on page 15)

Culver Service, Brown Brothers

LEGENDS HAVE GROWN UP ABOUT THEIR GREAT SINGING ABILITIES

Adelina Patti (Left) Was Famed for Her Coloratura and Compass. Richard Crooks (Center) and Marian Anderson (Top) Are Widely Popular on the Radio and in Concert. Felia Litvinne (Right) Was a Great Wagnerian Soprano

THE GREAT NEBULA OF ORION (CENTER) IS A MILLION TIMES FARTHER THAN THE SUN AWAY FROM THE EARTH Wide World
Its Light, Traveling 186,000 Miles a Second, Requires 1,600 Years to Reach Our World

The Expanding Universe

By Albert Field Gilmore

THE UNIVERSE is on the move; that is to say, the thoughts of men are constantly lifting their horizon toward that unreachable something called infinity. The astronomers are leading the way in this thought expansion so far as the material universe is concerned. Not so long ago they told us that they had discovered stars that were a million light years distant. Then as their vision reached farther into limitless space, we were informed that the new discoveries were a hundred million light years distant. Now we are told that some of those distant neighbors are found to be at least 200,000,000 light years from the earth. When we learn that light travels 186,000 miles a second, the idea of a luminary 200,000,000 light years away poses a mathematical symbolism quite beyond human comprehension. Like the present war expenditure, it is something to stare at and wonder. This expansion of the astronomer's thought is but an example of what is taking place with the inhabitants of this small but, to our sense, very significant body we call the earth. The whole situation is mental and must be approached from this standpoint to be at all intelligible.

To come back to earth from this brief excursion into the realm of limitless space, we are convinced that from the first appearance of men on this planet to the present day their thoughts have steadily unfolded. The region known to primitive man must have been very limited. Yet to him it was the earth. The size of the world known to the contemporaries of the Founder of Christianity was but a limited region as compared with the entire earth's surface. Leif Ericson made daring excursions into the great unknown. Marco Polo lifted the horizon of mortals, increasing their knowledge. Christopher Columbus, master mariner, plunged boldly into the west and discovered a continent, a new world. He extended the horizon of men far toward the setting sun.

There followed other adventurers, sailing north and south, east and west, until the globe was encircled and nothing more was to be discovered except the forbidden polar regions. Then under the eyes of enterprising explorers, Peary and Amundsen, and later of air pilots, these last frontiers have been conquered and the world has been revealed in its entirety. The few remaining regions which have not been minutely explored are open to the air-minded, who are able to set their ships down on the bosom of any inland lake, however remote from the centers of civilization. So we may conclude that the adventures of the explorer are no longer to reveal new regions of earth, but rather to make unexplored, yet located territory, better known.

This, however, relates merely to physical or geographical limitations. It by no means signalizes the end of exploration and expansion of unknown regions in the mental. And it is these very unfoldments that are bringing ever wider horizons to mortals, even though earth-bound they seem to be. That is to say, expansion of the universe really lies in the expansion of the mental, of human consciousness, reaching ever farther and farther into the infinite realm of consciousness which includes all that is real and permanent. This is not always recognized by those earnest savants who are so valiantly and with such devotion exploring the highways of mind.

It will be recalled that when Einstein launched his thesis of relativity upon an amazed world, he stated that in order to reach the conclusions he sought, he had been obliged to discover and develop a new system of mathematics. And of the results, he stated that probably not more than five, and surely not more than seven, persons in the world could understand the intricate reasoning involved; and he added that at least four of these were Italians. Where, oh, where! did he go for this new system of mathematics? was the cry sent up by wondering multitudes.

Where, indeed, except into that mental realm wherein is no limitation, no fixed horizon beyond which there is no venturing. The mental processes of this great adventurer, acknowledging no limitation, reached out to that intelligence which is infinite to find and grasp that of which he was in need. One can but applaud this modern Columbus who, pushing out boldly, refusing to accept limitations of fixed bounds, sought and found a new system of computation, mental to be sure, but nonetheless useful to the bold discoverer.

This but exemplifies the pushing out of the bold and adventurous into unknown mental regions, reaching for those new horizons, the lights of which illumine human experience. It is this mental attitude that has led to innumerable discoveries and inventions which have increasingly lifted the burdens from weary shoulders, making possible grand opportunities for human betterment. That many of these discoveries and inventions have been put to destructive and wicked purposes does not destroy the fact of unfoldment. It merely signifies that these adventurers in the realm of possibility have not been accompanied by equal unfoldments in the moral and spiritual realms. The material has, it seems, temporarily at least, outrun that spiritual progress which alone will safeguard humanity from the self-destruction inevitable, unless its limitless wonderments are counterbalanced by an understanding of the realities, of the spiritual values of the universe, the universe of infinite Being.

Invention has outrun the spiritual in human thought. To prove that this is true, one needs but to look about. The terrific struggle in which the whole world is engrossed would have been impossible but for this fact. Expansion of the things that are seen has so far excelled the development of interest in and understanding of the things unseen, that the whole social economy is terribly out of balance; has become thoroughly one-sided. The balance is to be redressed, that is the problem awaiting the peacemakers when the clash of arms has ceased.

The query arises, Will the free peoples of earth, having become convinced of the utterly unsatisfactory development in the material, now seek new horizons, now venture into the realm of reality, the eternally spiritual, where forever are found the only values that are permanent? Here is opportunity for unlimited exploration. Here are regions waiting exploration and utilization which promise endless reward. Here abide the peace and brotherhood which mortals are poignantly and wistfully seeking. As these new discoveries are brought into human experience, the problems of humanity which seem at present to stimulate antagonisms, racial, religious, cultural, will be resolved. For the chief purpose of these new adventures will be to promote the type of unity on earth which symbolizes the true brotherhood.

These unexplored regions are not separated from us by millions of light years as are the heavenly bodies, but are near at hand, waiting to be occupied by those seeking surcease from the turmoil of human experience. No new inventions are required, no enormous optical instruments to make these "things" available. An humble and contrite spirit, an earnest desire to lay hold of the permanent, these are the means of approach to this region of untold blessings.

Two types of thought will seek mastery in the New World. The one will be a self-seeking effort to re-establish a world order of privilege and material domination. The other, actuated by a deep conviction that only the spiritual will endure, will strive mightily to lay a foundation of Truth, the chief stone of which will be the spiritual values of the Sermon on the Mount, bound together by the cement of brotherly love. These savants, with a distant vision, reaching far beyond any material horizon, envisage something of the blessings of the promised land waiting to be appropriated by burdened humanity. The conviction is fixed with these far-sighted explorers that unless humanity has had its fill of the husks of mere material gain; unless the theory of the right of might has been completely exploded, there will still remain a barrier to the spiritual attainments which alone mean a great and lasting peace. It is increasingly manifest that the old order has egregiously failed. For 19 centuries the teachings of the great Galilean have been knocking at the door of human consciousness to be accepted only by comparatively few. Now that the situation is beyond resolution except with the intervention of a Power higher than human will, a Power that is at hand awaiting the opportunity to bring lasting peace, is increasingly apparent. Increased spiritual vision, great earnestness of purpose, coupled with profound humility, will take the peacemakers into that realm of consciousness where possibilities of good, of eternal blessedness are without bound. In that realm of infinite intelligence the true adventurer may boldly set forth in the perfect assurance that he may therein reach the ultimate of desire, for this is the one boundless and infinite universe.

Will the Castle Come Back?

By Ian G. Walker

BEFORE THIS AGE of great inventions, castles in Europe often formed the nucleus of townships. They had courtyards surrounded by high, thick walls in which their owners lived, and underneath were strong foundations and dungeons.

Within the cities of the future I visualize "castle towns" covering many acres. Based on present-day needs, the courtyards become shopping centers, with the castle's inner walls terraced for shops. The outer walls, also terraced, accommodate citizens' homes. Dungeons, a relic of the past, are replaced by air conditioning, communal hot water, and lighting plants, etc., for serving the houses and shopping areas. Cinemas, cooking centers, garages, traffic routes, etc., are in the foundations.

Within the cities are approach areas reserved for traffic between cities and factories. Business areas are kept for professional business. Each area is separated by open spaces allotted to sport, historic buildings, and blending with the countryside.

The grouping, especially castle-town design, offers a natural basis for the landscapist's work. Protected shopping areas are gay with exotic blooms. Cities' architects, knowing the value of scented flowers, vegetables, and trees for ornamentation and utility, leave spaces outside the terrace dwellings and in and around approach and business centers. Thus the landscapists merge everything in with the surrounding countryside.

As landscape gardener, my privilege is beautifying architectural surroundings. From knowledge gained there, in conjunction with experiences as Billeting Officer and Surveyor on A. R. P., I've attempted to design an Experimental City as a theory, not a rigid plan.

To illustrate how it might replace an existing town, I chose Redhill, England, for its site. Some drawings show a conglomeration of rows of houses facing one another, gas works, railways, roads, shops and factories. Occasionally beautiful church spires try to reach pure sunlight and air. This is a typical example of conditions in many towns today.

Other drawings show the same areas after reconstruction. Ends of castle towns are seen on high ground, trees and commons blending them in with the countryside. One drawing gives an aerial view of most of the Experimental City, so let us use it to explain its principles.

The approach area "in top right-hand corner" consists of airfield, car park, station, hotels, and factories. The whole, surrounded by low belts of remunerative flowers, fruit, and timber, fits it into the countryside. This general arrangement gives quick economic transport of factory owners and their goods. Workers have ideal conditions, and visitors' first and lasting impressions are of beauty combined with efficiency.

The business area "in bottom right-hand corner" has one main building sectionalized for banks, solicitors, stock-brokers, etc. Municipal authorities have chief position, with the Mayor's parlor on top, so that from his dignified position he surveys the city under his care.

Terraces with trees and snack lunch counters are provided where secretarial staffs lunch in pleasant surroundings. Roof garden bar, helicopter landing roof, and service flats serve buinessmen with country homes.

Business area is thus 100 per cent efficient, for every firm is easily found, employers and staffs work under ideal conditions, and one-block maintenance is cheaper than having offices scattered in all directions, as today.

The castle towns made up of shopping and residential areas are seen at top and bottom of aerial drawing.

The shopping centers cannot be seen. They are the castle's courtyards or market squares, which, incidentally, are all shapes, and are gay with gardens where shoppers rest and buy refreshments.

Shopping terraces completely surround the squares, and the whole areas are covered by transparent roofs; one can be seen along center of top castle. Climatic conditions are thus controlled. Shoppers and assistants have benefit of air-conditioning, even temperatures, and perfect lighting at night.

Under the bottom terraces are entrances to theaters, skating rinks, etc., also garages for residents' cars or flying devices, and parks for country shoppers' cars.

The residential areas are seen on terraces on the castle's outer walls. Being built over communal hot water and air-conditioning plants, refuse collecting centers, etc., connection and service charges are minimized.

The terraces vary in width, direction, and length, giving variety. On and between them are mainly individual houses, and occasionally blocks of flats, designed by many architects; so that individual wishes are primarily catered for.

Every house has a terrace garden in front. There are also nurseries, schools, play gardens; and inns and restaurants sometimes go right through to the shopping centers.

Many houses gain seclusion through high walls separating each plot. Others have communal terraces, and because all are on terraces the ones above and below are hidden. The result is that every person, in particular the children, has country benefits, beautiful views, sunlight and fresh air.

The approach area deals with the external traffic. Railways and main roads free from houses go right through the city, into which castle residents' cars filter. Clover-leaf formations deal with main road crossings; and through passengers are attracted by the city's external beauty, untroubled by pedestrians. All these points are verified on drawings.

Internal traffic, that is, within the castles and between them and approach and business centers, is confined to lifts, moving stairs and covered moving ribbons with seats attached. Thus residents going to and from shops or work never get wet or waste time queuing for buses and tubes as today. Children go through their back doors and are taken in safety to schools by the moving ribbons. No traffic disturbs the terraces, either, for these ribbons are inside the castle walls. Advertisements are restricted to covered ways, where they may be seen by all. Of course, many walks are available, passing through lovely, useful common land.

The age of individual flying devices is prepared for through terrace gardens and absence of overhead wires.

In Experimental City the landscape gardeners rightly come into their own. Leaving good trees seen on drawings, planting new ones, and having cascades of flowering, fruiting, and scented creepers, etc., over the terraces, they merge the city into sport-giving and productive countryside. Moreover, through castle-town construction, they reclaim for easily maintained commons areas once occupied by squalid or badly arranged buildings.

How could Experimental City help in reconstructing partially bombed towns and present bad areas? It proposes that every town have first an idealistic plan for its gradual reorganization. This must be revolutionary; traffic problems, education, and, above all, Christianity demand it.

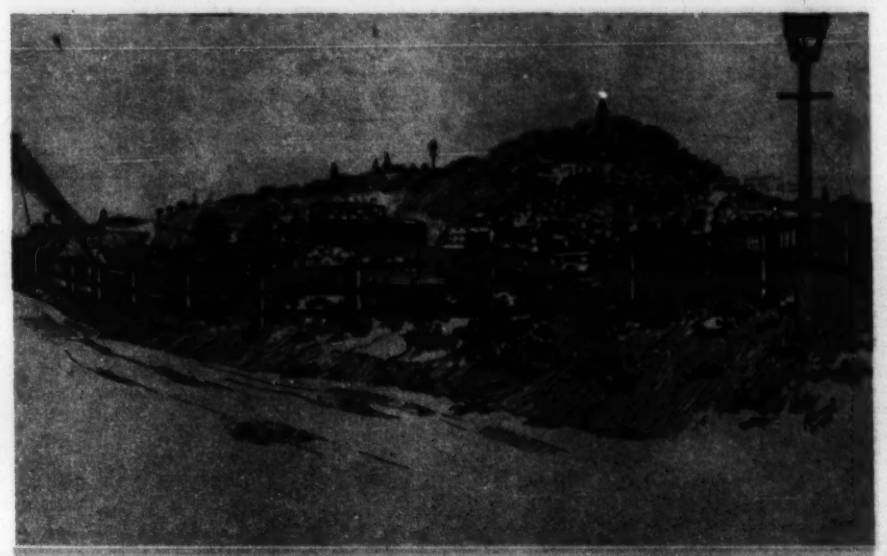
It does not suggest everything being scrapped, or a particular style adopted, for lovely trees, fine buildings, and places of worship are retained and shown to advantage, dictating the design and character of the towns. It advocates the gradual grouping of approach services and factories and business offices.

Its castles indicate how bad or devastated residential and shopping areas might be rebuilt, giving advantages of town, country, individual dwellings, skyscrapers, and flats, without their usual disadvantages.

Its general planning shows how building space can be reduced, giving more land for pleasure, local country produce, and merging with countryside. The grouping offers economy and efficiency in upkeep. The traffic ideas, particularly moving ribbons, might be used to advantage in certain places.

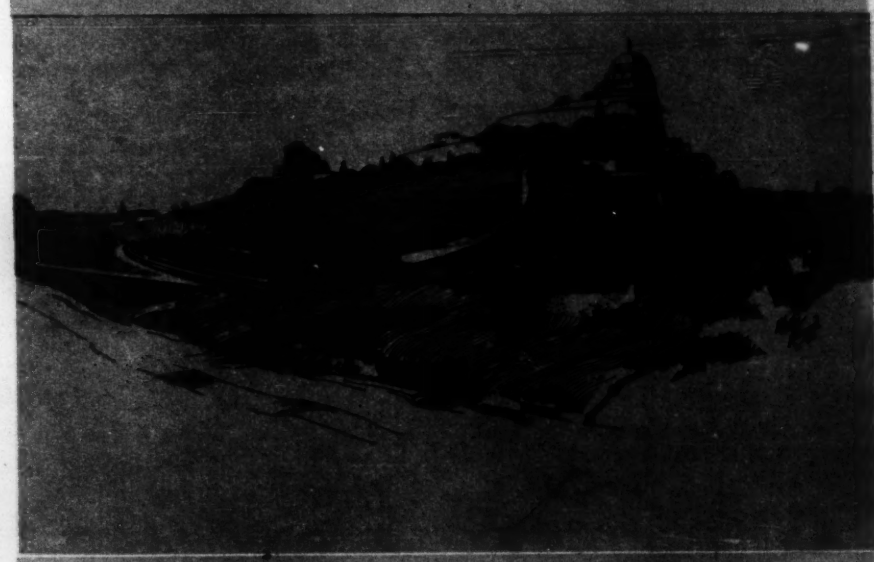
All these visions for cities of the future indicate eventual vast expenditure, but one Experimental City built for all to see would save millions in the end, for it indicates that huge blocks of flats, bypasses, and patching policies offer no real solution to present conditions.

Drawings of the Experimental City are being submitted to leaders throughout the world, including President Roosevelt. Mr. Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador, in London, has already promised to send them to Russia for consideration.



SITE OF THE IMAGINED "EXPERIMENTAL CITY" AT REDHILL

REDHILL, ENGLAND, TODAY (ABOVE), AND TOMORROW? (LEFT)



A VIEW OF REDHILL AS IT MIGHT BE RECONSTRUCTED

ANOTHER VIEW OF REDHILL AS "EXPERIMENTAL CITY"

Among the New Books

The Cries of Old London

Cries and Criers of Old London, by Raphael Nelson, F. R. S. A. London: Collins. 5s.

THIS, we might rightly say of "Cries and Criers," is London. But London of the old days, so nearly gone now, not only materially but atmospherically.

For that very reason, Mr. Raphael Nelson's linocut illustrations of the criers of Old London are timely and valuable. He has expressed in the broad lines of this medium the definite character and costume of these vendors and has also suggested by their personalities the kind of cry they would have. It is clear at once from the stolid immobility of the way she has planted herself on the cobbles of the quay that the fishwife will yell:

> Large silver eels!
> Buy great eel!

And equally clear by her kerchief and apron and more gentle mien that the strawberry seller holding her long "pottles" of fine wicker will cry:

> Rare ripe strawberries and
> Haut boys, sixpence a pottle.
> Fine to the bottom Haut boys.
> Strawberries and cream are charming and sweet.
> Mix them and try how delightfully they eat.

The words of each crier are given on the page opposite the illustration, with historical sketches. So much came to the housewife in those days—brooms and ink, vegetables, milk, game, "fair spring water," eggs, nuts, fruit. The cries of the fruit sellers, which go back to the fourteenth century, include "Cherries Ripe" and "Fine Seville oranges, fine lemons fine."

One of the favorite cries for many ages was the one of the Puppet-Toy seller. He sold for twopence a pretty little woolly toy lamb and he also had a jumping puppet on a string, dressed in gay colors. The jumping jack was not sold, but exchanged for a bottle or cheap glass article. This made it popular with children who could not otherwise have had it.

Then there was the oyster seller, who put up a little stall; the Pie Man, of course, and the sweep. There was the rat-catcher, and the seller of hat boxes. "Tiddy, Tiddy, Doll—Loll, loll, loll," was the way the hot gingerbread man announced himself.

Only a few remain. The muffin-man with his bell, crying, "Muffins oh! crumpets oh!" is the most reminiscent. But there are also in more than one county the old cries of "Any old clo'," "Chairs to mend," "Any knives and scissors to mend today?" B. E. B.

More Than a Cookbook

Mrs. Appleyard's Kitchen, by Louise Andrews Kent. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

LONG BEFORE Louise Andrews Kent described Mrs. Appleyard's now famous year, she wrote two pleasant novels which were equally deserving of attention. Any reader who liked Mrs. Appleyard would be well repaid by looking up "The Terrace" and "Paul Revere Square." It was in the latter that the heroine acquired a valuable friend because she was able to fry eggs that did not look like honeycomb tripe.

She must have been kin to Mrs. Appleyard, whose culinary prowess accounted for some of the choicest incidents in "Mrs. Appleyard's Year." The reader response to these tempting peeks into a New England kitchen made the editors, in self-defense, call upon Mrs. Kent to go into more detail about this aspect of successful homemaking. The result is "Mrs. Appleyard's Kitchen," surely the most delectable cookbook that ever challenged a housewife.

* * *

It is also much more than a cookbook, because its red-smocked heroine cannot repress the carefree divagations for which she is already so well known. There may conceivably be other cookbooks which recommend, for example, the tucking of certain surprise elements such as peppermint discs in the top of cupcakes, carefully ambushed by chocolate frosting; but only Mrs. Appleyard would bring Henry James into the directions. He once remarked that there are two different types of intellectual pleasure—the pleasure of recognition and the pleasure of discovery. Mrs. Appleyard is justifiably proud of the fact that her chocolate peppermint cakes embody both pleasures.

Again, she veers somewhat from the topic at hand when she offers the following suggestion to whom it may concern: "Unless you think it would be fun to mend his socks, don't marry him." How Mrs. Appleyard fits this dictum into a cookbook is understandable when one remembers that she invariably allows her train of thought to travel with the switches wide open.

Nevertheless, her recipes—receipts, if you will—are thoroughly reliable. So many cookbooks assume that the reader already Knows All, with the result that the directions may be disconcerting to an amateur. Not Mrs. Appleyard's. Consider her rule for oatmeal lace cookies. "Begin," she says, "by looking at the weather. It is no use trying to bake these cookies on a hot, sticky day." After a lyrical description of the kind of day she prefers, she gives detailed instructions for every step in the preparation of the cookies. From applesauce to Yorkshire pudding, the actual recipes are all similarly completed in conscientious fashion.

* * *

Mrs. Appleyard frankly admits that some of her rules may not be suitable to wartime budgets. She claims, for instance, that there is no economical way to bake a cake; at such a time, she wants to be free to use butter and eggs with what may best be described as éclat. A few other ingredients to which she is partial are thick cream, light brown sugar, spices, olive oil, and maple syrup.

She includes recipes which call for a prodigal mixing of blessings, because she knows the time will come again when cooks will be able to put a quart of heavy cream into a kettle of sea food. On the other hand, a large proportion of her recipes can be readily followed in spite of a restricted larder.

After all, the most important ingredient of all can always be had in abundance. Mrs. Appleyard knows what every mother knows: you must cook with love. If you put that in, it does not really matter much whether you serve corned beef hash or bouillabaisse.

M. W. S.

King Philip Figures in Novel

Ashes in the Wilderness, by William G. Schofield. Philadelphia: Smith-Macrae Co. $2.50.

KING PHILIP'S WAR furnishes background and action for this first novel by William G. Schofield. Metacomet, known as Philip, chief of the Pokanockets, had watched white settlements spreading farther and farther into the hunting-grounds of the Red Men, had nursed his anger over the loss of his brother, by white men's treachery, he thought, and had planned patiently and long for a concerted attack by the New England tribes.

In June, 1675, he struck at the village of Swanzey, and during the year that followed two-thirds of the towns in the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay were wiped out, together with some in Providence Plantations and Connecticut. Finally Philip was driven into a swamp at Mount Hope, he and his followers were overcome, and the most systematic attempt ever made by the Indians to drive the white men out was practically at an end.

* * *

In Mr. Schofield's use of this historical material for a novel, the character of Benjamin Church, Indian fighter, stands out dominant. This is partly because Church left behind material for a chronicle in his blunt but vivid diary, which was later printed by his son Thomas. The diary and Mr. Schofield tell of Church's efforts to make the leaders of Plymouth Colony understand the gravity of the situation before Philip struck, and meet Indian warfare in a more effectual fashion than by crashing through the woods in their best militia uniforms.

Church possessed the friendship of Queen Awashonks, called by the English, Fire Girl, squaw sachem of the Sakonnets; and after long delay he was able to secure the assistance of her people and so bring the war to a successful conclusion. The author has resisted the temptation to introduce romance into the friendship between the Indian fighter and the Indian Queen, at least on the part of the former. That element has been reserved chiefly for the story of two imaginary characters, young Christian Painter, Roger Williams' envoy to the war council held at Church's house in Duxbury, and the lovely Quaker maiden, Martina Randall. Christian's struggle was to persuade Martina to become his wife in face of the opposition of her parents, who refused to give her to a man of war. The two young people are depicted with considerable life and charm.

* * *

As befits the work of an author born and brought up on the shore of the Great Salt River, Providence in its little clearing along Towne Street and above and beyond to the Seekonk is the center of the action, which however also follows the course of war throughout New England, from Plymouth Colony to the Great Swamp at Kingston, then north to the Indian Council at Northfield on the Connecticut, and down again to Philip's home at Mount Hope. It accompanies Captain Church to his farm in Duxbury, thence to the retreat he found for his family on the island of Rhode Island, citadel of pacifist Quakers.

Finally, with peace assured, Church and his wife, Alice, turn toward Westerly, where in the land of the Fire Girl's people the Captain chooses his home-place, while Christian and Martina head their canoe toward the Great Salt River, to begin the rebuilding of Providence.

Out of authentic source material, and by intelligent use of historical imagination, Mr. Schofield has constructed an honest and satisfying novel.

W. K. R.

"Letters From the Corsican," the American edition of which (Vanguard) was reviewed in these columns on Nov. 23, 1940, is published in London by Heinemann.

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Easing-up of Religious Persecution by the State Observed in Russia

Religion in Soviet Russia, by N. S. Timasheff. New York: Sheed & Ward. $2.

THE KEEN DESIRE of many persons in America and in England to learn more about the situation of religion in Russia is answered categorically and impressively by a Russian who, although a refugee for some years, yet has followed with meticulous care every phase of the anti-Christian movement in the Soviet Republic. He was a member of the Orthodox Greek Church (Greek Catholic) which was the dominant religious organization in Russia. He is now professor of sociology in Fordham University, a Roman Catholic institution, and the foreword is written by a brother professor, a situation significant in itself in light of the position long held by each of these organizations toward the other.

Professor Timasheff has done as thorough a piece of work as could be done under the circumstances. The book is well documented. He reviews the development of the Church in Russia, the age-long conflict between Church and State, the domination of the Imperial Government, and the final overthrow of both when the Revolution came in 1917. This chapter conveys information necessary to a clear understanding of what followed.

* * *

In the nineteenth century a group of the intelligentsia, which included many eminent literary men, developed an atheistic position which found considerable support. This tended to encourage the Communist Party, as soon as it gained control, in the anti-religious attitude, which has persisted in some measure to the present. Its violence, however, has markedly diminished, and it has become convincingly apparent that love of God and a deep-seated spirit of worship among the proletariat have not been quenched. The Soviet Government has learned that no decree can blot out of the human consciousness the inherent longing for and recognition of the right to worship their highest concept of the Supreme Being.

The Church undertook forcibly to control the direction of worship by forbidding a member of the Orthodox or State Church to join another denomination. This was modified in the first decade of the twentieth century. It is readily apparent that the harsh Imperial rule of Russia had its counterpart in the autocratic position of the religious hierarchy. This position of the Government measurably weakened its hold upon the masses, a condition which aided the attack upon the Church and upon the broad subject of religion and worship which followed upon the political revolution.

* * *

Of this situation Professor Timasheff writes: "To many observers this Church appeared to be exactly as it was described by the Communists: 'prostituted to the autocratic government,' a nuisance, an obstacle to progress, a corpse to be buried. Certainly, it was nothing of the sort. There was religious life behind the petrified external structure; there was faith in the flock; there was devotion and a readiness for sacrifice." And the author backs this with the statement that the Church was mainly supported by gifts from its members.

The measures taken to weaken and destroy both the desire and the means of worship are minutely described. Churches were deprived of legal existence and their property nationalized. Divine service was permitted under greatly constricted conditions. Priests and ministers were reduced to a position of social inferiority, and religious instruction was forbidden "in State, public, and private schools." This decree was modified later to permit religious education for adults in seminaries. A reply by a Government official to a request to restore religious education in the schools stated in part, "As the Soviet Government is responsible for the children of the country, it must prevent the minds of these children from being darkened by religious superstition."

* * *

Hardships imposed upon the Church increased during the years 1920-30. In the latter years of that decade the oppression became more acute. Direct anti-religious instruction in the schools was introduced, and property and appurtenances of worship were destroyed. This, especially in rural Russia, was strongly resisted, but the persecution continued, even was intensified. Priests and the officials of the Church were exiled or executed. Culture and social activities which had centered in the Church were strangled by a decree of April 8, 1929. "It embodied all earlier regulations of Church affairs and therefore might be called the second sweeping decree."

Thus did persecution go on. But Communism itself was being modified in its practical application. Persecution of religion became unpopular. Parents would not send their children to godless schools. Enemies of religion frankly admitted their defeat; the League of Militant Atheists declined and tottered. The great lesson is being learned. The love for God and the rights of worship cannot be extirpated from human hearts. The belief that Marxism of necessity runs counter to religion was modified. Ways were found of reconciliation. A new religious policy was formulated. Gradually opposition is lessening.

Of course, there must be some "face-saving." It is too much to expect that a complete revival should be made at once, that a definite volte-face be accomplished in an instant. But there is a steady, progressive advancement toward a tolerance that may under divine impulsion emerge into a complete acceptance of the great fact that neither nation nor individual can prosper without recognition of the divine presence as the only true motivating power.

The religious situation in Russia, however, has not been wholly cleared up. But the tendency is undoubtedly toward less persecution. That means more freedom of conscience in all problems connected with religion and worship.

A. F. G.

German Army Held to Account

The Guilt of the German Army, by Hans Ernest Fried. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

WHEN Hindenburg appointed Adolf Hitler Reich Chancellor, and when, in an incredibly short time, one potential center of anti-Nazi resistance after another broke down, there were still people in and outside the Third Reich who staked their hopes for a return to normal conditions on the German Army. Though refuted by hard facts over and over again, even today the opinion is held in many quarters that the German generals do not see eye to eye with their supreme commander. A perusal of Hans Ernest Fried's book, "The Guilt of the German Army," will dispose thoroughly of this misconception, which was fostered by Nazi propaganda.

* * *

The two main theses of the book are: First, the militarists, far from keeping aloof at any time from Hitler's struggle for power, used National Socialism as "the most effective mechanism for the re-establishment of the strength, the influence and the program of the German generals." Second, "German fascism and militarism make up one and the same phenomenon. The Party and the armed forces are tools, each of the other, but neither is master of the other. Together they rule the people."

The author supports these contentions by an amazing wealth of facts and by significant quotations from leading Nazi and military writers. He proves that Hitler was the creature of the Army. The highest military circles backed his 1923 Putsch; the heads of the various departments of the Party during the years of struggle were career officers. With good reason could he declare in September, 1933: "We would not stand where we do stand if the Army had not stayed on our side."

Throughout the subsequent years this relation remained stable. Alleged or real clashes between the Führer and one or another of his generals do not touch the basic issue. Individuals do not matter in the neo-German world in which war is considered a "social institution," instead of an ultimate political expedient, where contempt of everything civilian has become the pivot of internal policy, and in which the German nation is expected to play the role of one single shock troop.

* * *

Not even the man Adolf Hitler matters to the perversely logical militarists. If it were a question of saving their common ideal, German militarism, the Army would not hesitate to get rid of the Party, from the Führer down to the last collector of membership dues. From these facts the author draws the only permissible conclusion, that the war aims of the United Nations have to include not only the destruction of Naziism, but also "the removal of the German military class from military activities and from social and economic prominence."

How is this to be done? Not by a long-term occupation of Germany, says Mr. Fried, but by the formation of a strong, democratic German army which will take care of the noncompliant elements.

This view seems rather debatable; but so do all our plans for a postwar world, simply because almost everything will depend on the specific conditions under which the military collapse of Germany occurs. The speculative character of the author's epilogue does not detract, however, from the brilliance of his analysis of Germany's past and present.

E. S. P.

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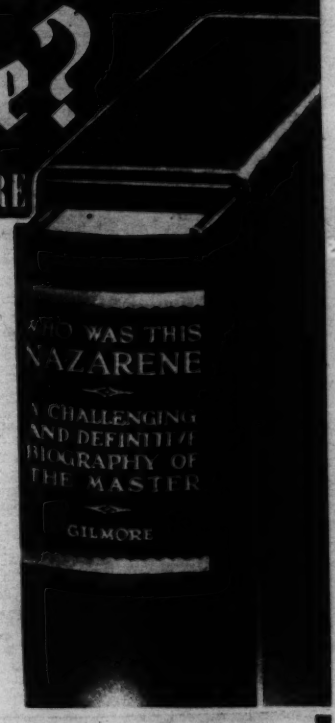

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Roland Hayes—A Study of the Man Behind the Voice

Angel Mo' and Her Son, Roland Hayes, by MacKinley Helm. Boston: Little Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Book. $2.75.

MANY A LISTENER, hearing Roland Hayes sing a Negro spiritual, has asked himself: "What manner of man is inside the slight frame of this artist?" The answer will be found in "Angel Mo' and Her Son, Roland Hayes," by MacKinley Helm.

The answer is astonishing, it is enlightening, it is somehow humbling too—this life of Mr. Hayes which has been related by a friend, and done in the first person in such a way that the subject of it seems to be presenting his own story. It is significant that Mr. Hayes has not attempted to write the book himself, being content with his career as concert artist.

Having read the story, one understands the prayerful spirit in which Mr. Hayes has approached his work; while it must be true that few men have a more legitimate excuse to exult. For his great-grandfather was an African chieftain, brought across the Atlantic in chains, who, after the other captives had been driven across the gangway like cattle, managed to stride down himself in lonely pride. Mr. Hayes' mother was a slave, that mother for whom Roland Hayes' reverence knew no bounds. Their common understanding was such that she once told him: "Son, you are the continuation of me." And it was she who was always his inspiration, she who patiently waited for him to realize that he need do only one thing: sing as a Negro would sing, be satisfied with the peculiar contribution of his race.

* * *

Roland Hayes has traveled very much of the civilized world, he has companioned with famous and brilliant people, he has been received by royalty. And yet, eyes downcast, he will cross a stage still, humbly, awfully. Reading this book, one learns to understand at least a little of the inner impulse. He comes of a family which has tasted triumph.

"Tell me, Mother," petitioned Mr. Hayes when last he saw his mother, "tell me that I can do what you want me to do." And her reply was: "You are young, and can do anything. God said: 'I call upon you, ye young men, 'cause you are strong.' Now you go on, remember who you are and reverence yo' heritage." One feels that Roland Hayes has obeyed.

The beginnings were simple enough: a cabin in a little backwoods Georgia town, the discouragement of expulsion from college, and slight enough support from an unfeeling world in which no Negro had as yet risen above the level of the minstrel show. But, for Roland Hayes, ways opened to progress; and the young man whose ambitions frequently had been frustrated, who had labored long hours in factories of the South, finally went to Boston, whose musical world accepted him and helped him up.

* * *

The inevitability of it all is vastly engrossing. One comes to see that Roland Hayes was born an artist, that nothing could hamper him for long. People lent him money to do this and that; they taught him the fundamentals of his art and coached him in foreign languages; and at length agents were more than willing to take on the management of tours, both in the United States and in Europe, which Mr. Hayes had at first arranged for himself as best he could.

Progress was slow, but steady and unhindered. Mr. Hayes was a singer because that was his intended role from the beginning. Does one wonder, then, at the moving performance of the spiritual which his own great-grandfather originated—as Mr. Hayes says, "because he, too, was a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief"? There is more than emotionalism there; really deep feeling, humility and artistry. Mr. Hayes has known how to serve his race.

In his final chapter, Mr. Hayes discusses what white people refer to as "the Negro problem." He shows his readers what that term means to the Negroes themselves: the problem of how they are going to be permitted to make a greater contribution to the culture of America. He believes that Negroes can make a beginning by discovering that culture for themselves. "Then," he adds, "we can ask our white brothers to take notice of it." None of his readers but will admit generously that Mr. Hayes has gone far along this path which he points out to his fellows. M. W.

The World of Poetry

INTERESTING BOOKS of poems in this week's mail are "The Jervis Bay and Other Poems," by Michael Thwaites, Lieutenant R. N. V. R. (New York: Putnams. $1.75), and the "Anthology of Norwegian Lyrics," translated by Charles W. Stork (Princeton University Press. $2.75).

The former is the work of an Australian who had just completed his studies as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford when the present war broke out. He is now on active duty in the Atlantic, and his title poem is a ballad describing the sinking on Nov. 5, 1940, of the Jervis Bay, and the heroism of Captain Fogarty Fegen, in command.

Though historical, this poem has its value, if not the poetic quality of other poems in the book. One of the best pieces expressive of today is the "Epitaph on a New Army," which reads:

> No drums they wished, whose thoughts were tied
> To girls and jobs and mother,
> Who rose and drilled and killed and died
> Because they saw no other,
> Who died without the hero's throb,
> And if they trembled, hid it.
> Who did not fancy much their job
> But thought it best, and did it.

This poet expresses nobility and reverence, both requisites of good poetry. His spiritual attitude to life shows particularly in his "Milton Blind," which won him the Newdigate Prize for poetry, at Oxford.

The Norwegian lyrics have, according to C. J. Hambro in his introduction, been translated by Mr. Stork into English "in a form identical with the original; the rhythm and the meter, the grouping of rhymes, the distribution of masculine and feminine rhymes correspond exactly to the Norwegian text."

Many of them were written in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Some, however, have come forth since the Nazi invasion. The collection is enriched with such famous names as Ibsen, Björnson, and Hamsun. There are poems by Johan Sebastian Cammerweyer Welhaven, nineteenth-century poet whose verses are sung and recited throughout Norway. He gives us the fjords and fields, the songs of native birds.

His contemporary, Henrik Wergeland, the stormy pioneer in democracy who fought for an amendment to admit Jews, barred from the country in his day by the Constitution, is represented by a group of poems, one on that controversial question, containing the lines:

> Why should Norway then feel dread of
> Welcoming these to every dale?
> Why in the coldness we are bred of
> Should not our Northern vein be fed of
> Eastern ardor, and love instead of
> Law's harsh voice in our land prevail?

The courage and hope of Norway under the Nazi heel is voiced in Nordahl Grieg's "We Shall Come Back" and his "Norway In Our Hearts," the last poem in the book, reading:

> Out in the dark that is bitter with fear
> Two sundered lovers are yearning,
> And higher their hearts are burning
> The more that the night is vast and drear.
> Our heart seeks the heart of Norway so,
> There flames in the cold a quenchless brand:
> Here are two ever faithful in weal or woe,
> We and our land.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Book Window

The Music Goes Round, by F. W. Gaisberg (Macmillan, $3), is a personal history of the development of the phonograph and its great catalogue of artists by the man who was responsible for bringing to the recording horn (later the microphone) such musical greats as Patti, Melba, Battistini, Caruso, Paderewski, Tetrazzini, Chaliapin, Lauder, Nikisch, Kreisler, Toscanini, Walter, Weingartner, Heifetz, Rachmaninoff, Melchior, Kiepura, and many others. As an assistant of Emile Berliner, Mr. Gaisberg helped to perfect the disk record which superseded the cylinder. Mr. Gaisberg was and is on intimate terms with many of these artists and hence the book is anecdotally rich, frank, amusing, and sometimes halo-dislodging.

An Atlas of Far Eastern Politics, by G. F. Hudson and Marthe Rajchman (John Day, $2.50), offers a concise account of political and economic developments in the Far East and their close relationship with the geographical aspect. Supplementary chapters by George E. Taylor deal with the Sino-Japanese war since 1938. The volume is illustrated by numerous maps.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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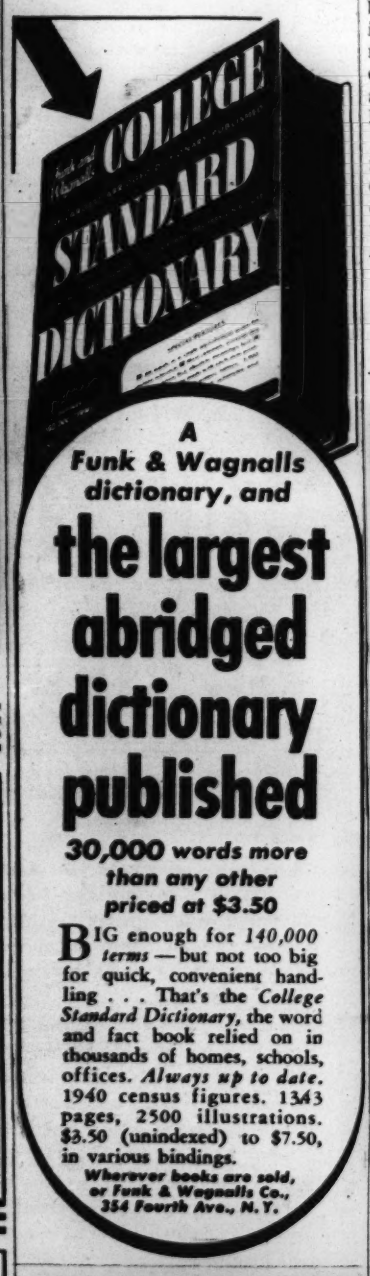

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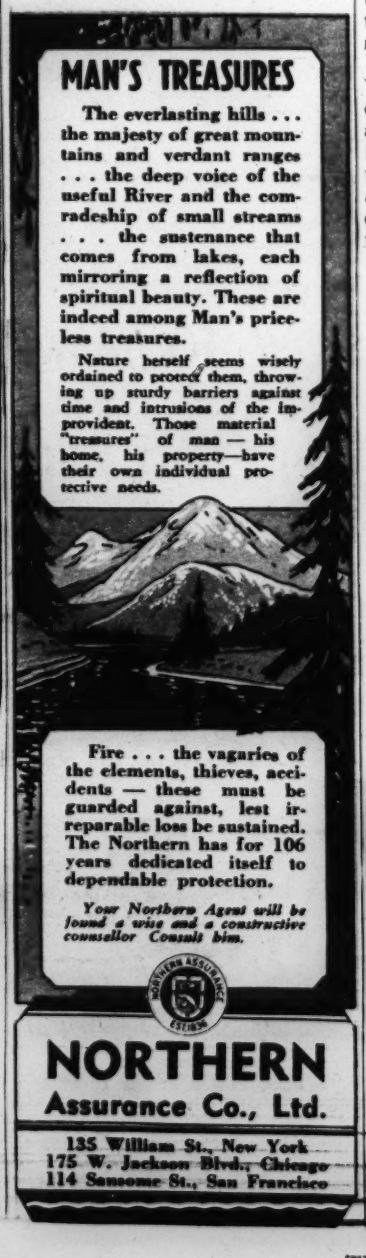
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COTTON FROM CHINA FOR THE JAPANESE Associated Press Photo

A Cargo of Cotton From China Is Unloaded at the Docks in Kode, Japan. Producing No Cotton Herself, Japan Must Import This Staple From the United States, Egypt, and China. Since the Beginning of the War With China, Japan Has Sought to Increase the Production of Cotton in the Occupied Areas of North China

. . Japan's Invisible Shipping Reserve

(Continued from Page 3)

of transportation. Coast creeping has been Japan's military strategy; it is her strategy in the Battle of Transportation.

Intensive use of the ferry services from Shimonoseki to the railheads of Fusan and Mokpo in Korea is also relieving the Mikado's merchant marine. These ferries connect Tokyo with Shanghai by rail. The island of Formosa, which is one of Japan's most important supply bases, and the relay station closest to the southern anchorage of her bridge of ships, is less than 600 miles by sea from Shanghai and even closer to the Japanese-held railhead of Ningpo. Almost the entire ore and coal imports of Japan can be conveyed by this route.

Recent completion of an undersea railway tunnel between Japan's two principal islands, Honan and Kyushu, has been a further boon to Japanese shipping. Several million tons of raw materials and commodities which hitherto were carried by sea between the two islands are now transported under sea by rail. Kyushu produces 64 per cent of Japan's coal.

This redistribution of shipping has placed an impressive reserve of merchant tonnage at the disposal of the Japanese command. It was a comparatively simple operation. In December, 1939, Japanese shipping—officially 5,271,900 gross tons—was distributed as follows on the main trade routes of the world:

	Gross Tons
Europe	20,100
Africa	18,100
South America	116,300
North America	488,100
Australia	125,200
South Asia*	722,500
Straits Settlements*	74,500
South Asia*	722,500
Japanese coast*	1,493,200
Chinese coast*	1,343,600
Total	4,529,000

*January, 1939.

The visible and official shipping reserve was around 640,000 gross tons.

Since December, 1941, most of the ships previously in waters controlled by the Allies have been added to this pool—around 900,000 tons. More than two thirds of the tonnage engaged along the coasts of Japan and China are believed to have been freed for military purposes. This would give the Mikado's armed forces a reserve of around 3,500,000 gross tons of fast and modern shipping.

Great Britain in World War I never kept more than 2,000,000 tons of shipping at the disposal of her military authorities. Considering the quick turn-around of Japanese ships, these 3,500,000 gross tons are so great a reserve that the United Nations, at the present rate of sinking, cannot count upon the collapse of the enemy's bridge of ships.

On the basis of Japan's 2,400-ton average, the transports, supply ships, and merchantmen sunk by Allied raiders in the period between Pearl Harbor and the first part of October, 1942, aggregate 490,000 gross tons. But even if every ship sunk measured 4,000 tons on the average, which for Japan would be very much, the total destroyed was only little more than 800,000 gross tons or about 75,000 tons a month.

▲ ▲ ▲

This is less than Japanese shipyards are able to produce. Japan's merchant shipbuilding capacity must be around 1,000,000 gross tons a year. In 1919, which has been the official peak year of Japanese merchant ship production, Nipponese yards—according to Lloyd's—launched about 612,000 gross tons of shipping. Japan's steel production is today more than 10 times as great as in 1919, and although the last official launching figure for Japan proper was only 440,000 gross tons in 1938, there can be little doubt that actual launchings all over the Mikado's realm represent a much greater amount of tonnage. Japan at present should be able to produce considerably more ships than after the last war.

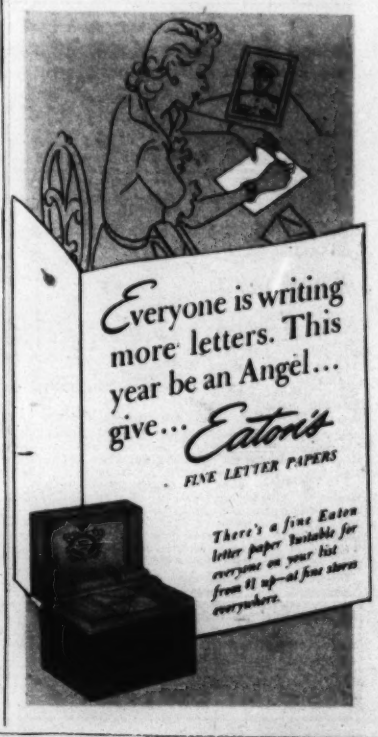
In Hong Kong, the Japanese have conquered some of the most modern shipyards and repair shops in the Far East. Shipbuilding facilities existed also in Penang on the Malayan Peninsula, which fell almost undamaged to the enemy, and in siege-battered Singapore. Indo-China and Thailand, as well as Shanghai, have extensive repair shops, docks, and long experience in the construction of middle-sized wooden and composite ships. Several hundred wooden ships are presently under construction in the Philippines, in Sumatra, and other places in the Dutch East Indies under the direction of technicians and supervisors recently arrived from Tokyo.

▲ ▲ ▲

The exact amount of tonnage built in Japanese-controlled ports is not known, but the fact remains that Japan can launch more ships than Lloyd's last prewar statistics indicate, and apparently more than the Allies have so far been able to sink.

Allied undersea and air raiders are operating from so distant bases that their striking power is considerably reduced. As long as Japan maintains the present anchorage of her bridge of ships, the Allies are in the position of a boxer who has taken several hard punches and is now holding the enemy off with sharp, swift jabs of his long left. That left consists of long-range air and naval forces. As the boxer's strength grows, the importance of his left will also grow, for that is the arm which is being used to drive the enemy back and jolt him off balance with hard, swift blows while the United Nations get set to deliver a knockout punch with the right, which is a joint Allied offensive from India and China against the continental anchorage of Japan's bridge of ships.

The strength of this bridge depends upon its anchorage. Its collapse would upset the ingenious system which has enabled Japan to multiply the carrying power of her merchant marine. As long as the anchorage stands secure, any quantitative comparison of Allied and Japanese tonnage will necessarily be blurred.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Milk Without Bottles

BRONX Zoo's newly opened major exhibit, Farm-in-the-Zoo, under construction during the past two years by the Work Projects Administration, is giving fresh impetus to the deep-seated ambition which almost every city-dweller is said to possess—the desire to till his own piece of land, raise vegetables and chickens, and obtain his milk without calling a milkman.

In a New England setting of ten acres of gently rolling countryside, the rural-hearted citizen can see and learn how a typical American farm, stocked with real farm animals and equipped with newest agricultural aids, is run. Here, too, he can re-educate his strained ears, attuned to juke-boxes and blaring bands, to hear a new kind of music—the moos, baas, neighs, grunts, and crowings of the barnyard.

"This is the real thing!" exclaimed one visitor, a defense worker. "I'm putting away a good bit of money right now, and when this international scrap is over, believe me, you won't see me for dust. I'm going to have a place just like this—red barn and everything!"

Two large rooms in the farm buildings are devoted to a pictorial "Story of Milk" and an actual demonstration of how eggs and chickens are produced for the market. Next year, the zoo farmers hope to plant demonstration fields in corn, wheat, and clover, and to show the rotation of crops that feed the livestock that feeds America.

The animal collection, housed in a large, U-shaped group of brick buildings around a central barnyard, is attractive, healthy, and good natured. It consists of two handsome Jersey cows—Rosie and Blondie—a half-dozen calves, a Belgian mare and foal, six horned Dorset sheep, a Hampshire sow and eight pigs, two goats, a pony and foal, and several dozen fowls, including Rhode Island Reds, white Holland turkeys, geese, and Pekin ducks. They are in charge of Aaron White, a tall, tanned Maine "dirt" farmer who lives with his wife in the farm buildings. Their "hired" man is Joseph Ricci of Georgia, formerly a technician at Cornell Medical College, who will have general charge of raising young stock at the farm.

Fairfield Osborn, president of the New York Zoological Society, sees nothing irrelevant in exhibiting domestic animals in a zoo.

"We're not really getting away from our purpose of showing the wide range of wild animals of the world, anyway," he says. "Every animal in the farm exhibit is descended from wild, primitive forebears that were at home millions of years ago in a vanished world. We call them 'domestic' animals today, but man and natural selection, working on wild stock, made them the varied, useful animals they are today. Besides, there seem to be plenty of people to whom a Jersey cow is just about as strange and rare as a Malay seladang!"

To provide an authentic approach to the Farm-in-the-Zoo, the staff is operating a horse-drawn hay-wagon taxi service, on Saturdays and Sundays, over the 2.1-mile round-trip course from the center of the zoo. The hay-wagon, lent to the zoo by a former New York State senator, started an immediate controversy among the zoo's staff members after it was towed down from the senator's farm. Approaching the wagon as gingerly as though it were a delayed-action bomb, legally inclined members of the staff pointed out the hazards of projecting bolt-heads which might tear dresses and puncture pants. They counted the splinters gouged out of the sideboards by carelessly flung pitchforks. They discovered knots and minute cracks in the hay-frame where passengers would have to sit and predicted a collapse of the whole structure.

Others predicted that New Yorkers, accustomed to automobile seats with cushioned backs, would not be able to sit upright and hang on, and claimed that benches would have to be installed athwart the hay-wagon. The possibility that a cigarette would fall into the bedding of hay and send the whole wagon up in flames was mentioned as a dire possibility, and it was even proposed to treat the timothy with a fire-resisting preparation.

The tendency of riders on a hay-wagon to chew pieces of hay while jolting along was pointed out, however. As a compromise, it was decided not to permit smoking by the hay-wagon passengers.

At the insistence of the zoo's carpenters, one or two of whom had been reared on farms, a few of the beams and boards on the hay-frame have been replaced by new, sound oak. This has been painted a weather-beaten red to correspond to the faded color of the rest of the wagon. But 90 per cent of the hay-wagon is just as it came out of the senator's hay fields, and zoo visitors are riding happily and uneventfully to the farm exhibit.

ALEXANDRA KRASTIN

Courtesy New York Zoological Society

EAGER TO TRY

Milking Time at the Farm-in-the-Zoo Finds Plenty of Eager Youngsters Whose Curiosity Knows No Bounds When They See the Attendant Start the Milk Flowing Into the Pail. Right: The Roundhouse Houses Livestock, Storage Space, and Photo Murals of "The Story of Milk"

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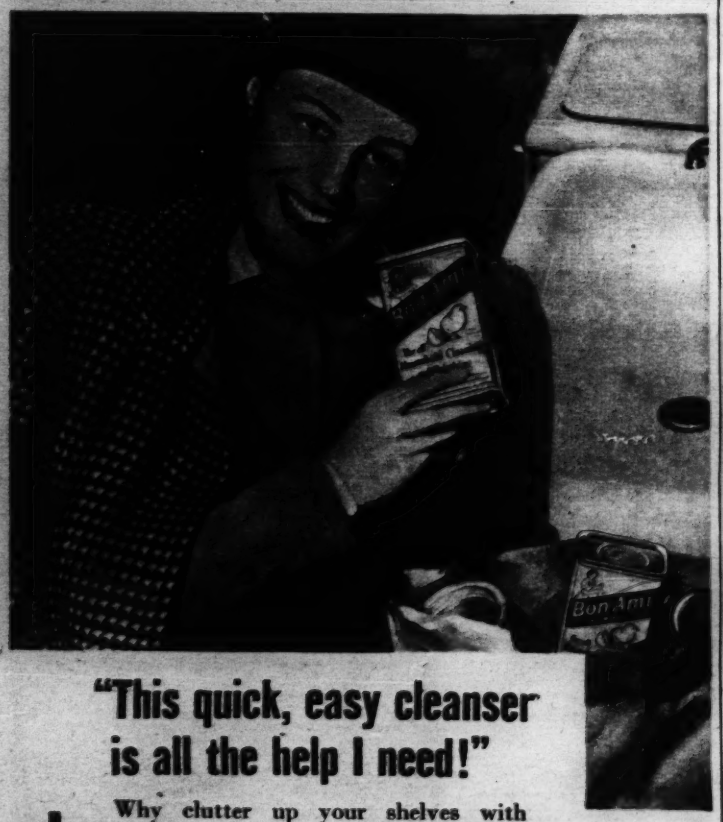

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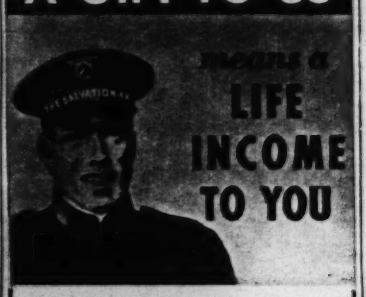

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BERNARD GABRIEL: Shepherd of "Timid Souls"

Fighting Fear With Fun!

When Bernard Gabriel, an enterprising young pianist of New York City, founded "The Society of Timid Souls," an organization to combat stagefright among musicians and speakers, it was with the idea of service.

"I felt there were so many really good musicians lost to the world because of the bugaboo of fear, that I determined to evolve a plan which would free, at least some of them, from this incubus," explains the originator of this novel association.

Based on this motive, the Society of Timid Souls was launched. Newspapers and periodicals wrote it up; some, with tongue in the cheek and a tolerant smile: others with genuine appreciation of its constructive purpose.

"There are various phases of timidity which sabotage the talents of musicians and speakers," continued Mr. Gabriel. "One person may worry about forgetting. Others are thrown off by noise, talking, the rattle of programs and sundry distractions. Certain people are more disturbed by a small audience than a large one, because a crowd seems impersonal and a smaller group more critical. In the Society of Timid Souls, a mild sort of hazing is utilized to meet all cases."

A visit to one of the auditions is an enlivening and interesting experience.

Suppose the first performer is a pianist who has memorized her piece but lacks the confidence to play it before people. As she sits at the piano a subdued talking and rattling of papers may proceed from the audience. Someone drops a book; a chair is scraped across the floor. Perhaps the lights are turned off and a flashlight plays on the musician's face to simulate the sun as it might come through a window and shine in her eyes!

If, in the course of performance the pianist temporarily loses the thread of the composition, Mr. Gabriel is at her elbow, bidding her to "stop and think for a moment." Generally, the hard thinking does the trick. The pianist recovers her balance, continues the performance, and finishes successfully.

Should the artist be a singer, whose pet phobia is self-consciousness when facing people, the listeners are told to draw their chairs close and stare at her!

These exercises are far from being merely experiments in torturing the timid; they have proven highly effective in stimulating concentration, poise, and fearlessness in public appearance, thereby enabling one to do his or her best with freedom and spontaneity.

Today, the Society of Timid Souls numbers among its members, pianists, singers, speakers and instrumentalists. Bernard Gabriel, who has himself achieved notable success on the concert platform in New York City and as lecture recitalist for leading Radio Stations, is proud of his offspring.

Florence Romaine

. . Sing a Song of Sixpence

(Continued from Page 6)

And what, may I ask, is *your* name?"

"Madame X."

"Oh!"

The rest of their conversation I did not remain to hear, some new arrivals coming in just then and taking me away. But I noticed that, when the two sopranos took their departure, they were calling each other *chere amie* and each one loudly exclaiming on the "divine" singing of the other! It seems that their friendship grew and prospered until one day, when the *lieder* singer (so I was informed) found herself in straitened circumstances, and sent her colleague a telegram asking for help.

"S. O S," the telegram ran. "Please lend me 500 francs."

"F O O L," the lyric tragedian telegraphed back, "where do you expect me to find them?"

While reflecting on this incident one morning in an anteroom of the Paris Opéra (I was waiting to be ushered into the director's office), I overheard a conversation between two other sopranos, the talk providing even further food for thought.

"*Ma foi!*" cried the first of these *artistes,* referring to a vocalist of another generation who, at that moment, passed through the room. "*Ma foi!* She is fatter than ever!"

"Do you think so?" asked the other, staring up at the ceiling.

"Yes, I do. Why, she puts on fat while you are looking at her!"

"For you, perhaps; but not me me."

"How is that?"

"I never look at her!" came the retort, the speaker dropping her glance to the floor.

"I certainly am glad that I am not a singer!" I declared, as I entered the director's sanctum.

"Oh, those two out there?" the director smiled. "*Mon cher,* they are all alike—only some of them are more so!"

For an illustration of the "more so" I did not have to look very far afield:

A certain Madame —— was making her annual appearance as soloist with a Parisian orchestra. Now, as sometimes happens in the profession, the lady had all the requirements for singing except the ear: she always sang just a bit under the pitch. This, however, did not prevent people from praising her artistry and appreciating her charm of manner. Her numbers with the orchestra finished, her friends and acquaintances proceeded to the green room to congratulate her, shake her hand, and tell her how marvelous she had been. In the midst of the buzz of conversation, a portly woman (a soprano who had left a great career behind her) plowed through the throng, placed herself in front of the fêted singer, and, articulating every syllable so that all would hear, said:

"*Ma chere!* Delightful! Charming! Wonderful! Glorious! You outdid yourself! You sang like the angel that you are! What a lovely voice! What perfect diction! What impeccable style! But what a pity that the orchestra played your accompaniments half a tone too high!"

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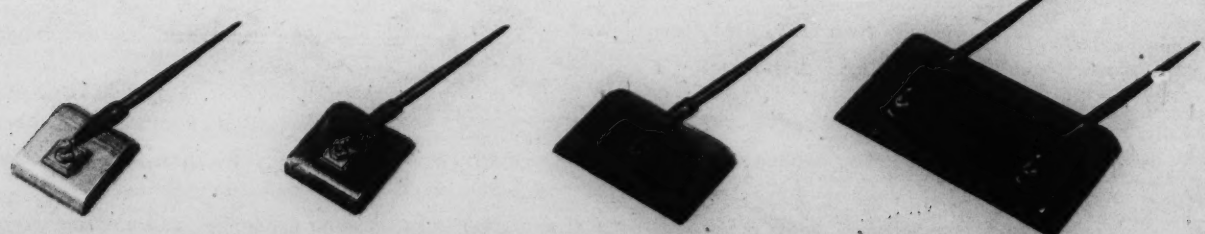

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